THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Wilfred J. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; William Neisel, Sec'y), 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Vol. LVII, No. 7 New York, May 18, 1918 Whole Number 1465

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

AMERICA'S ARMY TO DECIDE THE BATTLE IN FRANCE

FOR THE FINAL VICTORY America must furnish the reserves. This truth, thus concisely stated by the Kansas City *Times*, is recognized in Germany and in the countries of our Allies. "We must hurry to obtain a solid victory before the full American forces arrive," admonishes one German paper, while others seek to reassure their readers by decrying American efforts. The Anglo-French front in France will stand firm and husband its strength while waiting for aid from the United States, says Winston Spencer Churchill, British Minister of Munitions. Henry Berenger, of the French Senate, assures his countrymen that the advent of America in the war not only outweighs the defection of Russia, but means "a tremendous net gain for the Allies." And he adds that "the United States will go to Berlin, if necessary, to save the world." Meanwhile, note our own editorial observers, Secretary Baker's statement that we already have more than half a million soldiers in France makes it certain that we are more than replacing the British and French losses in the battle of the Western front. At the same time Vice-Admiral Sims, commander of our naval forces in the war-zone, announces that "the new tonnage constructed by the Allies has been gradually increasing until the corner has nearly been turned, and we hope within the next fortnight the construction in the aggregate will beat the rate of destruction by the *U*-boats." And a Washington dispatch tells us that the brigading of Americans with British and French forces "makes it possible to carry virtually five times as many soldiers as would be the case were the American divisional organizations kept intact and sent across with the necessary supplies." The United States, as Premier Lloyd George recently stated in the House of Commons, is literally "dumping an army into France." In Washington henceforth, the correspondents report, "the business of winning the war is the only business that will be recognized." This acceleration of all our efforts, remarks the Denver *Rocky Mountain News*, means that "the United States is now awake and terribly in earnest."

SIX SONS IN SER
TAND BEHIND THE MO
OF AMERICA

Copyrighted by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

Mrs. William Quinn and Mrs. Louis Rosenberg, each the mother of six sons in the United States service, riding in the New York Liberty-Loan parade.

But even so, "Germany will not be defeated this year," thinks Lincoln Eyre, a correspondent of the New York *World* with our Army in France. Discounting the possibility that internal conditions may bring about her downfall sooner, he argues that the end will come only when the Allies, resuming the offensive, have inflicted a decisive defeat; and we must not look for this until the Allied forces greatly outnumber Germany's—perhaps in 1919. To bring about such a preponderance of numbers, he concludes, "is squarely up to the United States." There is

---

TERMS: $3 a year, in advance; six months, $1.75; three months, $1; single copy, 10 cents; postage to Canada, 85 cents a year; other foreign postage, $2.00 a year. **BACK NUMBERS,** not over three months old, 25 cents each; over three months old, $1.00 each. **QUARTERLY INDEXES** will be sent free to subscribers who apply for them. **RECEIPT** of payment is shown in about two weeks by date on address-label; subscription including the month named. **CAUTION:** If date is not properly extended after each payment, notify publishers promptly. Instructions for **RENEWAL, DISCONTINUANCE,** or **CHANGE OF ADDRESS** should be sent *two weeks* before the date they are to go into effect. *Both old and new addresses* must always be given. **DISCONTINUANCE:** We find that many of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. Notwithstanding this, it is not assumed that continuous service is desired; still, subscribers are expected to notify us with reasonable promptness to stop if the paper is no longer required. **PRESENTATION COPIES:** Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

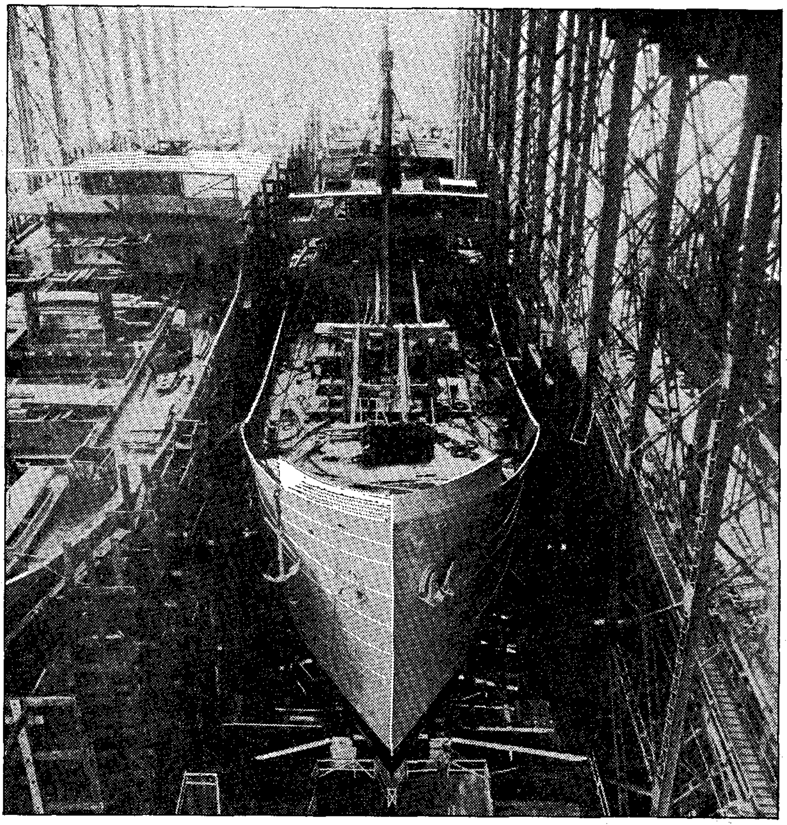
Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354–360 Fourth Avenue, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered as second-class matter, March 5, 1899, at the Post-office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post-office Department, Ottawa, Canada.

no doubt of the outcome in the minds of any of the Allied leaders, says War Secretary Baker, and "the principal question now is, 'What can America do to shorten the war?'" One French General's answer to this question is: "In magnitude, make your preparations as tho the war were going to last ten years; but in speed make them as tho it were going to be over in six months." To-day, says the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph*, "a ceaseless river of brown is pouring from the shores of the United States across the Atlantic and into France. It is the American Army."

By the end of the first week in May the total casualties of the American expeditionary force had just passed the 5,000 mark, which is about one-fiftieth of the estimated British losses on the Western front since the German offensive began on March 21. But American soldiers were not involved directly in any numbers in the great battle until the last week of April, when they took over and defended a section of the line before Amiens. They had experienced baptisms of fire on a smaller scale on other sectors, especially at Seicheprey. And American engineering troops formed part of General Carey's heroic scratch army which averted disaster in the first week of the drive by stopping the gap made in the Allied line by the collapse of General Gough's army. But it was not until nearly the end of April that our men took over front-line trenches near the tip of the great Somme salient, in numbers that "would have been thought in the United States a considerable army" before this war. Here they were almost immediately attacked by the Germans, but after fierce hand-to-hand fighting repulsed three assaulting battalions, inflicting heavy losses. Of the part of the line where this attack occurred a correspondent writes:



Photographed by the New York Shipbuilding Company, from Underwood & Underwood, New York.

BREAKING A SPEED-RECORD IN SHIP-BUILDING.

The launching of the steel collier *Tuckahoe* just 27 days, 2 hours, and 43 minutes after its keel was laid. And, as will be seen from the photograph, but very little work remains to be done to fit the ship for service.

"This section has known little warfare in the last three years, consequently there is a small supply of dugouts.

"This kind of war is new to the Americans, who have been trained in sectors where trench warfare is an organized science. The doughboys and the French, as well as the Germans, occupy favorable positions at various points. Shell-holes are much utilized for shelters and shallow trenches about two feet deep have been dug where practicable. . . . The terrane here is far different from that Americans have been used to hitherto. The rolling hills and valleys much resemble the farming districts in central New York. . . . . . .

"The American and German lines in the new sector where Pershing's men are on the line barring the foe from Paris and Amiens are generally about 200 to 400 yards apart, and the high ground is about evenly divided.

"The march from the billet bases to the line was very impressive. Many units started off with the strains of 'The Star-Spangled Banner,' played by regimental bands, in their ears.

"At one place the tune must have reached the German lines, so close was the band, the gun-flashes being reflected on the instruments."

Sixty-eight members of the 165th United States Infantry (the old 69th of the New York National Guard) were recently decorated by the French Government for gallantry in action on the Western front. The 104th United States Infantry (formerly of the Massachusetts National Guard) was decorated as a regiment for "greatest audacity and a fine spirit of sacrifice," and one hundred and seventeen of its men individually received the *croix de guerre*. Says the Springfield *Republican:*

"The men themselves will be happy in the congratulations of their countrymen, especially their personal friends at home; the regiment, however, gains a fame that will be permanent in our military annals as the first regiment of the American Army to win a decoration from a foreign Government."

While the experts may differ as to the relative importance of men, munitions, or airplanes in our contribution toward victory, all agree that the basic need is shipping. It is therefore peculiarly encouraging to learn that for April the output of merchant ships in the United States amounted to 240,000 tons, beating all our previous records. At the same time we chartered 400,000 tons of Norwegian shipping, and concluded agreements with Japan for sixty-six ships aggregating 514,000 tons. In the week ending May 5 ten steel ships amounting to 57,695 tons and six wooden ships totaling 21,500 tons were launched by American yards. May 5 also witnessed the launching by the New York Shipbuilding Corporation of the *Tuckahoe*, a steel ship that was built in twenty-seven days, shattering all records for speed of construction. Says the New York *Globe:*

"On April 8 a pile of steel in a tumbled pile by a waterside; on May 5, twenty-seven days later, this scattered mass, by the work of human hands intelligently directed, had assembled itself into the highly organized form of a modern ship, and as the lithe vessel slipt like a bird down the ways to the embrace of its element it seemed almost to have gained a soul. Here was an achievement as near to creation as has ever come from human skill and energy.

"A great ship in less than a month! Send the news to the Kaiser. Bear it to our faithful Allies who in the red riot of battle are holding back those who would overwhelm freedom and send the world reeling back to barbarism. Transmit it to our own boys in the trenches to assure them that the homeland is mindful of its duty to them.

"A ship in twenty-seven days! And no mere hulk, but one with boilers and engines in, with funnels up, with captain's bridge in place, almost ready to fly the blue peter and to start on her first journey. The amazing statement is made that in fifteen days more cargo will be going aboard. Thus there is more than cut in two the honorable record of eighty-five days made the day before by a Pacific shipyard. Nor has the ultimate been reached. Every worker on the *Tuckahoe* received a silver medal. The metal selected suggests, as Admiral Bowles remarked, that there may yet be a gold medal."

"Nothing was done in building the *Tuckahoe*," says Admiral Bowles, "that can not be done over and over again in any shipyard in the country. It is only a question of careful organization and planning, good team-work, and ample supplies." A telegram was sent to General Pershing and our soldiers in France announcing this launching with its augury of a speedier decision on the Western front.

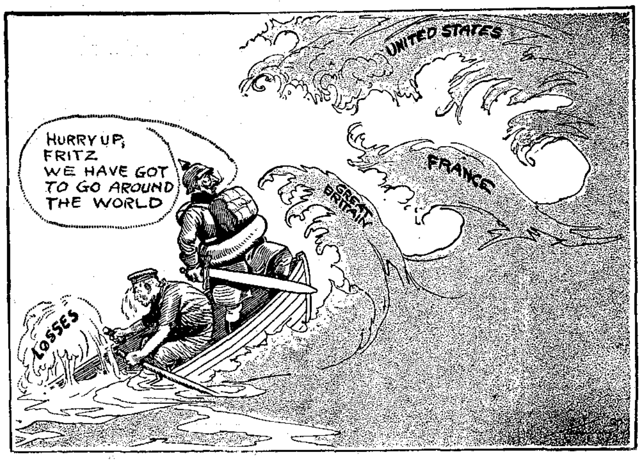
To balance against this, however, we have serious warnings from Bainbridge Colby and Edward A. Filene, of the United States Shipping Board, that ship-production will not overtake ship-destruction until next spring, and that the situation is critical. Said Mr. Filene to a gathering of New York business men:

"The lines of ship-destruction and production will not meet until next spring. It requires four tons of shipping in service for each soldier in France, which makes all current talk of an army of 5,000,000 men in France a fanciful dream. At the call of honor we are even now sending men wildly and recklessly, risking their lives in confidence that America will somehow find a way to supply them.

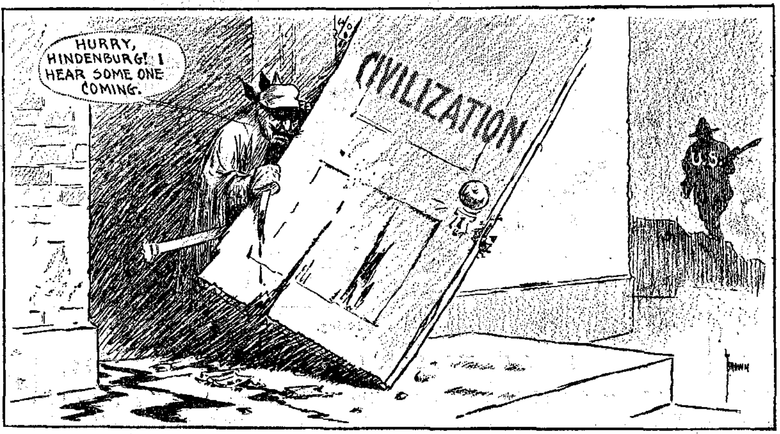
"There is no evidence that the number of sinkings by the submarines will be less in the next few months. All statements about success in dealing with the submarine are based on wishes, hopes, and dreams.

"Bad as the situation now is, it is not impossible that the Germans may break through to Calais and other Channel ports, and thus multiply the present difficulties of transport. We should act on the assumption that this may happen.

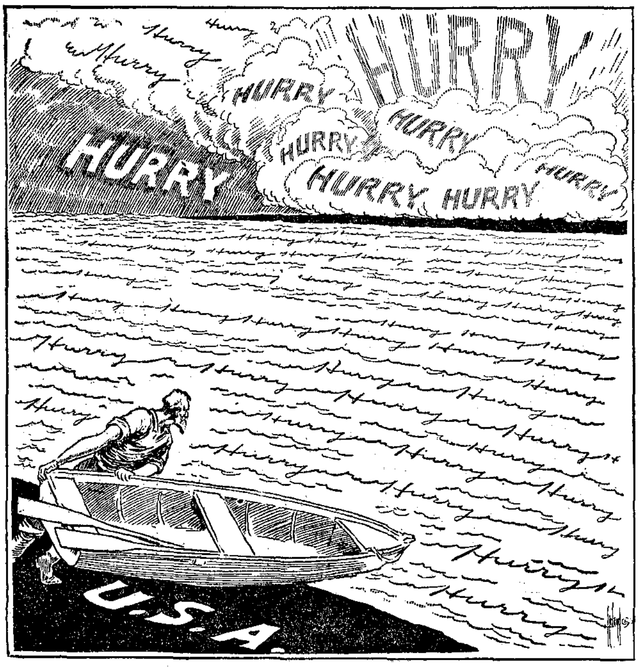
"We should consider that our house is afire and that until the fire is out nothing matters but putting it out. By November we shall undoubtedly be completing ships at the rate of 500,000 to 700,000 tons per month. This will be an incredibly great quantity, and yet it is a fact to-day that the shipyards are only 40 or 50 per cent. efficient. This deplorable condition is not the fault of the Shipping Board or of the companies or of the men. Its remedy can be found only in the communities in which are located the ship-building plants. Every shipyard should run at least two shifts of men. To take up with the ship-building executives the ways and means of building up this second shift is the duty of local business men."


UNITED STATES
FRANCE
GREAT BRITAIN
HURRY UP, FRITZ WE HAVE GOT TO GO AROUND THE WORLD
LOSSES

THE GERMAN ADVANCE.
—Thomas in the Detroit *News*.


HURRY, HINDENBURG! I HEAR SOME ONE COMING.
CIVILIZATION
U.S.

NO TIME TO LOSE.
—Brown in the Chicago *Daily News*.



THE WORD FROM EUROPE.
—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

Mr. Colby on the same occasion made the startling statement that the loss of shipping in 1917 amounted to somewhere between 10,000,000 and 12,000,000 deadweight tons. He went on to say:

"You must always remember that the British publish their tonnage losses in gross registered tons, and that deadweight tonnage, which has been used in American maritime statistics since time immemorial, is 1.65 times greater than gross. So, when the British give their shipping losses in units of more than 1,600 tons we should translate them into vessels of 2,500 tons, which is the assumed dividing-line between coastwise and ocean-going vessels.

"The destruction of ships during 1917 exceeds the combined building programs of America and England for 1918.

"People sometimes speak of a program of 6,000,000 tons a year as if there were something ultimate about it. On the contrary, we must double and treble our program. Ships are the common denominator of all the war-efforts of the nations.

"Ships are the only answer to the insolent insults of the arrogant German power. We must choke the seas with American tonnage.

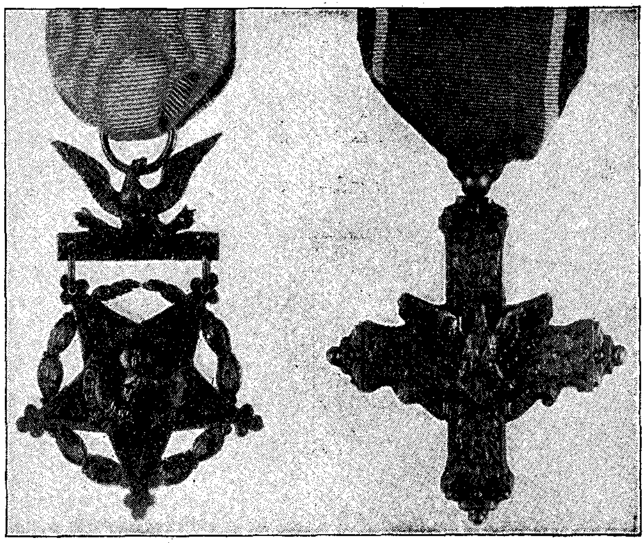
"I want to see the business men of this country put forth a great effort of the imagination to comprehend the vastness of this task and to calculate the part they can do in performing it. It is beyond the Shipping Board, it is beyond the Government—only the nation is equal to it. There are between 300,000 and 400,000 men at work in the shipyards and an equal number in contributory work. There should be at least a million altogether."

Salutary advice from the trenches to the people "back home" is contained in a dispatch from Wilbur Forrest to the New York *Tribune*. Mr. Forrest quotes Private Dave Goldstein, of the United States Army, saying to a trench companion:

"When you write your old man tell him this war ain't no soft snap, and ain't going to be. Tell him to can the conversation till later and get a job in a shell-factory. And, say, tell him to tell all his friends. The sooner they all know something about things the sooner they'll quit expecting us fellers over here to win the war too quick, believe me."

AN UNLIMITED ARMY FOR VICTORY

THE WHOLE-HEARTED PLEDGE of "force without stint or limit" is America's answer to Prussianism's bid for world-dominion. That the phrase means something more than rhetoric is evidenced by the Administration's appeal to Congress for a blank check on the man-power of the nation. Secretary Baker, we are told, startled the House Committee on Military Affairs when he announced that the Army would need for the coming fiscal year an appropriation of $15,000,000,000, and asked that all legal restrictions limiting the size of that Army be removed. The present authorized strength of our military forces—regular Army, National Guard, and National Army—is about 2,600,000, and every increment has to be specifically sanctioned by Congress. Chairman Dent, of the Military Affairs Committee, is shocked by the suggestion that Congress surrender this authority to the President, but as far as we have seen, the newspapers of the country, which are supposed to reflect the sentiment of the people who will supply the man-power demanded, are almost unanimous in approval. Thus the Minneapolis *Journal* rejoices that "Secretary Baker's trip to the front has given him an understanding and a vision he did not have before," and the Springfield *Union* is confident that public opinion will support his appeal for an "unlimited" Army. "The Secretary is right," affirms the Detroit *News*. "There should be no fixing of an artificial limit upon our contribution to final victory," declares the Chicago *Tribune*, and *The Daily News* of the same city agrees that "the people of the United States will not be satisfied with any sort of half-way measures in the nation's war-making activities." "An Army without limit," says the New York *World*, "is the true index to the sentiment of the American people in this war."


© by Bailey Banks & Biddle Co. From Harris & Ewing.

HOW UNCLE SAM REWARDS VALOR.

The medal of honor (left) is the highest award of the United States. It is presented in the name of Congress for distinguished gallantry in battle or for extraordinary heroism not manifested in the regular line of duty. The distinguished service cross (on the right) was recently authorized by order of the President. It is awarded to those who, since April 6, 1917, have distinguished themselves by remarkable heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy of the United States under circumstances which do not justify the medal of honor. One hundred of these crosses have been shipped to France. Since these have been struck off, however, it has been decided to leave off the oak-leaves, making the cross plain. These medals, with their respective values, have their counterparts in the Victoria Cross and Distinguished Service Order of Great Britain and the *Médaille Militaire* and *Croix de Guerre* of France.

"There is no limit," says the Secretary of War. "We will call out enough men to make victory certain, and we will call them as rapidly as they can be trained and sent forward." "Any specific number," he explains, "implies a limit, and the only limit is our ability to equip and transport men, which is constantly on the increase." And immediately after his appearance before the Military Affairs Committee he said to Herbert Bayard Swope, of the New York *World:*

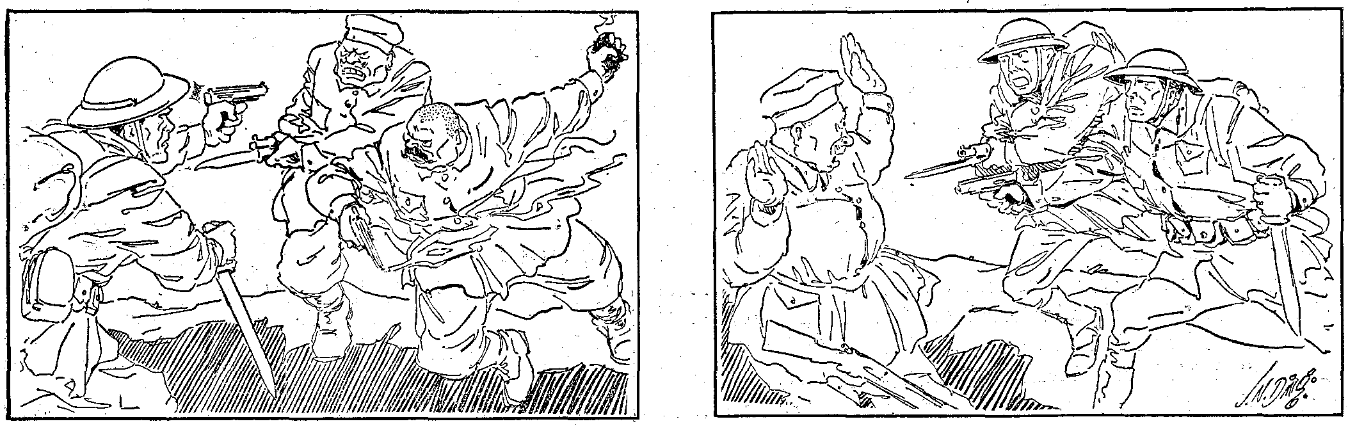
> "We shall place no limit upon our man-power. We ask for a law that will enable us to keep the flow constant and to keep the organization fluid. Our sole objective is to send men enough to win, and it is useless to attempt to approximate that outcome in numbers. It will be achieved if it takes 1,000,000 or 20,000,000 men."

Secretary Daniels also in recent public speeches has been saying the same thing. Speaking at the Philadelphia Navy-Yard, he urged that we "set no limit to the size of the Army, neither 3,000,000 nor 5,000,000 nor even 10,000,000." And he assured the Chamber of Commerce of the same city that "if there are not enough men between twenty-one and thirty-one to win the war, the age-limit will be changed and men of forty and fifty, if need be, will respond." In the case of the Navy, it seems, the law already provides for unlimited increase in man-power. Chairman Padgett, of the Naval Committee, explained to a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* that a clause in the Naval Reserve Bill allows Secretary Daniels to expand that force to any extent, and further provides that men and officers may be transferred at will from the reserve to the fighting force.

The same correspondent thus summarizes Secretary Baker's specific program as placed before the House Committee on Military Affairs by Maj.-Gen. Peyton C. March:

> "The immediate plan is based on a minimum of 3,000,000 men, of whom 2,298,000 are to be in camp by July 1. As quick as it becomes certain that more than 3,000,000 can be equipped and trained they will be called.
>
> "The following major items of the proposed $15,000,000,000 appropriations bill were presented to the committee: Ordnance, $4,000,000,000; quartermaster, $5,000,000,000; army pay, $3,000,000,000; aviation, $1,000,000,000; medical, $1,000,000,000; and engineering, $1,000,000,000.
>
> "These practically are double the items which had been submitted to the committee before Secretary Baker's visit to the Western front—in several cases items five times as large as those he asked for before he saw actual fighting. . . . . . .
>
> "Indications that Americans are to take over much larger sectors of the Western line were given in the statement that of the $1,000,000,000 allowed the army-engineers, almost all is to be for additional highways and railroads from debarkation-ports to various American-held portions of the line.
>
> "Committee members congratulated Secretary Baker on his explanation that the tremendous sum to be spent for ordnance means that this country at last is to manufacture a greater part of its own heavy artillery. Buying will continue from the Allies, but all the producers of this country will be put to work also.
>
> "The committee inquired into the possibility of raising all the men asked from Class 1 of the draft.
>
> "General March said . . . he thought nearly 5,000,000 could be raised without changing the present age-limit."

Members of the committee, says a correspondent of the New York *World*, believe that the end of this year will find at least 2,000,000 men in France and every training-camp in the United States filled to the limit. Further evidence of "speeding up" is found in the statement that 250,000 men are to be called to the colors in May under the Selective Service Act, whereas in April only 150,000 were mobilized. "At this rate," remarks the correspondent, "half of the 800,000 which the Department, before the German drive was launched, had planned to call during the present year, will have been called out in two months' time." Even greater acceleration is reported in the shipment of our soldiers to France. "In forty days," says the New York *Tribune*, "the rate at which troops can be sent abroad has been trebled."



Copyrighted by the New York Tribune Association.

WHICH WOULD OUR BOYS APPRECIATE MOST—

OUR BOASTING THAT EVERY AMERICAN SOLDIER IS GOOD FOR TWO GERMANS,
OR—OUR BOOSTING FOR AN ARMY OF TWO AMERICANS FOR EVERY GERMAN?

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

Protesting against the Administration's request for unlimited authority to enlarge the Army, Chairman Dent, of the House Committee on Military Affairs, said to a representative of the International News Service:

"I am willing to vote for an army of 5,000,000 men. I introduced a bill yesterday indicating my willingness to do that, and I named 5,000,000 only because I thought that was the largest any one would suggest. I would willingly vote for even more. But I will not vote for an indefinite proposition, a bill which says that a department may do as it wishes without check of any kind. Congress might as well be abolished."

The chief objection to granting blanket authority, remarks the Springfield *Republican*, is that "it does not harmonize, in spirit at least, with the constitutional provision that Congress shall raise and support armies and, by clear implication, shall fix by statute from year to year the size of the armed forces of the Republic." "Why shouldn't Congress merely abdicate for the period of the war, and let government henceforth be entirely by executive decree?" ironically suggests the Detroit *Free Press*. And in the New York *Times* we read:

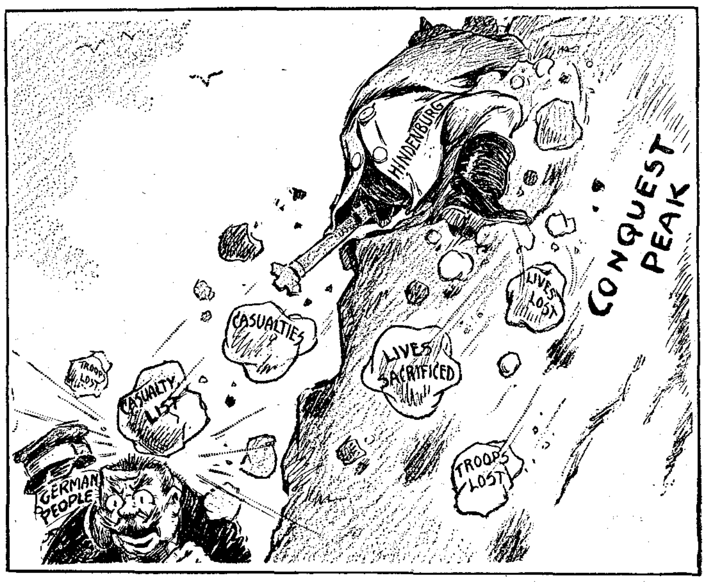
"The whole subject will be thrashed out by Congress, the sooner the better. It would be well to err on the side of large numbers, but they should be definite. The effect on Germany of action by Congress to call men to the colors until 5,000,000 are under arms for service in France, with no delays in equipment and training to be tolerated, would be far more impressive than a direction in blank form to the President to raise as large an army as he deems necessary to insure victory."

But "Secretary Baker is right and Chairman Dent is wrong," insists the Syracuse *Post-Standard*. "Give the President the authority he wants," urges the Brooklyn *Eagle*, which proceeds to justify the demands in these words:

"There is a psychological element to be considered in regard to the President's request. It involves, in the first place, the effect upon public sentiment in this country when it is known that we have accepted our responsibility to the full limit of our man-power, and not to the limit of figures carefully set forth in a Congressional enactment. It involves, in the second place, the effect upon our Allies, who can not but be heartened by the evidence that we intend to mobilize our fighting men even as they have mobilized theirs, without regard to numbers and without regard to expense. It involves, in the third place, the effect upon public opinion in Germany and Austria-Hungary, from which even a subsidized and controlled press can not long withhold information regarding the American purpose to prosecute hostilities without delay, without dissensions, and without a hint of compromise with the enemy."

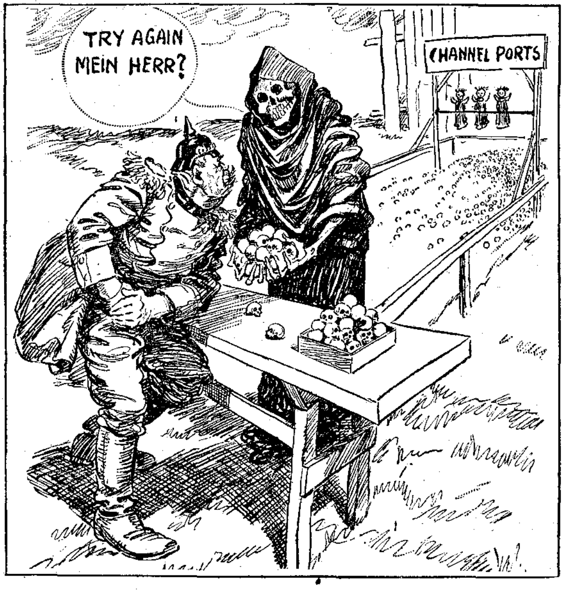
And the New York *World* strongly advocates this extraordinary enlargement of the powers of the Commander-in-Chief of the military forces of the United States for the following reasons.

"Nothing will bring more encouragement to the British, French, and Italians than to know that the American Army is to be without limit as to size, and that there is to be no quibbling about the number of troops that the United States will put in to win the war. Nor can any information from this country carry more consternation into Germany, despite the junker practise of sneering at the military capacity of the United States."



AS USUAL.

—Brown in the Chicago *Daily News*.



IN A FAIR WAY TO GO BROKE.

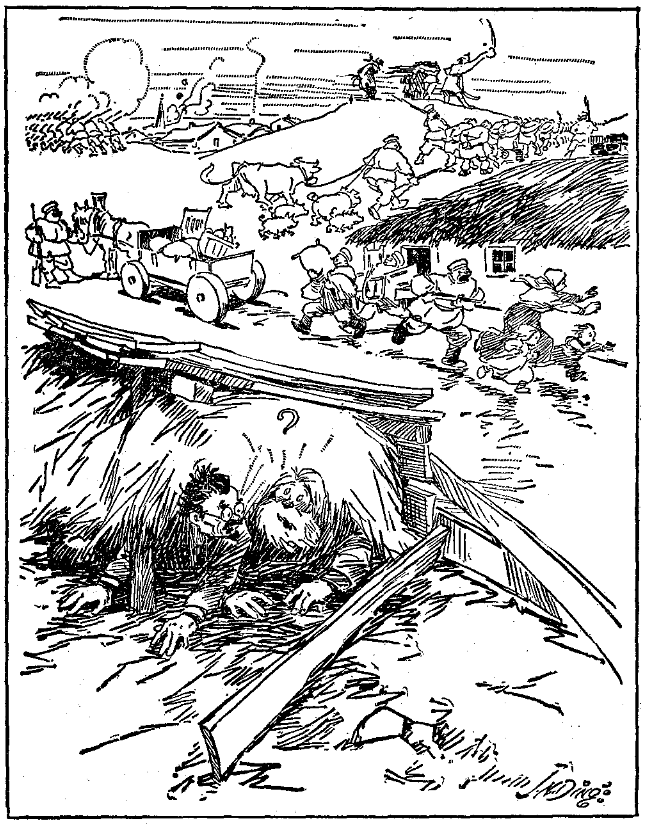
—Pease in the Newark *Evening News*.

A RUINOUS VENTURE IN REAL ESTATE.

OFFENSIVENESS OF THE PEACE OFFENSIVE

PROOF OF GERMAN HYPOCRISY and evidence of the impossibility of any real peace by negotiation with Germany are furnished to the satisfaction of many American editors by the recent series of events in Russia. The peace offensive predicted by Lord Robert Cecil may accompany or follow the next Teuton military move, and may contain tempting offers, press correspondents admit, but they tell us that it is being discounted and rejected in Allied lands in advance. Germany, the Boston *News Bureau* remarks, will undoubtedly stick to its "double-barreled schedule" this spring, thinking that "there is always the extreme possibility that the Allies and America will swallow the bait of the German peace." But the Boston editor lines up with other American writers in believing that even Berlin must now see that "its prospects have gone stale from iteration." The peoples of the Entente are now well educated in the songs the Teuton siren sings, and in the history of those who have been so foolish as to listen to those songs. And it is of Russia that they are chiefly thinking when they read of German peace terms and peace offers. In Russia, to quote the Boston *News Bureau* again, "with its troops and its dupes making more alluring daily the prospects of an ultimate conquest through a further cynical disregard of promise or pledge," lies Germany's chief "incentive for temporizing with the Allies and cajoling the folk at home with peace visions." Germany's one big chance for salvage now lies in maximum exploitation of the East. But, we are told—

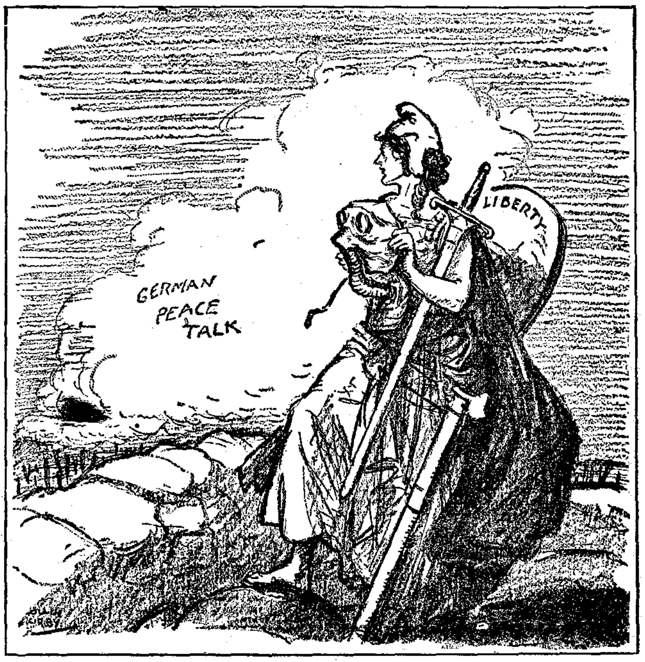
> "There is a converse to all this which German mentality perhaps does not grasp. That Eastern prospect in itself makes compromise unthinkable, for the sake of Russia and of the world."



Copyrighted by the New York Tribune Association.

BEWILDERED RUSSIA—"ARE WE STILL HAVING PEACE?"
—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

Why it is unthinkable is carefully explained by the New York *Globe* in one of a series of earnest editorial warnings against the coming German peace drive. The peace terms, we are told, will be such as to appeal strongly to certain of the Allied Powers. Possibly Alsace-Lorraine and the *Irredenta* lands will be offered to tempt France and Italy, respectively. An offer will be made of evacuation of Belgium and France with financial indemnities, perhaps, "provided the Brest-Litovsk and Roumanian treaties are recognized." *The Globe*, which believes that in Germany the Eastern expansionists have overwhelmed the Western expansionists, proceeds:



TIME FOR THE GAS-MASK.
—Kirby in the New York *World*.

> "It will be argued, with what plausibility Germany is able to command, that Russia, having betrayed her Allies, having abandoned a war which was begun in her behalf, no complaint can be made if Russia is left to her fate. . . . . .
>
> "Having made a separate peace without regard to the interests of her former Allies, Russia is estopt, according to the usages of nations, from criticizing the democratic nations for doing as she has done. But fortunately for Russia, and probably for the world, we have one example of returning good for evil. While the Allies are unable, because of distance and separation, to render direct aid (the present Russian Government objects to aid through the Vladivostok gateway), their soldiers are elsewhere exerting a pressure which is protective to Russia. The only hope of freedom for Russia, for Poland, for Lithuania, for the Ukraine, for Finland, and for the other parts of one-time Russia is in an Allied victory. . . . . .
>
> "But while the attitude of the Allies leading to the rejection of all German peace overtures inures to the benefit of Russia, it is of course not primarily for her. The chief aim of the war is to subdue Germany to obedience to a common law of justice. If she has not been so subdued, if she emerges from the war stronger than when she began it, it is obvious no country may deem itself safe. Should the potentialities of the great Eastern region be placed at Germany's disposal in the next war the Kaiser could throw into the conflict millions upon millions of drilled soldiers. So to defend ourselves we are constrained to battle on in behalf of Russia."

And we will battle in behalf of Russia, *The Wall Street Journal* declares, until freedom for Russia is "dictated in Germany under guaranties which Germany dare not break."

Two comparatively recent events or groups of events have occurred since the German breach of faith following the Brest-Litovsk conference which have strengthened American conviction that no peace can be made with unconquered Germany. One is the German demand regarding the exchange of prisoners; as the Philadelphia *Inquirer* sums it up:

> "Germany demands that Russia shall return every healthy German prisoner. But she proposes to enslave all healthy Russian prisoners and send home only the sick.
>
> "Such is peace of the Made-in-Berlin brand, the peace of the sword, the peace of force."

In the Ukraine a friendly peace was made between Germany and the new republic. What German peace and German friendship mean is clearly shown, according to our press, by recent events in the new South-Russian State. German armies have occupied the port of Odessa and the fortress of Sebastopol, and German military authorities in Kief have dispossest the Government of the Ukrainian Republic. Germany's will, the New York *Tribune* remarks, "is law in Ukrainia, just as it is in Lithuania, Courland, Livonia, Esthonia, and Finland. These de-Russianized provinces have exchanged a King Log in Petrograd for a King Stork in Berlin."

A NATION OF BONDHOLDERS

THE EPITHET "BONDHOLDER," no longer the term of reproach it was a few years ago, is rapidly becoming synonymous with "American citizen," as the successive Liberty Loans increase the number of Americans who own government securities. The first loan attracted some 4,000,000 purchasers; the second, nearly 10,000,000; while, in the words of *The Boston News Bureau*, "17,000,000 persons, or one in six of our more than 100,000,000 population, earned the right to wear the Third Liberty Loan button." This, as the Boston editor figures it, "means that more than 20,000,000 Americans have contributed to the Government's war-chest." Such evidence of a united citizenship, editors agree, should hearten our Allies and our forces abroad and should correspondingly dishearten our adversaries. When wage-earners, especially the foreign-born, subscribed to the loan so widely and so enthusiastically, showing their desire "to help the United States do its part in carrying on the war in a great way," an important forward step in Americanization was taken, notes the Springfield *Republican*. The Baltimore *Sun* rejoices to see that in the returns for the Third Liberty Loan "the Middle West takes the palm," while "the rural sections have outdone the cities." After the other loan campaigns it was said that the rural sections had not awakened to a realization of the war. The Liberty Loan returns have proved that now the farmer of the West "is awake and he has the money and he has bought bonds on an unprecedented scale." *The Sun* finds still another reason to be grateful for the large subscriptions outside the financial centers:

> "When the bulk of the bonds are purchased by the large financial institutions it means that their capacity to take care of the financial needs of their ordinary customers is correspondingly reduced. . . . When the people largely finance the war out of their savings this burden is removed from the financial institutions, and the country as a whole benefits."

Subscriptions to the first and second Liberty Loans amounted to about $3,000,000,000 and $4,616,000,000, respectively. This time a minimum of $3,000,000,000 was asked and was oversubscribed approximately to the extent of another billion. The Springfield *Republican* suggests certain reasons why the oversubscription was not still larger:

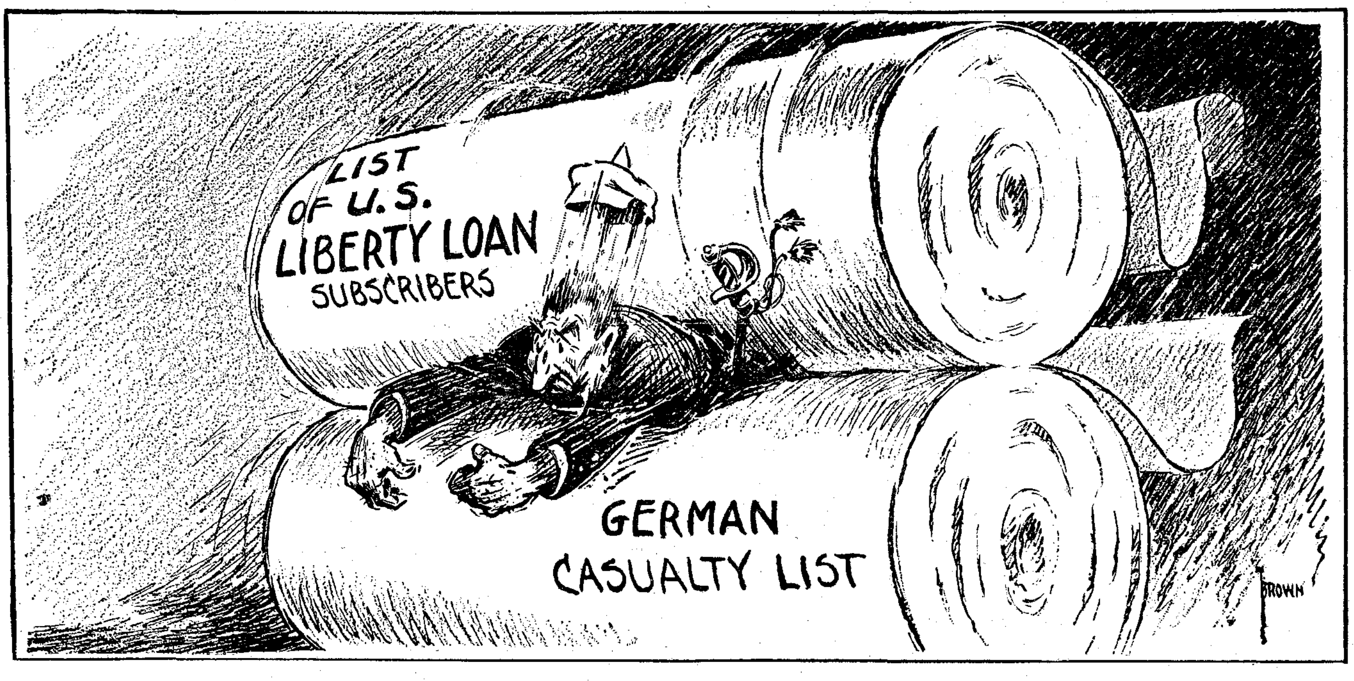
> "In the first place, the bonds were not sold at a discount from par, as has been the case abroad. In the next place, the interest rate was rather low compared with the earning power of money to-day. Again, income and excess-profits taxes must be paid before July 1 to the amount of two or three billions of dollars, and the large corporations and capitalists of the country have been holding back money for those compulsory payments."

While the success of the loan may have been mainly due to the patriotic appeal, this campaign, notes the Brooklyn *Eagle*, has set not only a new standard of patriotism, but a new standard of advertising. It reminds us of the beautiful and distinctive bill-board posters contributed by leading artists, of the 8,000,000 lines of advertising space used in the New York newspapers alone, and of the thousands of "four-minute and other speakers shouting Liberty Loan wherever a crowd could be collected."

Particularly in the smaller cities, the Government's plan—suggested by Mr. J. H. Burton, of New York—of giving the honor flag to a community subscribing its quota, with extra stars for large over-subscriptions, called local civic pride to the aid of patriotism. Many small communities actually doubled their quotas, and a score of cities reported large oversubscriptions before the end of the "drive." A Milwaukee journal remarks that the Wisconsin city so often accused of a lack of patriotism "had exceeded its quota on the tenth day after the beginning of the drive, and had overrun it nearly fifty per cent." several days before the close of the campaign.

In a statement to the public, Secretary McAdoo declares his thankfulness to the thousands of volunteer workers who helped make the loan such a gratifying success, and adds a word of warning and advice to the new bondholders:

> "I earnestly hope that every one who has bought Liberty Bonds will try to keep them for the period of the war at least. . . . If each and every purchaser keeps his Liberty Bond he helps to protect the credit of the Government by maintaining the market for the bonds at par, which is a very helpful thing in war-time, and he also renders a more essential service to our soldiers and sailors in the field by practising those economies and savings which release materials and labor necessary to the support, if not to the very life, of our Army and Navy."


LIST OF U. S. LIBERTY LOAN SUBSCRIBERS
GERMAN CASUALTY LIST
BROWN

FLATTENING HIM OUT. —Brown in the Chicago *Daily News*.

RUMBLINGS IN AUSTRIA

REVOLUTION IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY has loomed so often on the horizon that editors are not prone to venture any rash prophecy on the serious situation that has resulted in the practical suppression of the Austrian Parliament. As the New York *Sun* sees it, the condition of unrest and discontent in the Dual Monarchy has two distinct causes—one is economic, brought on by the extreme shortage of food-supplies; the other is political, resulting from the union of the Slavic parties and the consequent increase in power of the numerically strongest race element. Either of these causes would present a serious problem to a nation with so heterogeneous a population as Austria-Hungary, *The Sun* tells us, but together they have exposed the inability of the Government to meet the demands of the people for food, and have forced ministerial crises and an order from Emperor Charles for the adjournment of the Austrian Parliament, and autocratic measures for the suppression of its activities. In Hungary, too, press dispatches inform us, Premier Wekerle is instructed to carry through the franchise-reform project if possible, and, if not, to dissolve Parliament and issue writs for new elections. This, some believe, foreshadows a situation in Hungary similar to that in Austria. From a London dispatch we learn that the Vienna *Arbeiter Zeitung* derides as childish and criminal the idea of the Austrian Government that it can soothe the passions of the mob and solve the crisis by the simple expedient of sending Parliament home until the storm has blown over. This Socialist journal appeals to the Government to see its error before it is too late, and warns Premier von Seidler and those behind him that he is on the brink of a precipice. The Vienna *Sozial Demokratische Korrespondenz* is quoted as saying:

"A committee of the Socialist party and a committee of the German Socialist Deputies' Club have decided to publish a manifesto informing the workers that Parliament has been adjourned owing to the inability of the Government to control the Assembly for fear of discussion of the Emperor's letter to Prince Sixtus and the motives for Count Czernin's resignation. If absolutism be reestablished, the manifesto says, out of regard for Pan-Germanism, which is prolonging the war, if it be intended that Austria shall again be governed after the manner of Count Stuerghk the working classes will be forced to fight for their rights."

Washington dispatches relate that reports to our State Department show that the ancient ferment of polyglot peoples in the Dual Monarchy is now reaching a dangerous stage. That the Austrian Government is firmly linked with Germany's military régime with bonds of debt and politics is recognized. All advices indicate that the Austrian people would welcome a chance to cash in on the war, after weary waiting for fulfilment of pledges they dreamed would be accomplished many months ago. But the Government itself can not and will not make a break now, according to positive information received at the capital. On the other hand, the internal turmoil of Austria-Hungary is doubtless having its reaction in plans for an offensive against Italy. The dispatches relate further that Czech leaders are now with the Italian colors, while their brethren, mingled in German-Magyar regiments, are quarreling with the Magyars constantly. If Germany wants a real offensive against Italy, we are told, it may be necessary to shift her Western front forces, shunt many of the Austrians aside, and at the same time take strong steps to quell the troubles in Austria-Hungary. The Pittsburg *Sun* believes that it would be folly for us to expect any collapse of the Central Powers, yet "it gives us cheer to see these evidences of internal strife." And the New York *Times* remarks that while a revolution may or may not be threatening in Austria, it is safe to assume that a defeat of the German Army in Picardy, or even a postponement of victory after this year, "will transform the fear of revolution into a recognition of its imminence and probability."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

Hemp for traitors and spies would not be giving them any too much rope.—*Los Angeles Times.*

The worst thing about our war office's big announcements is that Germany believed them and got busy.—*Boston Herald.*

Whatever may be the Kaiser's ultimate aim in this war, we are pretty well convinced that it is not popularity he is after.—*Houston Post.*

The Kaiser has raised $200,000,000 to build merchant ships. Where is he going to sail them—up and down the Rhine?—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

A number of good reasons why Germany will be defeated in the end are advanced, but the main one is that there's a God in heaven.—*Ohio State Journal.*

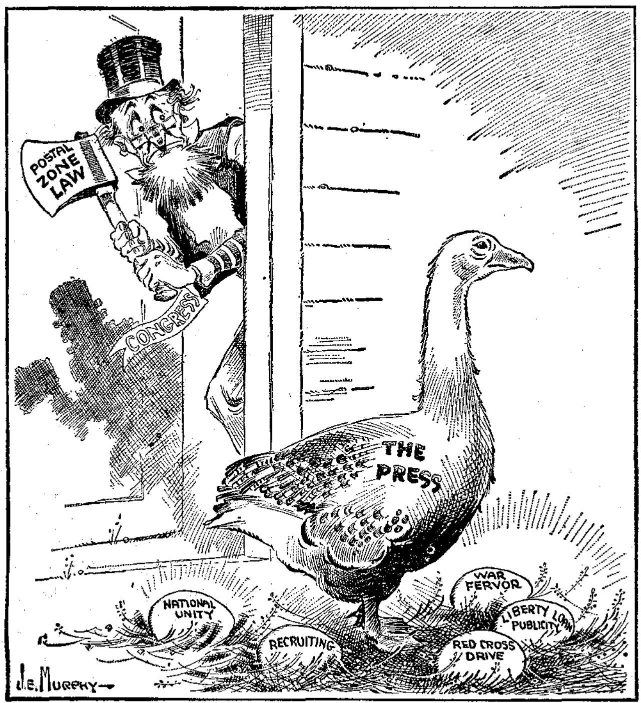
Having struck a church and a foundling-asylum, the German long-range gun will now presumably be decorated with an iron cross.—*Indianapolis News.*

We have great hopes of the Russian people as we look forward 2,000 years or so, but at present we favor changing the name of Petrograd to Boobville.—*Ohio State Journal.*

The German report says the British attack on Zeebrugge was a failure, which is probably the reason Berlin is removing the admiral in command of the port.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Photographs of those British cruisers sunk at Zeebrugge will probably be displayed in the German papers as ocular evidence of another great naval victory. —*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

The secretary of the Imperial German Treasury has informed the Reichstag that he does not yet know how much indemnity Germany will win in the war. That being the case, perhaps it would be a sound financial policy not to spend it.—*Kansas City Star.*



THE GOOSE WITH THE GOLDEN EGGS.

—Murphy in the San Francisco *Call.*

The only yellow peril we know of is the fellow who won't fight for America.—*San Antonio Light.*

It looks to the Columbia *Missourian* as if the draft has developed into a regular gale.—*Kansas City Times.*

Whether Germany gets sand from Holland depends upon just how much sand Holland has.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Imaginary interview: "Papa's armies are adding daily to our glory, so why such a fuss over the casualties?"—The Kaiser's Six Sons.—*Dallas News.*

Isn't that our luck to have coming the biggest rye crop ever heard of just as the whole country is going prohibition?—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

If they are both alive when the war is over John Barleycorn and the Kaiser will be in the proper frame of mind to sympathize with each other.—*Kansas City Star.*

German bombs have again been dropt on London schools. After a while that will be the only way to get anything German into the American schools.—*Newark News.*

"Mr. Creel is not alone in his thankfulness that we were unprepared for this war," says the Holton *Recorder.* "No doubt the Kaiser is just as thankful as Mr. Creel."

The Germans shot a priest and a nun in Belgium on the same day this week that priests in Dublin were procuring signers to a pledge against being conscripted to fight the Germans. —*Dallas News.*

British opponents of Lloyd George argued that a French *generalissimo* might sacrifice British troops. The last stand of the French regiment sent to hold Mt. Kemmel is the answer.—*Springfield Republican.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

Australian official photo (B. P. S.). Copyrighted by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

WHERE THE GERMANS WOULD LIKE TO BE—IN RUINED YPRES.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON IRISH CONSCRIPTION

IRELAND MUST FIGHT, if only to preserve her self-respect. Such, at least, is the outspoken opinion of Great Britain, and it is exprest both by those journals which approve and those which oppose the application of conscription to Ireland at this time and by the British Parliament. Take, for example, the Manchester *Guardian*, long a friend of Ireland and a consistent champion of Home Rule; this paper is certain that Ireland can not abstain from the battle and keep the respect of her friends. We read:

> "The case against Ireland is clear enough. Ireland as represented by the Nationalist party loyally supports the war, and has done from the beginning. Who desires the end desires the means, and it is impossible for Ireland to take the attitude of supporting the war and leaving to Englishmen up to the age of fifty to do the fighting. On the other hand, the Irish view is that Ireland is a subject nation, and that conscription applied by the British Parliament would be an addition to servitude. Ireland, in fact, is a friendly nation, or, as Mr. Redmond put it, an ally, and we have no more right to apply conscription to Ireland than we have to apply it to Australia."

The London *Time* very pointedly says that Ireland must bear her part because the pressure of public opinion among the other nations composing the British Empire will compel her to do so:

> "Nothing that has yet been written or spoken in public does justice to the burning sense of unfairness which has grown throughout Great Britain at the complete divorce of Ireland as a whole from the sacrifices of the war. Every town and every cottage bears witness to it. It is extending now to the Dominions and to the United States, whose great Irish population is gladly sharing the common responsibility of citizenship. Full allowance is made for the special circumstances of the case—the blunders, the weak administration, the real remoteness and ignorance of a great part of Ireland, the old historical memories, and the stimulated bitterness—as it is always made, and more than made, for the splendid heroism of the Irish regiments. But the sense of unfairness remains and rankles. It may still be removed in a moment by an effort of patriotic self-sacrifice, or it may remain to make Ireland the future outcast of the civilized world."

The same point is made by the Tory London *Morning Post* in an acid paragraph which runs:

> "The British people have stood a great deal; but the proposition that they should send their last man for the defense of the Empire, while Ireland enjoys safety purchased with their blood while refusing to assist, is something which passes the bounds even of English patience. Therefore the British nation is with its whole heart behind this measure of conscription for Ireland, and no British party will dare to do anything but support it."

With Irishmen fighting as willing conscripts in the American, Australian, and Canadian armies, *The Morning Post* warns Ireland not to risk losing the respect of her distant sons, especially those in America:

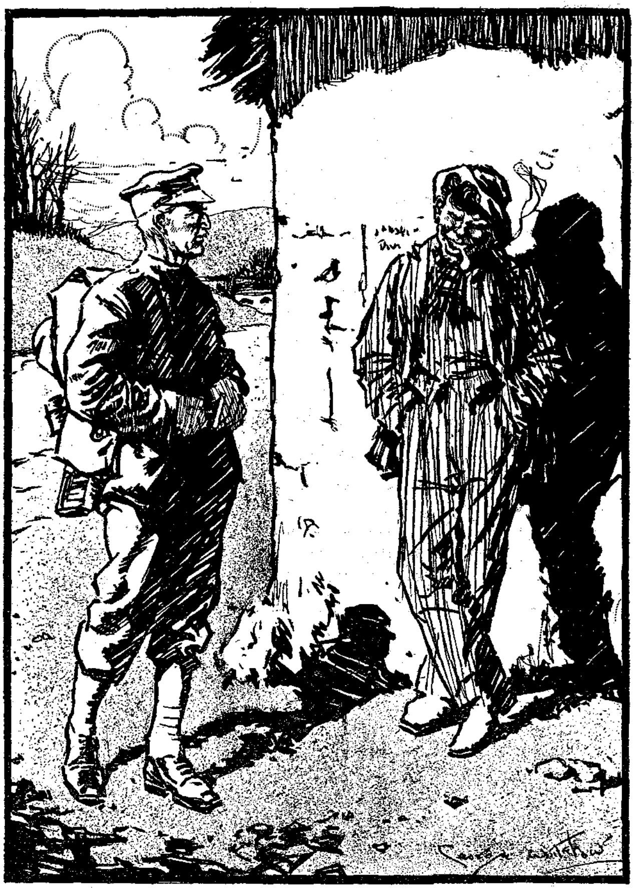
> "The Irish in Ireland should think very carefully before they take a step that will leave them friendless in America. In their own interest the Irish should not make the same mistake the Germans have made. It was the belief of the German Government that the German element in America was so powerful politically and so important commercially that it could dominate elections and shape policies. To-day, however, the Germans in America exist only on sufferance. Their property has been sequestrated, their language is banned, the vote may be denied them, and any political leader who would seek German support would condemn himself to defeat. The Irish in Ireland are in for an equally rude disillusionment. They may think America will either remain indifferent or give them a tacit support, and that the Irish in America are so influential that they will be able to control public opinion to the injury of England. It is impossible. With a regiment of Irishmen recruited in New York now fighting in France as the comrades of Englishmen, with camps full of Englishmen eagerly awaiting their orders to go over with Irishmen in every branch of the service, giving their best to the country of their birth or adoption, there can be no sympathy with men of Irish blood who shirk, and by shirking cause the deaths of their kinsmen across the Atlantic."

Warning Ireland to beware of "short-sighted selfishness," the London *Evening Standard* insists that if Ireland "wants liberty" she can not forbear to strike a blow for the liberties of other nations, while a way out of a difficult situation is suggested:

> "Whatever mistakes have been made in the past—and they

were many and grievous—the mass of opinion in Great Britain is distinctly sympathetic with Ireland. But this tendency will be fatally interrupted if Ireland continues to stand aside in this great struggle for liberty and decent ideals. We know the spiritual chasm that lies between the fighter in this cause and the time-serving neutral. An even deeper division will exist between the Irish and English peoples if Ireland continues, as a whole, lukewarm for the liberty of other nations. . . . . . .

"What is Ireland going to do to avoid creating a gulf, not alone between herself and Great Britain but between herself and all the other free nations of the world? She has repudiated conscription. The Sinn-Fein fanatics have with only too much success exploited the suggestion that any contribution to the war is simply a contribution to England. But this salve to the Irish conscience can not, we believe, be quite satisfactory at a time when France, whose cause has many times been Ireland's, is hard-prest by a brutal enemy.



THE TEST.

THE BRITON OF FIFTY—"Well, Pat, your time's come, too, now."
PAT—"Toime for phwat?"
THE BRITON OF FIFTY—"To fight for the empire that feeds you—or prove yourself its enemy!"
—*Passing Show* (London).

"Is there no way in which Ireland can throw herself fully into the fray without doing violence to prejudices against the English which, however unjust now, have their roots in a very unhappy past?

"We believe there is, and President Wilson has shown the way. American battalions are to be brigaded with French and British. Why should not Irish battalions, if they wish, be brigaded with French and American?

"There have been deplorable errors and much lack of tact on the part of the British military authorities in dealing with Irish susceptibilities, especially in the matter of recruiting, but we believe the present Government would be sympathetic to any plan which secured Ireland's help for the Alliance while taking notice of Ireland's national feeling."

But many of the English papers, especially those of the Liberal party, are violently opposed to applying conscriptive methods to Ireland. *The Westminster Gazette* says that the whole thing is impossible:

"In our present circumstances, it is idle to talk about the abstract right of this country to impose conscription on Ireland. There are no abstract rights for statesmen in such circumstances; everything is conditioned by the long chain of events stretching back over generations which determines the present state of Ireland. The sole military question for the Government is whether they can get more men out of Ireland than will be engaged in Ireland if they embark on a policy which runs counter to Irish opinion."

Not only is it impossible, but it is impolitic, says *The Westminster*, which proceeds to tell us why:

"Conscription in Ireland would be impolitic. It would completely destroy the prospect of producing the additional amount of food over the great increase of last year that has been confidently calculated on by the Agricultural Department. Last year Ireland cultivated nearly 700,000 more acres than in 1916; this year Sir Thomas Russell had calculated that this additional crop-area would be more than doubled. Where are the men to accomplish such a result if they are to be taken into the Army? But, leaving that important point altogether aside, the farmers, if conscription is even threatened, will lose all their present enthusiasm for tillage, which was entered on last year almost universally, as the Department has acknowledged, in a voluntary spirit.

"There are other ways in which conscription would not pay. Early on Monday and on Sunday night many hundreds of young men drilled near the villages on the north side of Dublin, and among the mountains on the south side. Every one of these will resist any attempt to force them into the Army. It is the same over large stretches of the country. Supposing it was possible to get 80,000 men—and, notwithstanding some silly conscriptionist arithmeticians, more than that is not possible—how many soldiers and police would be needed to bring them in? Probably twice the number."

Turning to a city with a large Irish population, we may quote the views of the Liverpool *Daily Post*, which remarks:

"The eve of a possible settlement of the historical national grievances of Ireland is not quite the time to take action which to the Irish temperament is not distinguishable from declaring war on that country, and which there is only too great reason to suppose would unite Irishmen everywhere—against England. The Government has been urged by some of its self-constituted advisers to regard the conscription of Ireland as the crux of the man-power problem, in the sense that it would solve that problem for the United Kingdom. If there were any hope of this being so, not a voice could be raised against its application with all speed. But the auguries are not felicitous. The only possible ground upon which Ireland could properly be thus included in the bill would be a conviction that it would be of military advantage to the Allies at the present moment. Has the Government any reason to entertain that conviction? Is it not more likely that to attempt to apply conscription without hearty consent of a majority of the Irish people would absorb some of the military resources we now possess rather than add to them, and at the same time widen the breach between Irish and English opinion and sentiment?"

WHEN THE MAGIC FAILED—Prince Lichnowsky's revelations appear to be exciting some further heart-searchings in the Fatherland; and the Berlin *Tag* comes out with a plaintive confession of German "miscalculations." This Berlin weekly wails:

"So many of our calculations have deceived us! We expected that British India would rise when the first shot was fired in Europe, but in reality thousands of Indians came over to fight with the British against us. We anticipated that the whole British Empire would be torn to pieces, but the colonies appear to be closer than ever to the mother country. We expected a triumphant rebellion in South Africa, and yet it turned out to be nothing but a fizzle. We expected trouble in Ireland, but instead she has sent thousands of her best soldiers against us. We anticipated that the party of 'peace at any price' would be dominant in England, but it melted away in the ardor to fight against the Germans. We reckoned that England was degenerate and incapable of placing any weight in the scale, but she seems to be our principal enemy.

"The same has been the case with France. We thought that France was depraved and divided, but we have found her a formidable opponent. . . . Those who led us into all these mistakes and miscalculations have laid upon themselves a heavy responsibility."

"U"-BOAT DELUSIONS

THE GILT IS WEARING OFF THE CLAY FEET of the German idol, and the clay is beginning to show pretty badly. Altho everybody in the Fatherland has positively worshiped the submarine, in which he placed a faith pathetic in its blindness, the charms of that watery divinity are losing their hold upon the German people despite the frantic effort of those in authority to strengthen their faith. How disgruntled the Germans are with their pet toy can be seen from the ludicrous speech which the German Secretary of the Navy, Admiral von Capelle, made to the Main Committee of the Reichstag. As reported by the *Berliner Tageblatt*, the Admiral said:

> "Statements in the foreign press are very greatly exaggerated. To-day, as formerly, our new constructions surpass our losses. The number of *U*-boats, both from the point of quality and quantity, is constantly rising. We can also continue to reckon absolutely on the military achievements they have hitherto attained.
>
> "America's and Japan's new constructions are to a certain extent destined for the necessities of those countries. In the main, therefore, only the figures of British ship-building come into the question. About the middle of 1917 there was talk of three million tons in official quarters in Great Britain, then Mr. Lloyd George dropt to two millions, and now, according to Mr. Bonar Law, the output is 1,160,000 tons. Therefore as against about 100,000 tons monthly put into service, we bring off sinkings amounting to 600,000 tons, or six times as much.
>
> "In brief, if the figures given are regarded as too favorable, and new construction at the rate of 150,000 tons monthly—that is, 50 per cent. higher—be assumed, and the sinkings be reduced to 450,000 tons, then the sinkings are still three times as large as the amount of the new construction.
>
> "Our opponents have been busily endeavoring to strengthen their antisubmarine measures by all the means at their disposal, and naturally they have attained a certain success, but they have not had at any time any decisive influence on the *U*-boat war, and according to human reckoning they will not do so in the future."

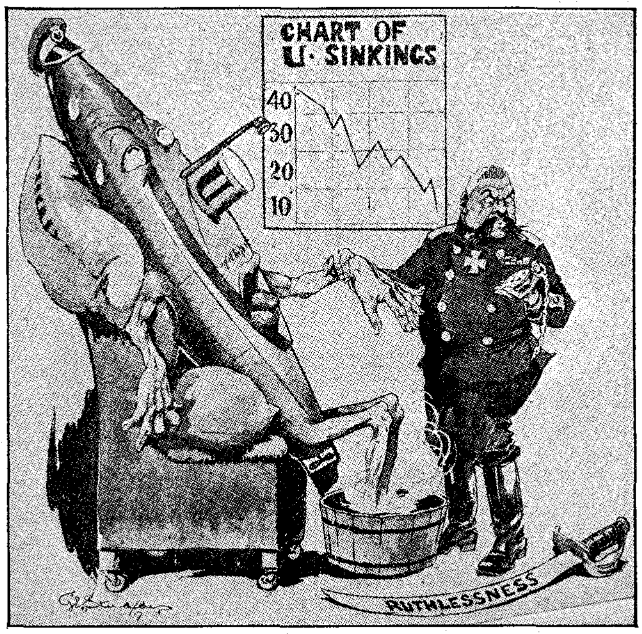
This would be pretty hearing for the Germans if it were true. Unfortunately, however, the good Admiral's ignorance of the most elementary rules of arithmetic has resulted in buoying the Germans up with false hopes. From the London *Daily Chronicle* we learn that so far from the total sinkings being anything like 600,000 tons, the average loss during 1917 was 333,000 gross tons, and that not from submarine action alone, but from all the risks of the sea. Moreover, Washington dispatches tell us that the submarine situation is so much in hand that our Treasury Department can afford to reduce the insurance rates for marine risks.

One portion of Admiral von Capelle's speech, however, is too delicious to be missed. He gravely informed his *kultured* audience that America's entry into the war, so far from being an assistance to the Entente, was a positive handicap. Here are the gems of argument from the scintillating brain of Admiral von Capelle:

> "American help in men and aeroplanes and American participation in the war are comparatively small. If later on America wants to maintain half a million troops in France shipping to the amount of about two million tons would be permanently needed. This shipping would have to be withdrawn from the supply service of the Allies.
>
> "Since America's entry into the war, material help for the Entente has not only not increased, but has even decreased considerably. President Wilson's gigantic armament program has brought about such economic difficulties that America, an export country, must now begin to ration instead of, as it was hoped, increasingly help the Entente.
>
> "To sum up, it can be stated that the economic difficulties of our enemies have been increased by America's entry into the war."

That redoubtable critic, Captain Persius, of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, has perforce to accept the Admiral's figures, but he seems to do it with his tongue somewhat in his cheek and warns his readers that they must not build too high hopes upon the starvation of the Entente by the submarines. He writes:

> "Our *U*-boats have recently been sinking an average of between 600,000 and 700,000 tons monthly, or about 8,000,000 tons in the course of a year. Also, taking into account the greater ship-building activities in enemy and neutral yards which our pressure necessitates, every one can for himself be able to form a rough idea of the future course of the struggle on the seas. Undoubtedly the next few months will create a critical period for England. Nevertheless the hope that scarcity of food must absolutely compel her to conclude peace does not appear to be justified.
>
> "It is not to our advantage to underestimate the strength of the resistance of our Anglo-Saxon opponents. Many kinds of resources are still at their disposal to cope with the scarcity of tonnage. Think, for example, of the many ships which the Saloniki enterprise requires and then let us beware of thinking that the time when the British and Americans will be forced to give up the war owing to lack of cargo space is close at hand."



GETTING WEAKER.
—*Passing Show* (London).

Turning for confirmation of our own optimism to the unfriendly neutrals, we find it in the Swedish press. For instance, the Stockholm *Aftontidningen* says:

> "The pretense of the rulers of Germany that they can secure peace by force is deliberately intended to deceive the German people. The submarine campaign may be considered a complete failure, and in some political circles in Germany this is now beginning to be realized. Warnings are being issued against the illusion that England and America can be forced to surrender through lack of merchant ships."

A CORDIAL WELCOME—How Kaiser Karl greets his prisoners of war returning from Russia is told by the Agram *Hrvatski Dnevnik*. It says:

> "First they have to undergo a quarantine of fourteen days, and then they are sent for four weeks' military training. During that period their officers tell them about the state of things at home and how the war is going, endeavoring meanwhile to uproot the revolutionary and radical ideas which they may have acquired in Russia. For that purpose Croat and Servian officers of our supplementary regiments have already gone to various concentration-camps. After six weeks of such preparations all the returned Croats and Servians will be dispatched to two concentration-camps, at Agram and Esseg. All those who were not captured by being wounded will be brought before a military commission composed of a staff officer, two commissioned, and two non-commissioned officers to be interrogated as to the manner of their capture, and they will be adjudged guilty or innocent accordingly. Those found deserving of liberty will be given four days' leave; the rest will be court-martialed."

WAKING UP TO US

A COMPLETE REVULSION of feeling with regard to America can now be noticed in the German press. After pouring scorn and contempt upon America and her Army, the German papers are now for the first time indicating the magnitude of American war-preparations. For example, Karl Rosner, the correspondent of the Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger* on the Western front, admits that we are "making preparations on an extraordinary scale," and the good man tries hard to minimize their importance. He writes:

> "The coming of American forces for the spring campaign brings important and timely aid to our enemies just when the liberation of our fresh German forces from the East gives unrestrained freedom of movement to our whole military organization. Henceforth American help must be looked upon as of first-rate importance in the decisions which are impending. It is of course of more vital interest to the Entente than to us, as the Entente expects America to make up for the loss of Russia and Roumania. The German High Command has a pretty good idea both of the number and of the effectiveness of all the American troops now on the Continent ready for fighting or in training. Our High Command has completed all its arrangements. It does not fear any upsetting of the situation even from the entry of this latest enemy, nor does it contemplate any material interference in its plans for final decisive victory."

Dr. Rosner gives a long account obtained from French prisoners of our activities behind the lines, and he says that "the Americans are building their own railroad-lines, telegraph and telephone systems, and even their own stations, warehouses, and barracks, and in every respect conducting themselves as if they intended remaining in France for years yet."

Even more emphatic is the well-known naval critic, Captain Persius, of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, who says:

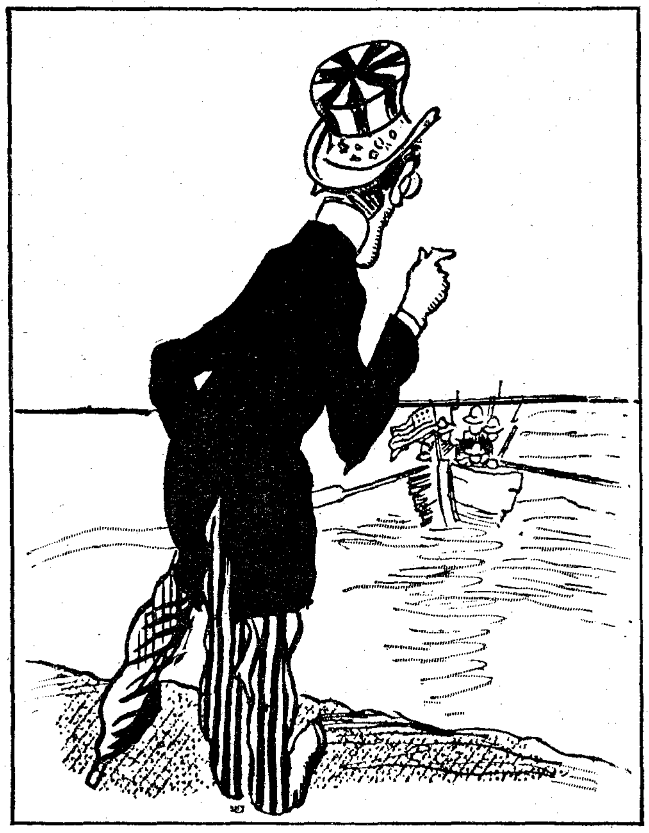
> "We were at first rather inclined to underestimate the participation of America in the war. We begin now to note a change of opinion. It is beyond doubt that it will be well to curb at the present time the more or less fantastic vagaries of persons discussing the submarine war. We can not for the moment estimate when the United States will have ready the millions of men which her population will permit her to raise, but it is certain that America will, in the very near future, succeed in amassing armies which in any case will constitute a very valuable aid to our enemies."

The Socialist Berlin *Vorwärts* comments upon the immense moral effect America has upon the Western front. The certainty of American assistance, it says, "heartens the enemy":

> "Behind the Allied enemies of the West stands America with her mighty material resources and mighty stimulus of moral force. The hopes placed in the great Ally beyond the water buoy up our enemies and drive them to ever renewed resistance. How long this resistance will still be maintained depends on events which are in motion. There is now no other solution of the world-confusion to be seen than the hoped-for complete German victory in the West."

One of the Berlin war-correspondents has actually seen the Americans on the Western front, and this is Dr. Osborn, of the Berlin *Vossische Zeitung*. This gentleman has a magnanimous soul, and he is disposed to be almost complimentary to our boys, for he goes so far as to admit that they are "sportsmen, but not soldiers." He writes:

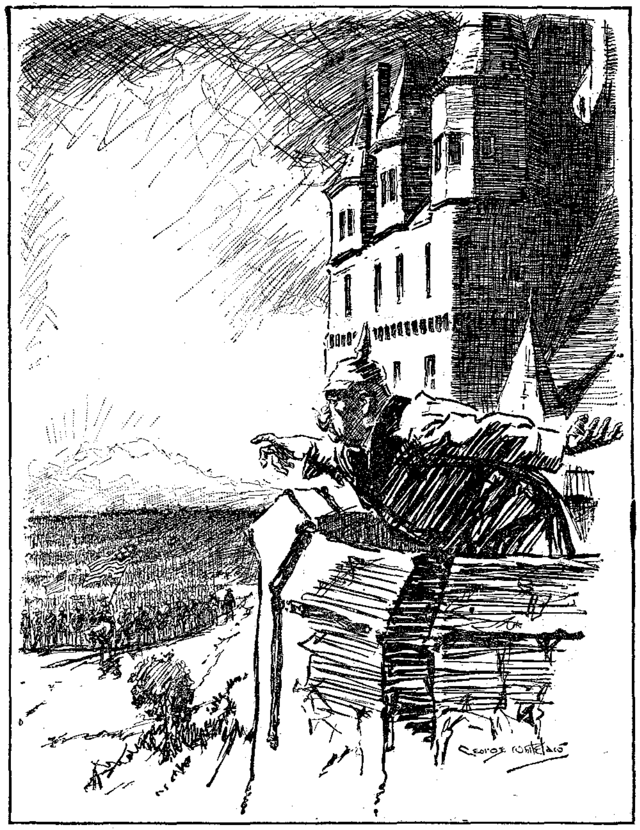
> "Wherever one goes our men describe the Americans as physically efficient, young, well-equipped lads, who, however, lack experience of the sharper forms of Western-front fighting. They are said to be very lively, restless, and active, ready day or night for patrols and little attacks. Their upstanding felt hats, which look like the head-gear of our colonial troops and field chaplains, constantly appear in the foreground, but then the same picture is always repeated. As soon as the attackers come under fire, their fighting zeal is considerably damped. Infantry salvos and machine-gun fire promptly scare them back, to say nothing of the artillery barrage, which completely confuses them.
>
> "Our men perceive the essential nature of these opponents. They describe them as skilful and bold sportsmen, but by no means soldiers in our sense and in the sense that modern warfare demands. Our men do not underestimate the enemy from the New World, but they feel themselves in every sense their military superiors."



TROOPS FOR EUROPE.

WILSON—"Good-by, boys, and tell Lloyd George from me we will let him have another boatful in October."

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



"THE CRY IS, STILL THEY COME!"

(*Macbeth, act v, scene 5.*)

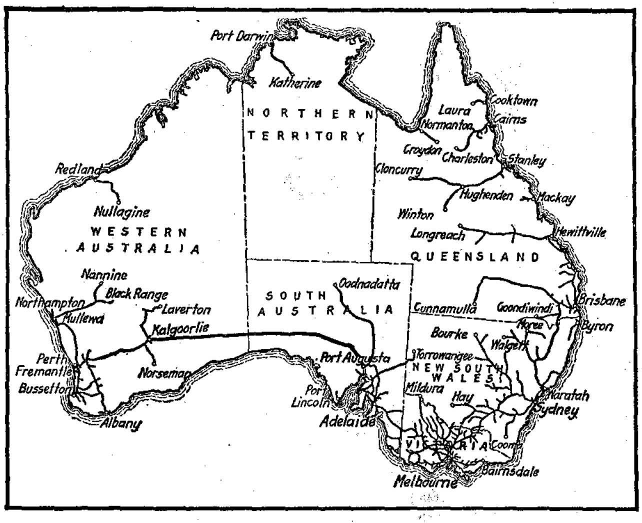
—*Passing Show* (London).

HOW BERLIN AND LONDON VIEW AMERICA'S AID.

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

A RAILWAY BUILT THROUGH A THOUSAND WATERLESS MILES

We have considerable stretches of dry country in the United States, but we have never performed the feat of building a thousand miles of railroad through a region absolutely devoid of surface water. This has just been done with the so-called "transcontinental" line of Australia—something of a misnomer, since in itself it by no means stretches from one side of the continent to the other. But it does connect the eastern and western railway systems of Australia, so that by its aid transcontinental travel is now possible, altho the line goes nowhere near the geographical center of the great island. *Engineering* (London), in an article reprinted in *The Railway Age Gazette* (Chicago), tells us that the line was part of the federal compact under which Western Australia entered the Australian Commonwealth. It was to be a line of high standard; the Federal Government set its face against any perpetuation of the tragic system of "broken" gages by which the various state railways are divided into traffic-tight compartments. The whole distance to be covered was 1,053 miles. We read on:



"THE VISIBLE PLEDGE" OF AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

The new east and west railroad is shown by the heavy line from Kalgoorlie to Port Augusta.

"At 428 miles from Augusta the route debouches suddenly on to the famous 'Nullarbor,' an absolutely level and treeless plain—a plain as big as France, averaging 600 feet above the sea-level. It is of limestone formation, covered with a good red soil, growing luxuriantly the salt-bush and blue-bush, most valuable food for stock. For 330 miles on the 'Nullarbor' the line runs without a curve—the longest tangent in the world. There is no surface water, but extensive boring is producing fresh water in large quantities. . . . At 850 miles from Augusta the plain ceases as suddenly as it began, and lightly timbered country accompanies the line right into Kalgoorlie. The greatest elevation reached on the route is 1,354 feet. . . . On the whole route there are no steep ranges to be tunneled. . . . . .

"Let it be admitted, therefore, that the proposition was not an excessive one from the point of view of the surveyor. But let it also be remembered that in the 'inside' of the Australian continent 'life' is spelled with more letters than in Europe. For life needs water, and of natural surface water there was none in the whole stretch of 1,050 miles. Given water on the route, and this description would have been written decades since: Water—and the soil, rich alike in minerals and fertility, would to-day be supporting a close population. But when construction commenced, at least 800 miles of the route was entirely uninhabited. Over the whole route there was no local population from which labor might be utilized, or food produced for man or beast. Organization was therefore necessary of a kind quite unusual in ordinary railroad enterprise. It was less like an engineering job than the organization of a campaign. The Commonwealth Government built it as a direct government enterprise. What few contracts there were were subsidiary. Labor—practically all white—had to be brought hundreds, sometimes thousands of miles, and maintained permanently on the line."

Water was obtained sometimes by piping from great distances and sometimes by boring, and it was stored in reservoirs. Often it had to be hauled for use by construction-trains, and engines traveled over three-quarters of a million miles in a single year, merely in transporting water. Food was almost as much of a problem. Timber was easy to get. Unusual methods of construction were sometimes used. We are told:

"The surveyors generally followed the bench-marks of the preliminary trial survey of 1908. In the areas of scrub and scattered timber, there had, of course, to be a certain amount of axwork. In the main, however, the open plains and tablelands made for more expeditious methods. Mechanical methods were availed of to the utmost. On the heels of the surveyors came the petrol-tractors, with disk plows which made light of stones, ripping up the light virgin soil of the overland. With scoops and horse- and camel-teams the roadbed was quickly formed. A 'Castles' excavator was utilized for a time in the Eastern Division, completely rolling and forming the banks in one operation. Immediately afterward appeared the construction-train, headed by a track-layer, a 'notion' from America. . . . Every few minutes the train moved forward on the new-laid track; every few minutes the converging rail-heads in east and west moved closer together. Behind the track-layers the line was pulled in, packed, and otherwise completed, by the fettling gangs and the *olla podrida* of a railroad camp. A temporary station was formed at each rail-head, including a loop, and two 'dead-ends.' . . . . . .

"The Government took every possible step to safeguard the health of the men engaged on the line. The utmost care was taken to insure good food. Hospital-cars with proper dispensary and operating accommodation were provided in both sections. Medical attention and hospital accommodation were provided by the Government for all employees, who contributed a general sum of 6*d.* (12 cents) each per week. The total number of accidents on the whole work was well under 1,000, causing a total loss of life of about twenty.

"It was the aim of the Commonwealth Government to build a line capable of carrying traffic at high speeds. The line is of the best workmanship, and, so far as passenger accommodation is concerned, the engineers of the Commonwealth have been scouring the world for the latest ideas in traveling luxury.

"Huge day-and-night coaches, of a size undreamed of in England, saddled with its legacies of tunnels and bridges of a past railway age, will leave no device unexplored that will minister to the enjoyment of passengers. The Australians are inveterate travelers. They do not mind being in the train for a week, but they demand comfort. Ice in the hot weather, heating in the winter, and baths whenever possible. It is safe to say that they will make their great 'through' expresses *trains de luxe.* Most of the construction rolling-stock, practically all of the locomotives and coaches for the new line, will have been built by Australians in Australia.

"Such, briefly, is the history of a great undertaking. It has been accomplished at a cost of millions of national money, provided out of a consolidated revenue by the Australian taxpayer. It renders possible one of the longest railway runs in the world. From tropical Townsville, sheltered behind the Barrier Reef, the traveler may soon run by way of Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, to Perth, on the surf-beaten shores of the Indian Ocean—a run of 4,000 miles. He may do this in the running time of 150 hours. Every foot of the track is owned by the State. The line joins the Eastern system of 15,000 miles to its isolated daughter system of 3,000 miles in the west. It is a visible pledge of federation. It is the pioneer of many great similar projects which are aimed at the internal development of a continent. It provides for the military defense of the country on interior lines. The voyage from west to east of the continent has been halved in point of time. And the tenacity of Australian engineers has tamed the wilderness. Out in the former 'unknown,' settlements have already sprung up along the line. The optimism of their population is exprest in names like that of 'Golden Ridge,' but it is an optimism that has subdued deserts, and is making the Australian nation."

A CROP THAT MAKES ITS OWN WEED-KILLER

THE USE OF WASTE MATERIAL to assist production in the very industry that cast it aside is an interesting feature of sugar-growing in Hawaii. The first stage of this development was the discovery that sugar-cane will push its way through paper of sufficient thickness to choke down weeds. The second was the utilization of the fibrous waste from the crusht cane to make paper for this purpose. H. E. Howe, who conducts the chemical service department of *The Scientific American* (New York, April 20), tells us in that paper that in the tropical countries where sugar-cane flourishes, weeds spring up overnight in numbers and strength that will choke off any crop with ease. The expense of keeping them down is by no means the smallest item of the cost of production, and their presence or absence often makes the difference between a profitable and an unprofitable year. Mr. C. F. Eckart, of a Hawaiian sugar company, therefore began experiments looking to weed-control. Says Mr. Howe:

Illustrations by courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

THE PAPER SUPPRESSES WEEDS WHILE THE CANE SPROUTS THROUGH.

And the paper is made from the waste fibers of the cane itself.

"Weeds between the cane rows could be controlled by spraying, after which followed a demonstration that the weeds could be smothered by strips of paper, asphalt impregnated to withstand weather and handling.

"Knowing that cane shoots are tightly rolled up, sharp-pointed and spear-like, Mr. Eckart conceived the idea of using paper over the cane rows, being careful to have the paper of the proper construction to hold the weeds beneath, while the cane, by gentle pressure, could puncture the covering. Considerable acreages have been under experiment and several interesting developments have taken place.

"The paper in yard widths is placed over the rows and kept there by bamboo pegs, stones, and field litter. As the cane shoots come up those striking the paper at or near right angles puncture the covering and grow vigorously. The other shoots make tentlike elevations, at which points the paper is slit after five or six weeks, during which time the cane does not suffer, altho the less hardy weeds are exterminated.

"Beneath the paper moisture is conserved, and the temperature is from 3° to 5° Fahrenheit warmer than above it, so that under such humid conditions the cane growth is abnormally rapid, while at the same time all weed seeds germinate. The weeds spring up, blanched in the dark, only to smother, since their soft tops provide no means for breaking through the paper. By the time the paper must be slit, the weeds are no more, and as the paper disintegrates the cane is so far advanced as to command the situation.

"This method effects a labor-saving of from 50 per cent. to 70 per cent. and an increase of some ten tons of cane per acre equivalent to more than a ton of raw sugar.

"There is a second chapter to this story affording an unusual example of waste utilization. The paper required in row-mulching, as the use of paper on cane rows is called, had to be brought long distances, while a fibrous material, bagasse, or the cane from which the sugar has been prest, is produced on the spot in excess of fuel requirements. To make a suitable paper from this bagasse presented a new problem; for while many good papers have been made from this raw material, none has had the characteristics required for this special use.

"The problem has been solved by an American chemical research company and a mill is being erected in the Hawaiian plantation which now supplies the paper, exactly suited to the requirements, from the bagasse. This is accomplished with a saving exceeding 50 per cent. of the cost of the paper previously used.

"Summed up, the achievement is the utilization of a waste material to found a new industry, the product of which reduces the cost of growing sugar-cane and at the same time produces an additional ton of raw sugar on each acre of the plantation in question. Real Hooverizing, isn't it?"

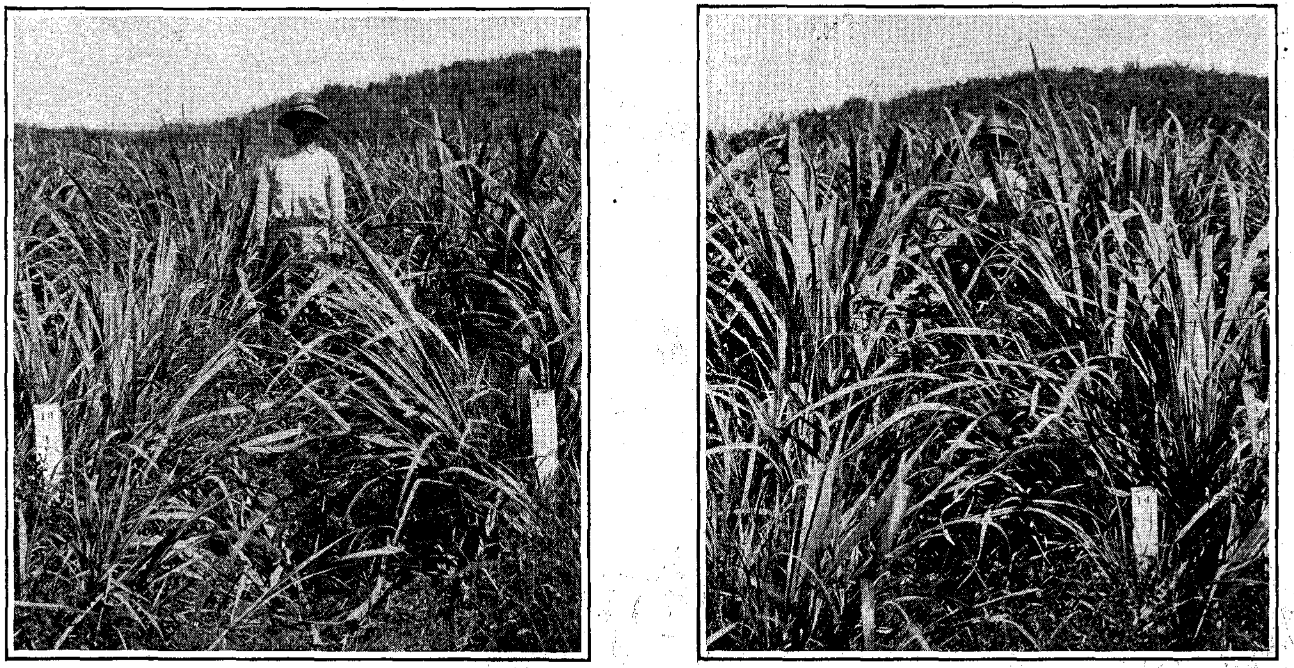
MOUNTAINS OF OIL—If this were a metaphor it might be criticized, but it is literal fact, as proved by recent investigations which have been carried on by government experts in western Colorado and Utah. Clay saturated with oil and solidified into shale is the substance of which these oil mountains are composed. We quote as follows from *The Globe* (New York), which makes acknowledgment to *The Youth's Companion:*

"Dean E. Winchester, of the United States Geological Survey, says that in Colorado alone there is sufficient oil-bearing shale to yield about twenty billion barrels of crude oil, from which two billion gallons of gasoline may be extracted, and that in Utah there is probably an equal amount. Here in the Rockies great hills lift their heads heavenward, veritable mountains of oil.

"For ages they have stood there unworked by man, and it is only within a few months that effort has been made to convert them into beneficial use. Some of this shale yields as much as ninety gallons of oil to the ton. Destructive distillation is the method of obtaining the oil from the mined ore, and the fuel used is gas, a by-product of the process. R. D. George, State geologist, of Colorado, says that in the 1,500 square miles of territory in northwestern Colorado in which there are commercially workable oil-shale beds there is an oil content of 36,000,000,000 barrels, or just about ten times as much as has been produced in the United States since the oil industry began in 1859.

"Even a much more conservative estimate would be sufficient to dispel fears of an immediate oil and gasoline famine. For many years, the shale beds of Scotland have been worked profitably in spite of the fact that the deposits are hundreds of feet beneath the surface and in strata only inches wide. The Colorado shales are on the surface and are several feet in thickness.

"One of the most important by-products is ammonia, which will be of great use for enriching farm-land. Mr. Winchester has estimated that the Colorado shale will produce about three hundred million tons of this valuable fertilizer. Mountains of oil. Yes, not only of oil, but of gas, naphtha, gasoline, lubricating oil, paraffin, ammonia, and several other important products."



CANE GROWN IN THE NATURAL WAY. CANE GROWN WITH THE AID OF PAPER.

SUGAR-CANE FOUR AND A HALF MONTHS OLD, SHOWING HOW THE PAPER INCREASES THE GROWTH.

In each case the man stands at same distance from the camera.

BEES AND HEXAGONS

THE CONTENTION that bees make circular cells, which afterward become roughly hexagonal by mutual pressure, upheld by Edward F. Bigelow in an article recently quoted in these columns, has not met with universal acceptance. For instance, E. C. Heuffaker writes us from Chuckey, Tenn., his opinion that Mr. Bigelow has "shown himself equally ignorant of bees, mechanics, and history." The argument that hollow cylinders under lateral pressure tend to take on hexagonal forms and that the hexagonal cells of the bee are produced in the same way, was long since, our correspondent says, advanced by Buffon, and long since found to be fallacious. At no point in the course of their construction, he goes on to assert, do the cells of the bee take the form of cylinders with intervening spaces, making their change of form through compression possible; while, on the other hand, the necessary lateral pressure is wholly lacking. He proceeds:

"Mr. Bigelow assumes that, because the thickened margins of the cells are often roughly circular, the cells were originally cylindrical. No assumption could be further from the facts. The interior of the cell is at all points truly hexagonal in section; and as bees do not at all times, nor usually, work in contiguous cells, the mechanical effect, so far as it is effective, would be to transform the hexagon into a circle rather than the reverse.

"But the astounding wonder in the architecture of the bee does not lie in the hexagonal form of the cells, but in the arrangement by which the cells on opposite sides of the comb are joined together at their bases. Each cell terminates in a low triangular pyramid formed by the intersection of three rhombs, or parallelograms, with equal sides and having angles of 109° 28′ and 70° 32′ respectively. Now a long while ago a celebrated mathematician named König, without having been informed what repeated measurements had shown these angles to be, was asked by Miraldi to determine what they should be to give the greatest capacity for the least amount of comb, and the figures which he returned were 109° 26′ and 70° 34′. As the result differed by but two minutes from the measurements made by Miraldi it was concluded that the bee was not only a finished architect, but a wonderful mathematician as well. Later it was found that the bee was right and that König was wrong, an error having been made in his original calculations. . . . . . .

"Scarcely less wonderful is the instinct by which the bees working on opposite sides of the newly formed comb are enabled to so place the cells that each axis on one side shall exactly coincide with the intersection of three cells on the opposite side, with many bees working at the same time on different parts of the comb.

"The manner in which this is accomplished is no less wonderful. The bees on one side of the new comb dig a vertical channel and those on the opposite side two, one on either side of the first, and so accurately spaced that the axes of the cells on one side shall exactly correspond to the intersection of the walls on the other. And all in the dark.

"These are facts known to every one who has made a study of bees."

The editor of *The American Bee Journal* (Hamilton, Ill., March) has this to say on the subject:

"The bees build their cells with the least expenditure of costly material, beeswax. Economy requires that the cells be built so as to fit closely to each other, and the six-sided shape is the most economical. On the other hand, the surface of the cells must be strong enough to carry the bees in their travels, so the bees make a heavier rim at the surface. When we uncap the sealed honeycombs we destroy the strength of the upper edge and uncover the hexagonal shape. But the bees, as soon as the comb is returned to them, hasten to give it the stronger surface by rounding the tops of the cells.

"Foundation mills used to be manufactured with a rounded cell. The Dunham mill, which was so popular thirty-five years ago, made foundation with round cells. But the bees always excavated the surplus wax from the three-cornered angles and used it in other parts of the comb. So, after all, comb foundation with hexagonal cell-walls is not an error.

"But that the hexagons of the cells are not always perfect does not admit of a doubt. Neither need we doubt that, if the bees had plenty of material, they would probably build all their cells round, for their bodies are round."

On the other hand, in a later issue of his magazine, *The Guide to Nature* (Sound Beach, Conn., April), Mr. Bigelow quotes letters from twenty-three physicists, zoologists, and agriculturists, expressing agreement with his opinions. Dean Coulter, of the Purdue University School of Science, says, "I think that you prove your thesis beyond the possibility of successful contradiction." David Starr Jordan writes, "I do not think that you have left any opportunity for anything to be said on the other side." Dean Wheeler, of the Bussey Institution of Harvard, says, "I agree with you that the fundamental shape of the bee-cell is circular in cross-section." Garrett

P. Serviss writes, "I most certainly agree with your view." Professor Wells, of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale, says, "I believe you are perfectly right." Dr. W. E. Britton, State entomologist of Connecticut, says, "The hexagonal shape of the cells is undoubtedly due to pressure." And Frank E. Lutz, entomologist of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, writes: "I had supposed that all up-to-date students of bees believed that the roughly hexagonal shape of the cells comes about in the way you state, but from what you say it appears that they do not."

In conclusion, we quote from a letter written to Mr. Bigelow by Prof. F. R. Gorton, of the State Normal College at Ypsilanti, Mich. Says Professor Gorton:

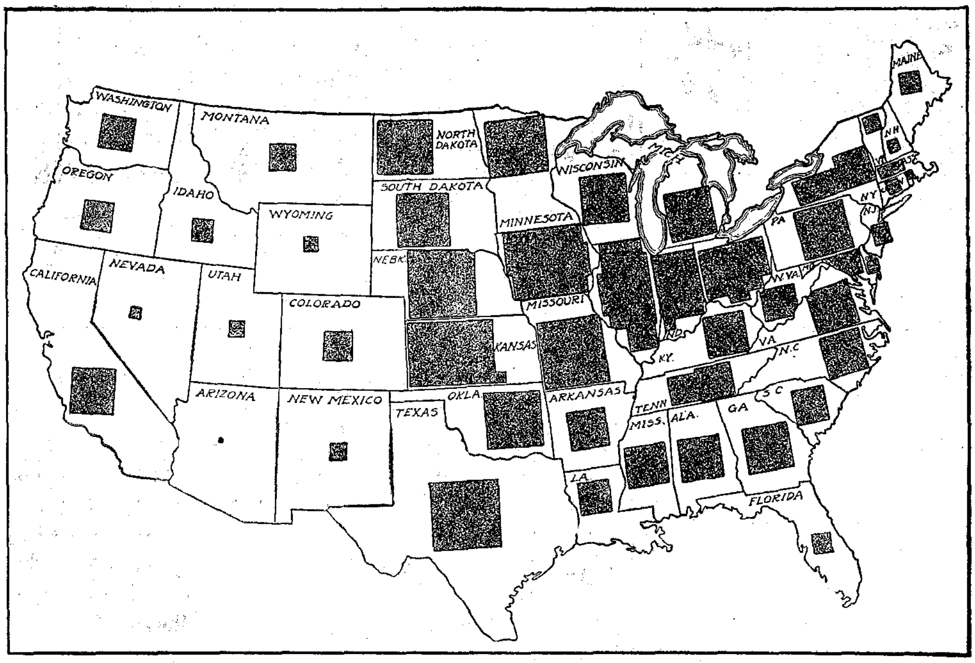
"It is my feeling that we are apt to give animals and insects credit for much sagacity and highly developed instincts where it is not merited. In fact, a being of a superlative order might offer certain operations of the human race as evidence of marked genius in cases where man has simply followed physical laws.

"I have the greatest admiration for the honey-bee, which has been a source of amusement as well as amazement for many years. Its so-called instincts are remarkable and afford many points of vantage of which we can make use in the handling of a colony. Nevertheless, it is for the scientist to discover, if possible, what are actually instincts and what are purely physical operations. I think your thesis is correct in the main, but I should like to present an additional fact or two which seem to bear upon the subject somewhat vitally.

"Your article seems to make it clear as to the spacing of cells when started on plain foundation, and it is also plain that if the cell-walls are to be worked thin by pressing and scraping they will be worked out to rather sharp angles which will be more or less rounded out as the bees leave much or little wax in the finishing process. Further, cells might be three-, four-, five-, six-, or more sided if it were not for two physical facts: (1) the cell must be symmetrical from the fact that it is measured, worked, and fitted around the body of the bee; and (2) it must include an angle which is contained in 360 degrees, or at least nearly so. Three- and four-sided cells satisfy the second condition perfectly, but conform too poorly to the shape of a bee's body. In brief, the six-sided figure is the only flat-sided symmetrical cell which does fulfil both conditions. It is not that the bee knows how to make the hexagonal cell, but because she can build no other with the building processes at her command when it comes to grouping cells side by side with their openings even. Freak cells arise when abnormal conditions are forced upon the insect, as at the edge of the comb, drone-cells, queen-cells, etc. The most remarkable thing about the honey-bee, to my mind, is not its ability to build a comb of wonderful beauty and symmetry, but in the unexcelled equipment which Nature has given so small a body to produce and care for half a dozen entirely different products, with perfect precision, selecting each for its best use. Can these capacities be as well explained as can the process of cell-building?"

CLEARING LAND TO GROW FOOD

WE HAVE IN THIS COUNTRY over four hundred million acres of unimproved land. In these days, when more food is needed for the world, why not put some of this land to work? If food is to win the war, that is, if the ultimate victory is to rest with the side that can feed its population and its troops the longest, then the problem of land improvement is of the highest importance. A land-clearing demonstration recently held under the auspices of the University of Wisconsin is described in *The Du Pont Magazine* (Wilmington, Del., March 5). According to this paper, the most effective method of eradicating stumps was shown on this occasion to be a combination of pulling and blasting. Wisconsin has recently adopted legislation to facilitate land-clearing, and this is doubtless a most favorable opportunity, the writer thinks, to put land into tillable condition. Even the stumps can be sold, the present fuel shortage giving them considerable value for this purpose. We read:



400,000,000 ACRES THAT MIGHT GROW FOOD.

The shaded areas show the amount of improved land in each State; the white is yet to be cleared.

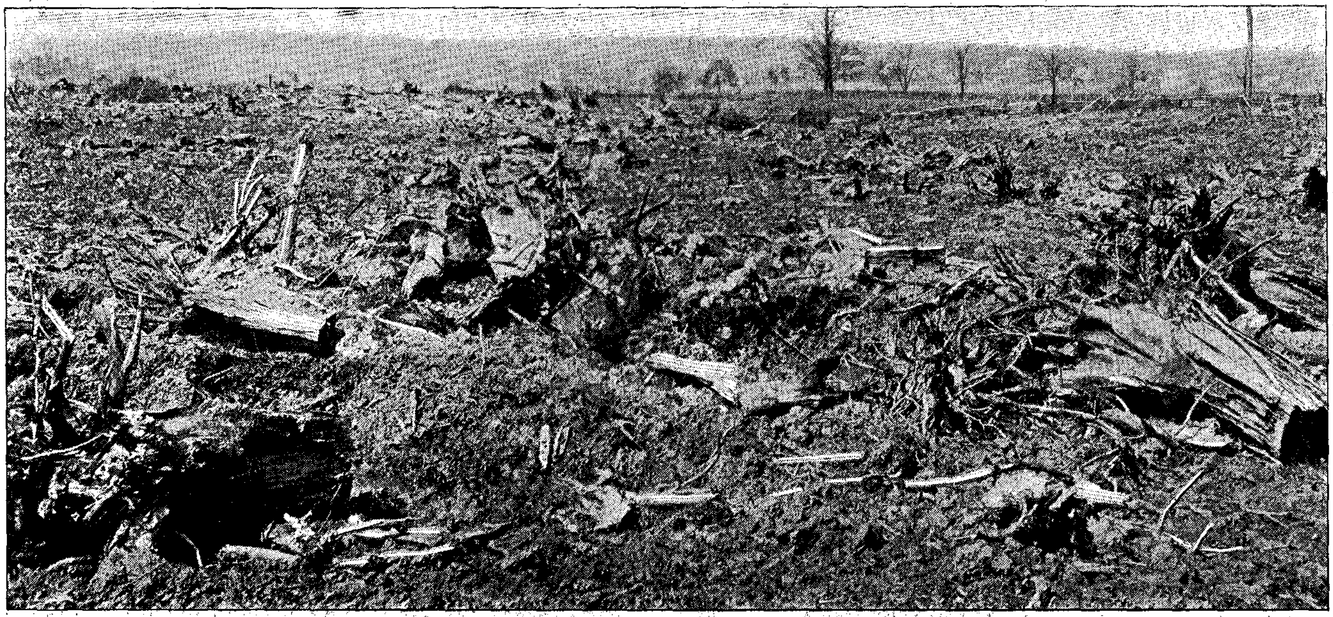
"The war in Europe is playing havoc with farming over there. Millions of acres of Europe's farm-lands are idle, and probably will remain idle for years after the conclusion of the conflict. This condition puts it up to America to produce food enough for all, and she can do it because she has the land, provided every acre of it is cultivated and forced to maximum production. The millions of acres of cut-over land and swamp-land that now occupy parts of our country should be included in the cultivated areas.

"Think of what it would mean if the 400,346,575 acres of unimproved land in this country were put to work producing crops. Beneath the stumps and rocks is concealed a gold-mine, and there is more profit to be derived from the mining of farms than from the mining of mountains. The ground occupied by one average stump will produce from twenty-five to fifty cents' worth of food per year.

"The cost of clearing land must be paid but once, whereas the profit derived from it will go steadily on through generations. Cleared land is virgin soil which for years after the clearing and 'taming' will yield bumper crops, with minimum expense for fertilization. Expenditures for land-clearing are permanent investments that will be returned many times over in profitable crops. . . . . . .

"In Wisconsin there are still thousands of acres of very fertile cut-over land. With its usual commendable enterprise, the University set about to see what could be done to get more of this land cleared and under cultivation, and in the spring of 1916, before the United States had entered the war, sent out an agricultural engineer to locate points for large public land-clearing demonstrations. The University itself organized a demonstration crew and obtained the cooperation of three railroads operating in the State to run trains over their roads with a view to showing the settlers how to clear their land.

"Several manufacturers of stump-pullers had their demonstrators show their methods of clearing. Up to that time the powder manufacturers and the stump-puller men had regarded themselves as bitter competitors. The University's demonstrations, however, proved that they were really cooperators, for the fact was developed that the best method of land-clearing was a combination method in which dynamite was



By courtesy of "The Du Pont Magazine," Wilmington, Del.

STUMPS DO NOT STUMP THE MODERN FARMER, WHO CAN REMOVE THEM BY BLASTING OR PULLING.

used to loosen and break up stumps after or before the pullers pulled them.

"The State legislature of Wisconsin, its interest aroused by the University's demonstrations, recently passed a law making it easier for settlers and owners of stump-land in Wisconsin to buy dynamite or stump-pulling equipment with which to clear. Under certain conditions, the State will place orders for dynamite, usually purchased in car-load lots in order to get the lowest price, and permit the settlers to pay the State treasurer in easy instalments and under conditions which they can easily meet for the dynamite they use.

"Actuated partially by the same motives, the Congress of the United States enacted laws under which the new Land Banks were organized in many localities, and these banks also make it easy for farmers to obtain funds with which to clear and otherwise improve their farms and operate them more extensively.

"Probably no more favorable opportunity to clear stump-land will ever present itself to the owner of such land. The unprecedented demand for abnormal quantities of food-products at abnormally high and profitable prices offers the chance to get the money for land-clearing that will probably never come again.

"Even the fuel shortage helps land-clearing, for in some cases it is now possible to sell stump-wood for as much as the clearing costs."

OLD STAMPS NOT NEEDED—The ancient fiction about used postage-stamps—that they are desired by somebody for some incredible purpose—has been revived to the annoyance of the Red Cross, for whose supposed benefit credulous persons are now saving up the corners of their letters. These should heed the following clear statement from *The Forecast* (New York, April):

"Don't waste time and energy saving canceled postage-stamps for the Red Cross. Somebody, somewhere, has started one of those pleasant but likely-to-be-annoying fictions concerning the value of postage-stamps which have served their original purpose. This time the idea spread abroad is that the American Red Cross has devised a method of extracting the dyes from the canceled stamps and putting the dyes to practical use. There is nothing more in the scheme than a figment of some one's imagination; but the Post-office Department reports that several bags of old stamps have accumulated through the good-will of persons who have thought they were doing something to help win the war. Within the last two weeks, also, scores of letters have been received at Red Cross headquarters from persons asking information regarding the matter. The Red Cross wishes to advertise, as widely as possible, the absolute falsity of the report that used postage-stamps have any value through the extraction of the dyes contained in them."

TWO ROADS CHEAPER THAN ONE

TWO NARROW ROADS, instead of one broad one, are now sometimes used in mountainous country, especially in the far West. Where two roads are built, each is strictly confined to one-way traffic, and the head-on collision is eliminated. The roads are not generally parallel, but follow somewhat different routes, occasionally crossing and recrossing each other by bridges or tunnels. The advantages and disadvantages of this plan are set forth in an editorial article contributed to *Engineering and Contracting* (Chicago, April 3), whose writer concludes that its economy depends on circumstances. He says:

"During a recent California trip the editor met a practical and ingenious man who has developed several suburban properties in hilly country, involving the building of many miles of roads. On certain of these properties he has built narrow, one-way, hillside roads that are designed to carry the traffic always in one direction—one road for ascending and another for descending vehicles. It is this man's contention—and it is certainly worthy of the careful consideration of highway engineers—that it is cheaper in first cost to build two single-track roads than one double-track road on a hillside, and that the maintenance expenses are also reduced by this method of construction.

"It is evident that whether two single-track roads will involve less grading cost than one double-track road is dependent on three factors: (1) The slope of the hillside, (2) the slopes of the cuts and fills, and (3) the depth of the earth over the rock.

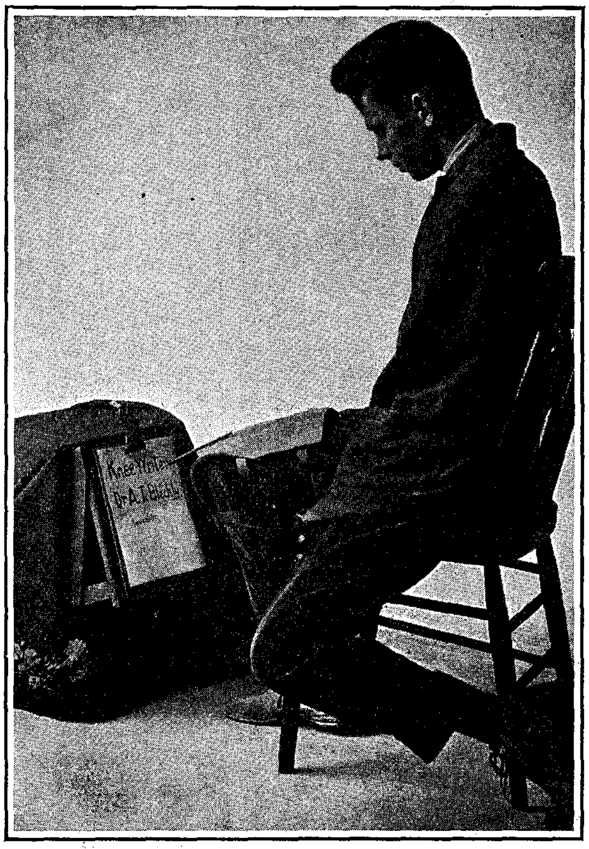
"This last-named factor is one that is seldom given its full economic weight. It frequently happens that a single-track side-hill road can be built without excavating more than a small fraction of the rock that must be moved to build a double-track road. Frequently it pays to build most of a narrow side-hill road on a fill, borrowing the material from above. When care is used in preparing the earth beneath such a fill, in draining and in rolling the fill in layers, expensive slides can be avoided.

"Wide cuts in side-hills usually give more trouble from earth-slides than narrow cuts; hence the reduced maintenance cost of narrow roads.

"Finally, there is very little chance of collisions of vehicles on narrow, one-way mountain roads. To offset this, perhaps, is the necessity of providing widened turnouts at intervals for faster vehicles to pass slower ones. This is an inconvenience and not a cause of accidents. But if the traffic were considerable it might well become such an inconvenience as to overshadow all the saving effected by building narrow roadways. However, in developing suburban home-site properties on hilly lands, it seems clear that there is often real economic merit in the one-way, narrow road."

FOR CLEAN SWIMMING-POOLS

SOME PEOPLE CONTEND that bathing in a tub, as we practise it, is an unclean process. For unless one is clean when he enters the tub, the water quickly becomes dirty; and how can one be cleansed by bathing in dirty water? What they would say to the same process, when multiplied by several hundred in our swimming-pools, one may only conjecture. A swimming-pool is a big bath-tub for bathers by the score or hundred. We try to keep it clean by giving the swimmers baths, of a sort, before they enter it, and by renewing the water or treating it with chemical purifiers. Our efforts are not crowned altogether with success, altho we do some little good, perhaps. According to an editorial writer in *American Medicine* (New York), the spread of communicable diseases has been traced to swimming-pools, to some extent. The Californians are about to pass a law requiring refiltration and disinfection of the water of all pools, and the writer recommends that other States follow their example. We read:



Courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

ARMLESS MAN WRITING WITH THE KNEE.

"Cleanliness is an instinctive desire of civilized people and marks the beginning of culture. It is difficult for a dirty person to be cultured, and, according to good old John Wesley, 'cleanliness is next to godliness,' altho, at the same time, it must not be forgotten that many highly saintly individuals have been in the past—and are even in the present day—very averse to the use of water. In fact, dirt seems to be synonymous in their case with religious fervor, for the more religious fervor they evince the dirtier they allow their bodies to become. Brahman fakirs of India are examples of this kind of ecstasy. However, in these days, a dirty body is unendurable from the hygienic as well as the esthetic standpoint of civilized people, and it may be added that a craze for cleanliness has not only distinguished the acme of culture, but, according to some, has served as an index of the commencement of decadence. It must be borne in mind that the fastidious care of the skin by means of public baths is of extremely ancient origin.

"Nowadays the bath is regarded as a necessity rather than a luxury and is looked upon as one of the important factors for maintaining good health. It keeps the skin in a healthy condition and tends to increase vigor. There is no intention here to elaborate the point that bathing in itself and under proper conditions is healthful. This may be considered proved. The object is to draw attention to the fact that in some instances the public bath and swimming-pool may be the agents for disseminating disease. In all big centers of population, the poor people flock to the swimming-pools and public baths, because they have no facilities in their own homes for adequately cleansing themselves, and therefore it is of the greatest importance that these should be free from disease germs and pollution.

"While there is little direct evidence that public baths act to any very great extent as disease-spreading foci, there is enough evidence to show that they are somewhat of a menace. According to a recent issue of *The American Journal of Public Health*, the California State Board of Health has become interested in the relation of swimming-pools to the spread of communicable disease, and reports that during the past summer several cases of communicable diseases, undoubtedly contracted in public swimming-pools, came to the notice of the Board. . . . . . .

"Manheimer, in his article on Studies on the Sanitation of Swimming-Pools, contends that because of large and promiscuous attendance and indifferent organization, these provide possible sources for the spread of disease. There are, in any event, pathological potentialities in a swimming-pool of unchanged water, used frequently by bathers. For financial reasons, as a rule, water in public swimming-pools can not often be changed, and after a number of people have bathed in the same water, more especially in baths or swimming-pools used by persons who have no bath accommodations in their own homes, the water must necessarily become contaminated with organic matter, and, of course, with bacteria. Furthermore, as previously mentioned, it must be admitted that swimming-pools or public baths may be used by persons who are suffering—unconsciously or otherwise—from communicable diseases. There are, in fact, several easy ways by which swimming-pool or bath water can be seriously polluted.

"It may be taken as established, then, that the swimming-pool and the public bath are possible, and even probable, sources of danger to the health of the community, and it is consequently in the interests of the public health that every precaution should be taken to eliminate their dangerous properties.

"In the article which appeared in *The American Journal of Public Health*, referred to previously, it is pointed out that the need of sanitation of such places is apparent, and it is proposed that all public swimming-pools be required to operate under a permit from the State Board of Health. A bill, in which adequate provision for the safety of the bathing public is made, is now before the California State legislature, and it is proposed that refiltration and chemical disinfection of every public bath or swimming-pool shall be attended to in that State as often as needed. Among the means suggested to purify swimming-pools and public baths is . . . the electrolysis, under certain conditions, of a solution containing magnesium chlorid, the result being the formation of a solution of magnesium hypochlorite, which substance is known to be an efficient deodorant, oxidizer, and disinfectant.

"Without question, public baths, swimming-pools, and plunges should be under the constant supervision of skilled sanitarians, and it would be well if legislation to safeguard the public from the possible dangers of these necessary adjuncts to health were put into force in all parts of the country. California has set a good example in this respect."

WRITING WITH THE KNEE—Armless men have hitherto written, when they have been able to write at all, by holding a pencil between the teeth or toes. Both these plans involve much difficulty. What is asserted to be a much easier method has been devised by Dr. Arthur T. Blachly, formerly of Portland, Ore., but now serving in the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps somewhere between the Pacific Ocean and the French front. Dr. Blachly's "knee-writer" is described and illustrated in *The Scientific American* (New York, April 13). Says this paper:

"Those who have lost their hands or the use of them may still, with a little practise, write legibly by aid of the knee-writer here illustrated. The clamps and clips fasten the leather sheaf firmly to the knee, and the pen or pencil to the leather. Paper is held in position before the knee on a little stand. The actual process of writing is not nearly so difficult as might seem. The heel is raised until the foot rests on the ball, giving the knee quite a range of action, combined with sufficient steadiness to insure proper control after a due amount of practise. There can be no comparison between this device and the writing by means of a pencil held in teeth or toes, which has heretofore been about the only resource of the armless."

WAR-TIME-FOOD-PROBLEMS

Prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST *by the* UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION,
and especially designed for High School Use

DAIRY PRODUCTS AND CHANGING CONDITIONS

© Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

HERBERT HOOVER,
United States Food Administrator.

NEARLY EVERY ONE, at some time or other, has been off on a camping-trip or cruise when it was impossible to replenish the stock of provisions for a considerable time. Under those circumstances, in spite of careful planning, it is very frequently the case that after a while one certain kind of food or other necessity begins to show signs of running low. It may be bacon or canned beef or condensed milk or matches, or even drinking water in the case of a cruise. But whatever it is, it becomes the policy of the whole party to go light on that special food or necessity until there is a possibility of replenishing the supply.

Moreover, as the outing nears its end, it also usually happens that there is a surplus of something, perhaps flour, coffee, or tea. In which case the whole crowd is likely to turn in and eat plentifully of those. That is their policy to prevent food being left behind or laboriously taken home.

But when they are home, the daily routine becomes normal again, and every one resumes his ordinary course of eating.

Thus in a short space of time this group of people have followed, because of the course of circumstances, three different policies of eating, each the wisest for the time being.

SIMILARITY TO WAR-TIME CONDITIONS—The matter has been dwelt on because it illustrates how policies of diet may vary widely at different times, and yet each be best at its own special time.

In short, *changing conditions demand policies capable of change.* Or, more exactly, changing conditions demand policies that are not rigid. This is true of everything, in war and peace, nations and homes, business and pleasure. And, of course, it is bound to include the food-problems of war-time, in their commercial, nutritive, and military aspects.

The soundness of this principle can be traced out in the constant variations of military policy due to campaign plans in any country at war. It can also be traced in the food-problems of this country and the way these problems have changed as conditions changed from month to month.

POLICIES MUST MEET CONDITIONS—It will be recalled by all who are interested that soon after the entry of this country into the war, when the United States Food Administration had been but recently created, people of this country were urged to be specially sparing in their use of wheat, meat, fats, sugar, and dairy products. Such counsel was then wise because of the uncertainties regarding future supplies.

But as time went on, conditions necessarily changed somewhat, and problems became more pressing or less so, as the circumstances determined. Take wheat, for example. At first wheat conservation was not emphasized more than that of meat or sugar. But as the Allies' crop failures became evident, as our own 1917 wheat crop did not come up to expectations, as it became increasingly difficult to get Australian wheat, as severe weather retarded railway transportation of staple foods, as our overseas expeditionary force increased, and as the submarine menace showed no signs of abatement—it became evident that the citizens of this country must share an increasingly large proportion of their wheat-supply for shipment overseas.

That is why people to-day are being more urgently asked to go without wheat. That is why they are doing so.

Conditions in regard to food-problems can never be foretold *absolutely* for a long time ahead, for the reason that many unforeseen conditions (such as weather, prices, and labor) affect food-production. For that reason *policies can never be rigid, but must be flexible if they are to serve most effectively toward winning the war.*

DECREASE IN MILK-CONSUMPTION—The situation in regard to dairy products, especially milk, is a good example of how what might be wisest at one time is not necessarily wisest at all times.

First of all, it must be recognized that the consumption of fluid milk has decreased since last summer, particularly in large cities. To a considerable extent this has been due to rising milk prices. Such rising prices were the result of the higher cost of feed and labor. But in some instances the retail price of milk went up three cents a quart. As a natural consequence many people began to use less milk, and got in the habit of doing so. What did real harm was the fact that growing children and babies were given less milk. And for them milk is *always* the most necessary food in the world, a fact which the Food Administration has always emphasized.

In consequence of such causes our home consumption of milk is lower than it was a year ago, particularly in large centers.

INCREASE OF SUPPLY—In that interval conditions have changed. There is good reason to suppose that the milk-supply of this country will show an increase. Indeed, such an increase has already begun. January, 1918, showed considerably over a quarter million more dairy cattle in this country than January, 1917. And the same interval reveals an increase of over 20 per cent. in the number of dairy heifers, that is, young cattle which will soon be giving milk. In fact, there is promise of a steadily increasing milk-supply throughout the country.

Accordingly, the situation relating to dairy products to-day indicates admirably how conditions may change with the passage of time, the change of prices, and the variations of consumption. You have observed how, in the case of wheat, time and the needs of war gradually revealed the fact that this country must limit its consumption of wheat down to the last ounce possible. Meanwhile that same space of time has been revealing the fact that the assurances of increasing supplies of dairy products make it less essential that people should be sparing in eating such foods. Indeed, *in the case of milk it is essential that people should take pains to use more,* for reasons which will be explained in detail in another article.

People are more and more coming to realize that in war-time food-problems are like military problems. Shifting campaign conditions and the actual ebb and flow of great battles are no more pronounced than the changes in food-problems in this country while war exists. An understanding of this helps to make clear that—at home as at the front—only plans and methods which are capable of flexibility can really be of use in war-time.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

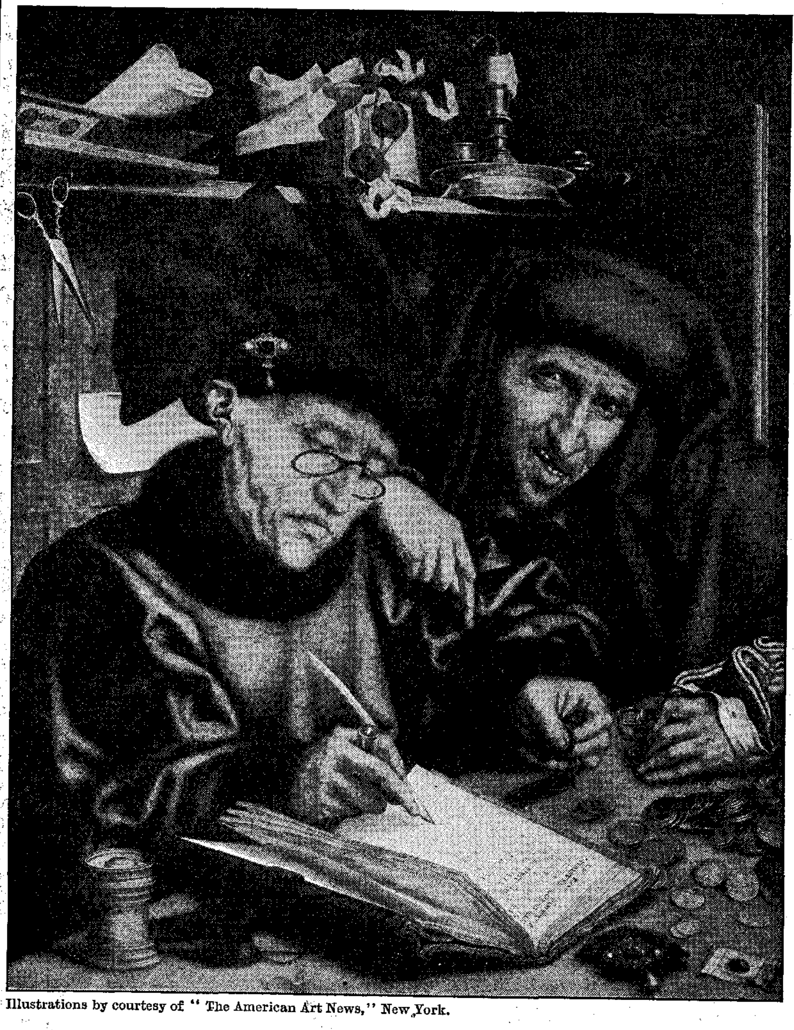
1. What is the difference between wise conservation of dairy products and unwise? Why is stinting children of their milk excessively unwise under all circumstances?

2. What have you learned about the food value of milk from previous articles?

3. Even tho people may rightly feel justified in using dairy products more freely than last summer, why is it wrong ever to be wasteful of them?

LETTERS - AND - ART

PICTURES THAT MAY EMBARRASS



Illustrations by courtesy of "The American Art News," New York.

"THE MONEY-CHANGERS."

One of the Oppenheim pictures by Quintin Matsys, sold at Berlin by order of the Kaiser, who hoped to lure British, French, or American purchasers.

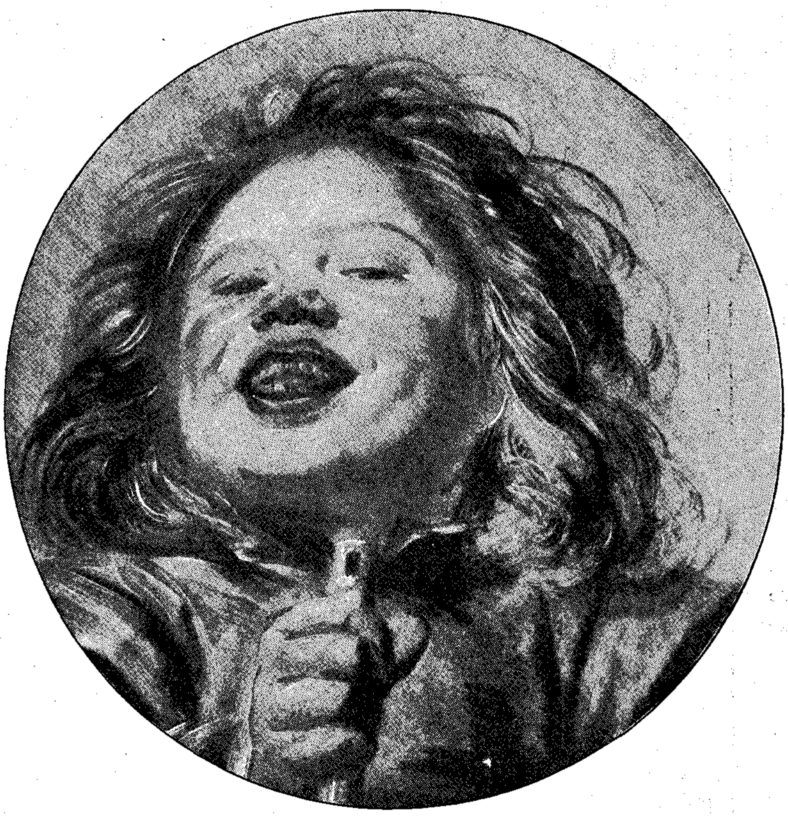
MORE THAN THREE QUARTERS of a million dollars were paid in Berlin for pictures while the Western drive was at its height. It was the famous Oppenheim sale, which the Kaiser is said to have ordered so that neutral and even enemy peoples, if their Governments were not too alert, could replenish some of the spent German funds depleted by the war. Of course the fighting nations have all strict "trading with the enemy" laws; but the Kaiser, consulting his own psychosis, doubtless calculated on clever evasion. Art-collectors who secure these pictures unlawfully will hold a perilous possession. The public always claims a kind of partnership in great masterpieces, and jewels were never made to bask in darkness. *The American Art News* (New York), from its special sources of information, recalls that "this sale, which promised to be one of the most important in the history of art-auctions, was originally set for October 14, 1914, but was called off on account of the war." The order which brought the sale on March 28-29 last "was promulgated evidently before the decision of the 'All-Highest' and his war-council to carry out the 'great drive to end the war' at that time." The sale, according to *The American Art News*, was even more successful than was expected, one deduction being that "the war, which has enriched, and is enriching, many people, even in Germany, has brought a new element of collectors and buyers into the market." The titles, with the prices they brought in marks and dollars (estimating the mark at 18 cents), are given by this art journal:

Hans Holbein d. j. (or Ambrosius Benson), Portrait of a man and woman..	M94,500	$17,010
Nicolas Berchem, "Rest Before the Tavern"........................	21,000	3,780
Pieter de Bloot, "Village Festival"....	16,500	2,970
Bartholomaeus Bruyn, Two altar wings	32,000	5,760
Petrus Christus, Representation from Legend of Saint Eligius.............	800,000	144,000
Gonzales Coques, "The Family".....	35,000	6,300
Albert Cuyp, Italian pastoral scene....	35,200	6,336
Gerard David, "Virgin and Child"....	82,500	14,850
A. Van Dyck, Portrait of the painter Frans Hals......................	54,000	9,720
A. Van Dyck, Portrait of the painter Martin Rychaert.................	20,100	3,615
Jan Fyt, Still life....................	13,500	2,420
Aert de Gelder, Portrait of a man....	26,500	4,770
Frans Hals, Portrait of a woman.....	230,000	41,400
Frans Hals, Two pictures representing laughing children (1).............	186,000	33,480
Frans Hals, Two pictures representing laughing children (2).............	79,000	14,220
Jan David de Heem, Still life........	23,500	4,230
Meyndert Hobbema, "Village under the Trees".....................	171,000	30,780
Meyndert Hobbema, "The Water-Mill"	150,000	27,000
Pieter de Hooch, "Mother with Her Children".......................	450,000	81,000
Jan van Kessel, "The Bleaching-Ground at Haarlem"....................	70,100	12,618
Theodor de Keyser, Portrait of man and woman.........................	206,000	37,080
Quintin Matsys, "Rest During the Flight".........................	92,000	16,560
Quintin Matsys, "The Money-Changers"...........................	44,000	7,920
Aert van der Neer, "Winter"........	101,000	18,180
Aert van der Neer, "The Blacksmith's"	65,000	11,700
Casper Netscher, Children's portrait...	27,000	4,860
Adriaan van Ostade, "The Three Topers".........................	27,000	4,860
Paulus Potter, "Drove of Swine in a Storm"........................	70,000	12,600
Rembrandt, Study of head of a young girl	193,000	34,740
Peter Paulus Rubens, Landscape.....	53,000	9,540
Peter Paulus Rubens, "The Victory of Harmony over Discord"..........	162,000	29,160
Peter Paulus Rubens, "The Sun Chariot"........................	53,000	9,540
Ruysdael, "The Beech Alley".......	66,000	11,880
Frans Snyders, Still life.............	58,000	10,440
Jan Steen, "Temptation"...........	60,000	10,800
David Teniers, the younger, "The Archers"........................	41,000	7,380
David Teniers, the younger, "Two Beggars".........................	16,500	2,970
Gerard Ter Bosch, "Carousing Couple"	175,000	31,500
Velasquez, Portrait of a Spanish Prince	45,100	8,118
Verspronck, Portrait of a woman......	44,000	7,920
Jacomo Victor, "Poultry"...........	15,000	2,700
Emanuel de Witte, Interior of a church in Holland........................	18,500	3,330
Total........................	M4,222,500	$760,050

The sumptuous catalog, indicating the cosmopolitan nature of the contemplated audience for the sale, has an introduction printed in German, English, and French, from the pen of Dr. Bode, director of the Berlin Gallery. A curious commentary is thus furnished on the supposed Berlin intolerance for enemy tongues. Dr. Bode speaks of the collection, which is, oddly, almost predominantly of Netherlandish art:

"The Gallery contains, among others of the primitive period, one of the most interesting pictures of the early Dutch school, the famous Saint Eligius by Petrus Christus, which is fully signed and dated 1449. This picture, which is one of the largest and certainly the most attractive work of Jan Van Eyck's great pupil, shows a young couple (they may be 'Saints'), in the costume of the period, in the workshop of the goldsmith's patron saint, Saint Eligius, receiving their betrothal rings; a picture of the greatest beauty, owing to the richness of all the details.

There are also two characteristic works by Quintin Matsys—the Madonna in an open landscape of the master's later period, full of movement, rich in motive and in perfect state; secondly, 'The Money-Changers.' This picture gave rise to an interesting controversy owing to the inscription on the book—'Le Roy doiet a Maistre Cornille de la (Chapelle)'—from which the conclusion was drawn that Master Corneille de Lyon was the painter of the picture, but it bears no resemblance to the miniature-like, simple portraits of that painter. Others suggested Marinus von Romerswale as the painter, but this artist is finical in his brushwork, and the well-known mannerisms found in similar pictures by this follower of Matsys are missing. The picture closely resembles Matsys' own style and is very similar to the signed picture in the Louvre entitled 'The Money-Changers.' Two small portraits of a young couple, formerly attributed to the young Hans Holbein and even now attributed to him by some, are in my opinion typical works of a Dutch contemporary, Ambrosius Benson. This painter, whose name has recently become known, was influenced by the Milanese school. The two portraits are particularly fine examples of his art.



Pictures by courtesy of "The American Art News," New York.

ONE OF FRANS HALS' JOYS.

This canvas by the great Flemish realist was recently sold in Berlin in the Oppenheim sale, when forty-two pictures brought $760,000.

"Almost all the great Flemish masters are well represented, P. P. Rubens by a broadly conceived landscape and two large sketches, one of which, a design for the allegorical frescoes in Whitehall, London, 'The Victory of Harmony over Discord,' displays all the transparent brilliancy of coloring and the mastery development of his latest period. With regard to A. Van Dyck's works, the colored study of the portrait of the painter Ryckaert is especially attractive, and so are the two good pictures by D. Teniers, that of 'The Archers' being one of his best works on account of its bright, sunny tone and the liquid painting. Besides, there is a 'Family' by G. Coques, one of the best works of this 'lesser Van Dyck,' as he was rightly named even in his own time."

Dr. Bode pauses to exclaim that "the wealth of pictures of the Dutch school is astonishing. Scarcely one of the great masters is missing." As he tells us:

"First on the list, three pictures by Frans Hals. The portrait of a young, pretty, well-to-do lady of Haarlem shows the brilliant rendering, the buoyant yet charming fulness, which characterize above all the artist's middle period, about 1650. His cheerful temperament and his sunny humor appear fully in the two round pictures of laughing, fair, curly-haired boys, painted to the height of perfection. Hals's contemporary, Th. de Keyser, of Amsterdam, who is more dignified and careful than the great Haarlem master, occasionally approaches him in his small-sized portraits. But in masterpieces, such as the half-length portraits of a young man and his wife in the Oppenheim Gallery, he equalizes him in freshness of conception and delicacy of treatment. De Keyser never painted more perfect nor more delightful pictures than these.

"It is quite natural that we should expect to find a Rembrandt in a collection of the importance of the one under review. The study of a young girl's head dates from the fifties, a period which is now given the preference to all others. Rich coloring, transparency of tone, and warmth of feeling characterize this period. Almost all the great *genre* masters are well represented. Gerard Ter Bosch's 'Carousing Couple' possesses in a high degree the delicate coloring and finish of execution in which this artist excels all other Dutch masters. Jan Steen's 'Temptation' is a typical example of the artist's humorous rendering of Dutch life. Adriaan van Ostade's 'Three Topers,' tho small in size, belongs to this painter's best work because of the warmth of tone, the rich coloring, and detail of character. By far the most important *genre* picture in this collection is 'The Mother with Her Children' by Pieter de Hooch. It belongs to his early, rare, and precious period. The date, 1658, and the monogram prove it to have been painted in the same year as de Hooch's masterpieces in the National Gallery and in Buckingham Palace and other masterworks by this painter. It is not unlike another picture of a similar subject in the Rycks Museum in Amsterdam, which has the same glowing tone and the same deep red of a Nicolaas Maes.

"Small but unique is Paulus Potter's masterpiece, 'Drove of Swine in a Storm,' in which the artist proves himself a master in the dramatic rendering of animals. It is treated in an unusually broad and effective style. A small landscape by Albert Cuyp portrays some cows standing in the warm glow of the evening sun.

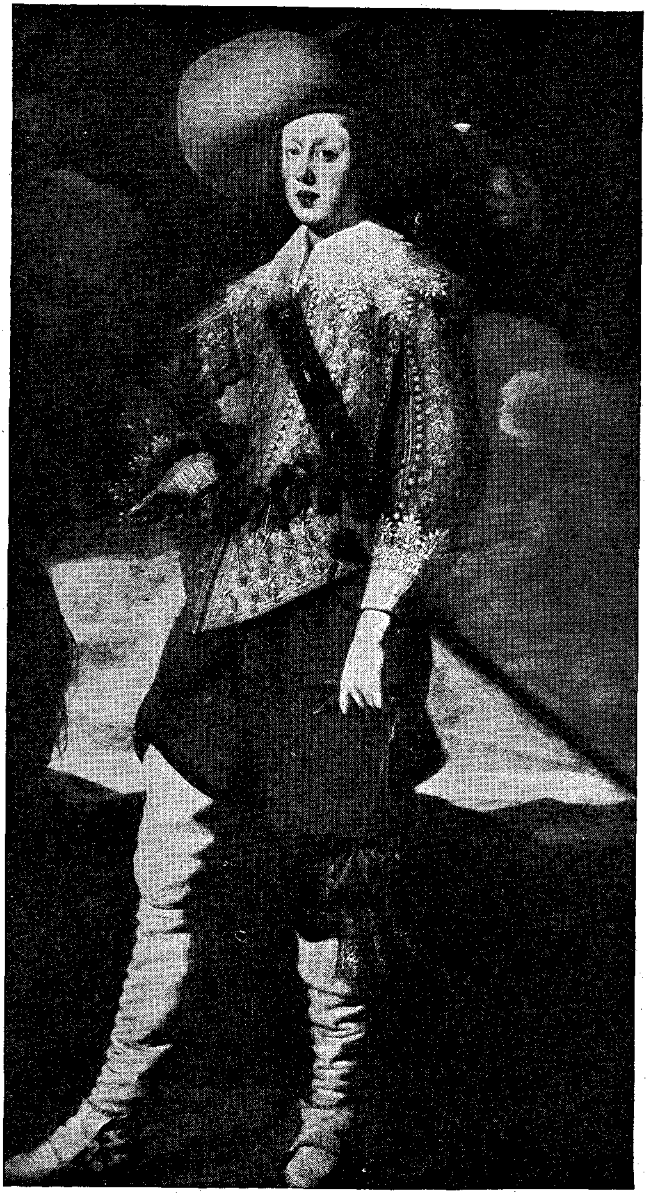
"None of Holland's great landscape-painters are missing. By Jacob Ruysdael we find 'The Beech Alley,' one of the rarer, simpler motives of his Dutch home, which the artist paints with as much truth as charm. The collection contains even two splendid works by Meyndert Hobbema, 'The Water-Mill' and the larger 'Village under the Trees,' both painted in the sixties, during the period in which he produced his rare and excellent pictures in the National Gallery and the Louvre. . . . The large picture of 'Winter' by Aert van der Neer is treated in an exceptionally broad manner and is most original and effective because of the landscape being shown through closely falling flakes of snow. The small, well-painted 'The Blacksmith's' is unique as a subject, and we should never have thought it to be an Aert van der Neer but for its bearing the genuine monogram of that master. The picture proves that this clever artist, who rather unjustly is generally considered to be a specialist for winter- and moonlight-landscapes, can master any subject."

Embargo, which is the least of the penalties that may visit a surreptitious purchaser, already comes as a grief when the export is between two Allied countries. The London letter to *The American Art News* shows what is in store for the London dealer and the American buyer.

"The reported restrictions on the export of art-works from England to America . . . will be a serious matter to a number of dealers, for many of them rely largely indeed upon their transactions with American collectors. Of course, a certain number of the latter will be content to buy on the recommendation of reliable agents and to postpone actual possession until after the war, but these are comparatively few, for it is human nature to wish to enjoy one's purchase as soon as one has effected it. The increase, however, of buyers at home will go some way toward compensating firms for the American business."

BOOKS OF TO-DAY AND YESTERDAY

LIKE THE LEAVES OF YESTERYEAR, the best sellers of the past seem to have been blown all away. Scarcely a book of them is current reading to-day even with the minority; and as for the authors who furnished us best sellers of the piping times of peace, they are clearly not for war's alarms, for outside of Sir Gilbert Parker, who had indeed deserted fiction for propaganda, what one is even industrious with his pen? Glancing back ten years, a writer in *The Continent* (Chicago) is convinced we ought to be ashamed of some of our past follies in book-reading. Since we are doing better now, we may look with less chagrin on what the majority in 1908 thought worth their while. In the files of *The Bookman* (New York), its recording angel has set down for us the "best sellers"; and those for February, 1908, Mr. Paul Patton Faris invokes for our consternation. At least, we must judge by his notes that such is the response he thinks fitting for us when we have made the survey. Here is the list for February, 1908:



AN ALLEGED VELASQUEZ

In the Oppenheim sale, which shows a Spanish prince with very Van Dyck-like clothes. It brought $8,118.

"The Black Bag," Vance (Bobbs-Merrill).
"The Ancient Law," Glasgow (Doubleday).
"The Shuttle," Burnett (Stokes).
"The Weavers," Parker (Harpers).
"The Lady of the Decoration," Little (Century).
"Somehow Good," De Morgan (Holt).

Mr. Faris remarks that "surely the list is as harmless as it is interesting," for he notes that "each author had novels that were decidedly to his credit, however peculiar or ineffective may have been the best seller for which he was responsible." But look back at January of 1908:

"The Shuttle," Burnett (Stokes).
"The Weavers," Parker (Harpers).
"The Lady of the Decoration," Little (Century).
"Three Weeks," Glyn (Duffield).
"Rosalind at Red Gate," Nicholson (Bobbs-Merrill).
"The Great Secret," Oppenheim (Little, Brown).

Of which Mr. Faris exclaims:

"'Three Weeks'—fourth among the most popular novels! To know the extent of our vacuous depravity of ten years ago, let's trace the sales throughout the country of that now-forgotten bit of prurience. The book led the Chicago list. It headed one of the three New York City rolls and topped the roster in Spokane, San Francisco, Pittsburg, Providence, Norfolk, and Washington—the nation's capital! By March, fortunately, New York City was free of reproach, but the book still hung on in Detroit, Chicago, Norfolk, Pittsburg, Spokane, and St. Louis. One month more, and, except for a place in Chicago and Portland, Oregon, the nation had purged itself."

Even five years later our "favorite books" were not such as to make Mr. Faris take pride in our literary tastes. Ralph Connor, to be sure, with his "Corporal Cameron," stood second in the test of best sellers for January of 1913 and sixth in that for February. As Mr. Faris considers him the only one really "alive" to-day, perhaps it were kinder not to recall the dead ones. But outside of fiction there was then to be seen a saving grace:

"In twenty-two leading cities the books we called for most vociferously were on—how to play auction bridge! Next in our likings, nevertheless, were two volumes that did us credit—Bryce's 'South America' (Macmillan) and Bennett's 'Your United States' (Doran). Which shows, what we have long admitted, that at heart we Americans are sound. We do like our social games, to be sure; we sometimes waste a woful lot of time on silliness and scandal. But there is a section of our teeming American brain, that cares for the deep interests of the nation and ponders them, even when the rest of our nation-brain is slumbering."

Here, then, is the transition stage toward to-day. And it can not be denied that we are serious in all conscience now. War-books probably outstrip fiction in numbers, and for this list we depart a moment from Mr. Faris's article to give the list of ten best sellers submitted by Brentano, one of the largest retailers in New York:

"Over the Top." Empey.
"Le Feu" (Under Fire). Barbusse.
"A Student in Arms." Hankey.
"A Journal from My Legation in Belgium." Gibson.
"Glory of the Trenches." Dawson.
"Deductions from the World War." Freytag-Loringhoven.
"En l'Air" (In the Air).
"In the Heart of the German Intrigue." D. Vaca.
"Outwitting the Hun." O'Brien.
"Two War-Years in Constantinople." Stuermer.

The fiction list for February, 1918, shows that war preoccupies the imaginations of our creative artists. Thus:

"The U. P. Trail," Zane Grey (Harpers).
"The Major," Ralph Connor (Doran).
"The Tree of Heaven," May Sinclair (Macmillan).
"The Dwelling Place of Light," Winston Churchill (Macmillan).
"The White Morning," Gertrude Atherton (Stokes).
"Missing," Mrs. Humphry Ward (Dodd, Mead).

With this list the writer finds "a decided upward trend":

"Dispose first of Zane Grey's 'The U. P. Trail,' with the reminder that in times of nerve-racking war a rousing if melodramatic tale of the West is likely to be of real hygienic value. Next on the list is a story of war-time Canada, written by a chaplain overseas and a favorite American author. The same man who wrote a novel favored five years ago has 'repeated' this year, for not only is 'The Major' now second in the 'six best sellers' list, but it has been near or at the top of the roll for several months. And it is a book that, however one may feel like criticizing its hasty workmanship, is wholesome throughout.

"Of the remaining only one is not definitely a war-novel, and even Churchill's 'The Dwelling Place of Light,' with its realism, is a virile message looking toward a day of better industrial relations in America. It is a book with a message. 'Missing' is distinctively of the war, a book in which Mrs. Ward rises above her rather cold self and gives the world a novel which, as an American favorite, tells of a growing devotion to the great objects of the war on the part of us of America."

TO INTERN GERMAN MUSIC

IF HISTORY IS ANY PROPHET, the brief history of the past concert season portends that we shall hear no German vocables set to music till accounts are squared with Potsdam. Mr. W. J. Henderson, the New York *Sun's* music critic, draws this inevitable inference from the pageant of songsters and instrumental performers of recent months, and gives some sound advice that it is hoped they will take. Not the least desirable result of closing the German book will be the opening of unused stores of wealth in the musical literature of nations hitherto unrepresented on concert programs. Speaking first as a historian, Mr. Henderson finds "the most interesting development of the season" to have been the growth of opposition to German musicians. In the winter preceding it was impossible to discover any hostility of a pronounced character, but the events of the past winter, the writer points out, "served to deepen the feelings which had been but superficial, and finally to awaken the slumbering wrath of thousands of careless people." Mr. Henderson lays emphasis upon the objectionable personnel of the German propaganda; and it is on account of activities on the part of musicians themselves that wrath has been stirred up against non-combatant music. England, which has long rid itself of enemy aliens, can sit down calmly to Wagner opera even spoken in the English tongue. London's recent opera season has had its Wagner as well as its Puccini. Mr. Henderson points the difference with us:

"The extraordinary doings of the Boston Symphony people brought the whole matter to its climax. Now that Dr. Muck is comfortably installed in one of those attractive resorts which our Government thoughtfully provides for the few enemies arrested for fighting the battles of Germany on our own soil, we may perhaps profitably give ourselves time to consider what should be our attitude during the remainder of the struggle.

"It seems wonderfully difficult to persuade the Administration that the people of this country are extremely in earnest about this business and that they have scant sympathy with elegant phrases, literary finish, or drawing-room diplomacy while sons and brothers are shedding their blood in order that the world may be safe not only for democracy, but also for republicanism.

"Even the lynching of a man who may possibly have been innocent of Germanism hardly aroused the high powers to a perception of the real state of affairs. That the members of the musical profession should not grasp the situation is therefore not at all astonishing. But things have changed materially since we entered into the world-war, and the present state of the public mind is entirely traceable to the inexplicable hesitation of the national Government in dealing sternly with the German army now fighting the United States within its own boundaries.

"Last autumn there was almost no opposition to the singing of songs in German. The present writer attended numerous concerts at which *lieder* of the familiar masters, Schumann, Schubert, Brahms, and Beethoven, were heard and apparently with satisfaction by audiences of considerable numbers. These *lieder* were delivered with the original German text and no public objections were raised. It is true that there were objectors even then, but they confined themselves to private utterance."

The forcing of German musicians and singers into retirement is the murmur of a ground-swell that seems bound to rear a menacing crest. To escape such a whelming flood may seem a desirable thing to some who have been our welcome guests. Or, as Mr. Henderson sees them:

"Having traveled freely all over this country, singing for such German organizations as chose to employ their precious services, and having had ample opportunity to absorb vast quantities of information of possible value to their beloved Prussian Government, they now apply for passports, which in all probability our tender-hearted Administration will hand them.

"It is beyond the power of printed words to exaggerate the feelings of resentment which the mollycoddling of alien enemies by the Government has aroused among the men and women of all classes with whom the daily business of a newspaper writer brings him into contact. And it is this resentment which is obtaining one form of utterance in the opposition to German musicians, singers, and their language.

"Mme. Gadski, Mme. Kurt, Mme. Ober, and several others have found that their singing of 'The Star-Spangled Banner' or the delivery of violent attacks on Americans have about the same effect. No one wishes to hear Mme. Gadski sing the anthem of the United States, and likewise no one attaches any great importance to the abuse of a raging woman. But these insignificant creatures have got to suffer because of the more sinister doings of bolder and stronger enemies."

Some sage advice from one of our oldest critics need not be spurned by those who aim to live by amusing:

"At present the situation seems to be not quite clearly defined. What would be tolerated in cosmopolitan New York, for instance, would not be accepted in that admirable American institution, Providence, R. I. But on the whole it seems probable that in almost any city of the country an orchestra may play the classic German symphonies without hesitation. No one seems to be at all hostile to the songs without words of the men who wrote before Germany set out to disorganize the world 'for its own salvation.'

"In the matter of songs the general attitude is less easily understood. Or perhaps it would be more accurate to say that there is no general attitude. In some places, as in New York, it is not hazardous to sing German songs in English. In others it is not wise to offer them at all.

"The singers are all complaining that the exclusion of the German songs weakens their programs. It may be that this is true, but it is also not impossible that a little more care and judgment in the selection of songs of other nations would greatly help matters. It is an excellent opportunity for the exploration of song literatures. Even the old Italian repertory is not exhausted, and of the modern Italian song one seldom hears a specimen.

"France is, of course, not neglected, nor is Russia. But Spain is hardly touched, while Scandinavia and Holland, which have at least a few to offer, are usually represented solely by Grieg. However, this is a subject which should commend itself to the consideration of the singers themselves rather than to that of the chronicler of events.

"Meanwhile let us all ask ourselves whether in these times of rationing we can not be induced to ration ourselves in music. We have found no serious fault with those conductors and other concert-givers who have banished the music of living German composers from their lists till after the war. We have even found it practicable to endure the absence of Wagner from the Metropolitan Opera-house repertory, altho poor Wagner was dead and buried long before the Williams began their vile labors, and was a bitter opponent of Prussian ideals when he was alive.

"Let these delicate song-birds put their Brahms and Schumann in cotton and moth-balls till the war is ended. No one can tell how long it is going to last. But any one with an open mind can tell one thing with absolute certainty—namely, that the people of these United States are going to get 'madder and madder' every day that the men in khaki are being shot down, or, worse still, going into a captivity of the most brutal and savage character over there, while Germans who blow up munition-plants, put bombs on transports, or otherwise carry on hostilities over here are sentenced to two years in a decent jail or escorted to a highly attractive internment-camp to be kept in health and security till the war is over and they can go home.

"The lovers of music must do without the compositions of living Germans and the songs of any Germans with the original text till the world has purged itself of its present fever. Better still, let all Teutonic songs be wholly silent till such time as the horrible outrages committed upon civilization by the people to whom they are dearest have become veiled in the protecting haze of the past."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS FOR THE RED CROSS

LIBERTY-LOAN ENTHUSIASM must immediately translate itself into Red-Cross enthusiasm. In one we subscribed for a return with interest; in this we must calculate the larger interest in any percentage that the alleviation of anguish suggests. From May 20 to 27 the drive will be on for $100,000,000 "to save those who have suffered cruel wounds and who may be restored to useful life," as the proclamation of Governor Whitman puts it. The fund of an equal amount subscribed a little less than a year ago is now nearly exhausted, and the casualty list of our own boys is growing daily. What the Red Cross has been able to do with that first hundred million is the noble record of an advance army that cemented the ties with our allies, particularly in France and Italy. "The American Red Cross did much toward saving Italy in the dark hour of the Teuton invasion," says *The Red Cross Bulletin* (Washington), "and it is essential that the work thus accomplished does not go for naught. The success of the war depends greatly on the sustained courage of the people behind the lines." "If the American people could be in France to-day," cables Mr. Henry P. Davison, chairman of the War-Council, to *The Bulletin*, "they would leave nothing undone to contribute to the help and support of the French people. In France as in Italy, Red-Cross work is largely extended toward helping the soldier, his family, and the refugees." *The Bulletin* states:

Copyrighted by Committee on Public Information.

A FIRST-AID STATION IN THE TRENCHES.

If the wounded can reach this "poste de secours" and receive first aid, the majority recover from their wounds. This spot should be kept in mind during the RED-CROSS DRIVE. Your son may some day come there.

"According to all the latest reports reaching here from the other side, it is impossible to overestimate the importance of the work that confronts the American Red Cross in France and Italy in the months directly ahead. The war is at an acutely critical stage. Much, almost everything, in fact, hangs on the immediate future. Eventual victory for the armies of liberty seems to depend on the ability of the British, French, and Italian troops to hold back the Teuton hordes, and on the staying powers of the Allied countries until the United States is able to mass its full, fresh, strength on the battle-field.

"Not only every returning traveler from Europe, but the highest military and civil authorities of the Allied countries, testify to the fact that the humanitarian and general relief work inaugurated in France last summer and in Italy last fall, by the American Red Cross, was a most potent influence in keeping those countries from collapse. The American Red-Cross work, as all know, was made possible by the war-fund contributed by the people of the United States last June. If for no other reason than the decidedly practical one that it is useless to start anything you can not finish, the imperative nature of the demand for the second hundred million dollar war-fund should strike every one with full force."

The gratitude of France is frequently exprest in her papers for the work which is administered, as they say, "by men who are not only celebrated in the medical world, but who are also resolute and fervent friends of France." The alliance between France and America, says the prose-poet of labor, Pierre Hamp, in *The Franco-American Weekly* (Paris), is not only military, but spiritual also, and this latter bond shows itself in the American effort to strengthen France's body, for—

"The war will have cost France more than a million men between the ages of twenty and forty years, and among the thirty-eight million French now living, four million must die of tuberculosis. America has studied these statistics of our formidable mortality, and it seems to her that there is no contradiction between sending her soldiers into our trenches to fight against the Germans and sending her savants to unite with our savants in the struggle against tuberculosis. To save from infection the greatest possible number of children, women, and workers of France is, in itself, to work for France's salvation."

The immense program of the Red Cross is devoted to these master ideas, says a writer in the *Journal des Débats* (Paris); "in the first place, 'to serve the Army of the United States'; secondly, 'to serve the sick and wounded of the Allied armies'; finally, 'to give to the civilian populations of France and Belgium all the relief at its disposal' . . . In assuming this immense task, it has been the first care of the American Red Cross to establish union with the existing organizations and to assure itself of their cooperation; thus it has gained the collaboration of the American Clearing-House, of the Rockefeller Foundation, of the Y. M. C. A., of the American Fund for French Wounded, and is in close contact with the various official services of France, military and civilian." The *Journal des Débats* continues:

> "The American Red Cross has thus been able to install rest-stations and dispensaries along the entire lines of communication, posts of convalescence at the rear, regional dispensaries in the zone of the armies, auxiliary installations for the making of anesthetics, ices, splints, etc.; has created a bureau of scientific research, which will study methods to use in field-hospitals; and thus it is that it has also created and maintained important reserves of all sorts of medical stores, from surgical dressings up to mobile hospitals. In the months of July and August last it sent to 2,235 hospitals 5,563 consignments, weighing a total of 125 tons; it sends out every day from 40,000 to 50,000 surgical dressings. French wounded are cared for in six hospitals wholly or in part maintained by the American Red Cross, and considered among the best managed of military hospitals. Its solicitude is not limited to the wounded, for it has established rest-barracks and recreation-barracks, and also libraries; it does not forget the prisoner of war, either, and installs its representatives at Bern with a stock sufficient to feed 5,000 American prisoners for six months. The Red Cross opens at the front and the Paris railway-stations, and at all the railway junctions on the lines of French communication, canteens where soldiers find rest-rooms and reading-rooms, shower-baths, clean underwear, and, at cost price, substantial meals.
>
> "For the benefit of civilians the American Red Cross, which has also given to the French Government, for its relief work, a subvention of five million francs, of which one million has been placed in the hands of General Pétain, pursues a methodical plan. With the Rockefeller Foundation it is carrying on a propaganda against tuberculosis, while it is also endowing hospitals and dispensaries with the same end in view. It receives and cares for refugee children; it contributes to the professional training of war-cripples.
>
> "For the refugees of adult age, it is cooperating in the purchase and installation of lodgings. Finally, its Bureau of Reconstruction and Relief is busying itself with the Society of Friends, in the restoration of the devastated regions, both of France and of free Belgium."

Finally, the American Red Cross has divided among the *Départements* of France five millions of francs to aid the soldier families which have suffered most grievously:

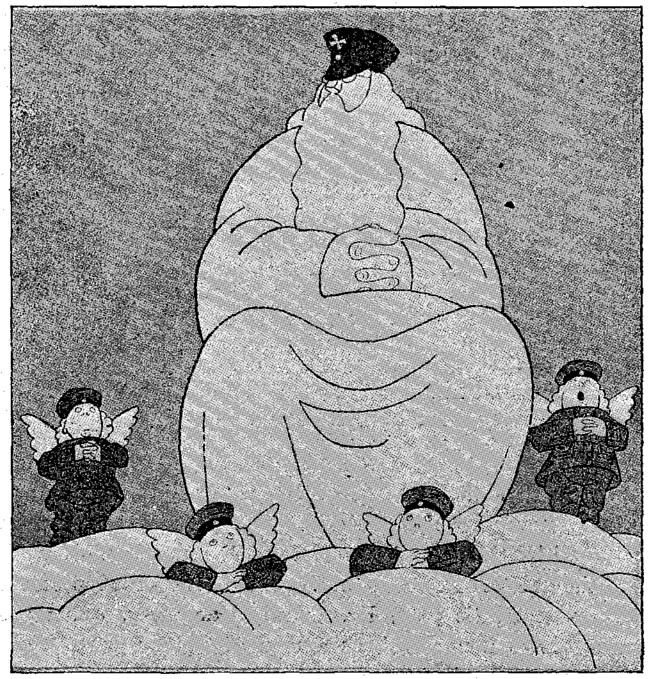
> "To say that the French nation has been touched to its heart is no exaggeration.
>
> "General Pétain, Senators, presidents of Departmental Councils, were among the first to reply in terms of warmest thanks; but other letters that have come into headquarters—hundreds of them—breathe a deeper gratitude because they are from those to whom the money means the vital necessities of life."

GERMAN THEOLOGICAL PROPAGANDA—When will the Christian Church in America awake to the Prussianism in the theological seminaries, colleges, universities, and pulpits of our country? It is a broad sweep that *The Presbyterian* (Philadelphia) thus gives in its charges against free thought, and it bases its apprehension on the statement of Dr. William Hallock Johnson, in the same journal, that "the real root of German barbarity and militarism lay in the false religious and moral teachings of its universities and philosophers." It proceeds:

> "This false teaching undermines faith in the living God, and destroys the sense of moral obligations, and when this is done the wickedness of the human heart will stop at nothing. The chairs and pulpits of this country have been reeking with Germanism, and the propagators have hidden under the screen of false scholarship. Their pet phrase is 'the consensus of scholarship.' There are more scholars against the German conclusions than there are in their favor. These lawless teachings are even finding their way into the Army. . . . . .
>
> "The Church has been and is too timid. She must arise and arouse or suffer, and the nation suffer with her. The professor of one of our professedly Christian colleges, in a book he has recently published, teaches to the effect that the idea of God, and even the Christian idea of the Great Father, can not be accepted as facts. This is only a cheap way of saying what the German philosophers taught."

THE KAISER'S GOD

CHRIST IS NEVER MENTIONED by the Kaiser, because he thus endeavors not to offend his Mohammedan allies, suggests Rev. Dr. Dillon Bronson in the Boston *Herald*. Another observer quoted by the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* finds him an opportunist even in the sphere of deism. He expresses the most orthodox convictions when among believers, points out the Rev. Theodore Greabner, of Concordia Seminary, but "among unbelievers he is surprizingly hospitable to the Babylonian myth-view and sympathizes with advanced theories about religion being only an evolution which still has far to go before it reaches a rational basis." Recent reports of the Kaiser's utterances have increased the conviction that he is suffering on the verge of a mental collapse. Dispatches credit him with murmuring that his is a "divine mission to save the world and humanity." The New York *Times* has made something of a census of his reported speeches since the war began, and finds that he expresses "either confidence in the ultimate victory of the mailed fist under the special patronage and protection of 'our old God,' or, like his latest outburst, sentimental sorrow over the pain and loss for which he holds 'the enemy' responsible." A typical declaration of the first sort is quoted from the Kaiser's address to the troops in Lorraine, December 14, 1916, as printed in the Leipzig *Neueste Nachrichten:*



NOTHING IS SACRED TO GERMAN CARICATURE.

IN HEAVEN—"Now, children, so that everybody will know how it shall always be, let us sing together 'Deutschland über Alles.'"

—Gulbransson in *Simplicissimus* (Munich).

> "The brave endurance and iron tenacity with which you have repulsed all enemies on all fronts for years have made it possible for me to address to my adversaries a proposal for peace negotiations. Whether or not they will accept I do not know, and the result is uncertain. The act is in God's hands, as is our whole struggle. He will decide upon it, and we will leave it to him. We must not argue with what he orders.
>
> "We will be grateful to him that we have thus far the honor of being his instruments in the divine judgment that has come upon our enemies. Let the decision fall as it will. The hewing will proceed further, until our adversaries have had enough."

About the same time he informed the troops of Alsace, "in words most wrathful in contempt," of Allied efforts in the East, but, as the Cologne *Gazette* quotes him: "The old God of Battles directed. We were his instruments and were proud of it."

From the *Berliner Tageblatt* may be learned how he praised the valor of his soldiers on the Somme in October, 1916, and promised them a continuance of divine favor:

> "The world's history knows no parallel to the greatness of your deeds. For centuries these battles of the Somme will stand as a blazing model for the conquering will of a united people. In you the German will finds expression under whatever circumstances to prevent the enemy from prostrating us to the ground, and to stand firm against French insolence and British stubbornness. . . . Even tho it continues hard and endures long, yet the Lord of Hosts is with you. Those at home have besought him and he has inspired you with strength and courage."

In the same month he wrote a letter to von Bethmann-Hollweg, reproduced in the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung:*

> "My dear Bethmann,—I have since been turning over our conversation thoroughly in my mind. It is clear that the peoples in the enemy countries, who are kept in hard endurance of the war by lies and frauds and deluded by fighting and hatred, possess no men who are able or who have the moral courage to speak the word which will bring relief—to propose peace.
>
> "What is wanted is a moral deed to free the world, including neutrals, from the pressure which weighs upon us all. For such a deed it is necessary to find a ruler who has a conscience, who feels that he is responsible to God, who has a heart for his own people, and for those who are his enemies, who is indifferent to any possible wilful misinterpretation of his act, and possesses the will to free the world from its sufferings.
>
> "I have the courage. Trusting in God, I shall dare to take this step. Please draft notes on these lines and submit them to me, and make all necessary arrangements without delay."

The reprobation of the outside world is seen to have had considerable effect upon the Kaiser's complacence. He cries out against "the detestable word *Boche*," and notes that its use is getting "ever rarer" in France. This because "the German sword," with "the help of our good old God up there," is regaining us the respect of all the world. Yet the Kaiser is represented by the sycophantic poet, Dr. Ludwig Ganghofer, whom even Germans have lampooned, as a man of equable moral pulse. Words from this follower are quoted in the *Münchener Neueste Nachrichten:*

> "The knightly conduct of individual opponents in the field gladdens Emperor William, and rarely have I heard any man speak so justly and appreciatively of the good qualities, the courage, and the accomplishments of the nation's enemies. Even against England I heard from the Emperor no unmeasured word spoken in anger. Every verdict he pronounces, severe as it sometimes is, is always within the bounds of supreme reserve. Nevertheless, there is a slight but hardly noticeable vibration in his Majesty's voice when the subject is our Germanic cousins across the Channel.
>
> "In a conversation with the representative of a neutral state the Emperor once said: 'You are a sportsman. When in a horse-race the weaker animals gradually drop out and only the two strongest are left, have you ever seen the jockey of the horse that threatens to fall behind strike with his whip at the jockey of the more ambitious and stronger animal?'
>
> "The man questioned shook his head. The Emperor continued: 'Why does England strike at us? Why does she not rather strike at her own weakening horse?'
>
> "Yet other words of the Emperor must be remembered. On one occasion he made this remark:
>
> "'Many people who judge us Germans solely by outward polish and term us barbarians seem not to know that there is a great difference between civilization and *Kultur.* England certainly is a highly civilized nation. One notices this always in the drawing-room. But to have *Kultur* means to possess deep conscience and high morale. My Germans have conscience and morale. When they say in other lands that it was my intention to found a world-empire, that is the funniest nonsense ever said about me. But in the morale, industry, and conscience of the German people is to be found a conquering power that will open the world for them.'"

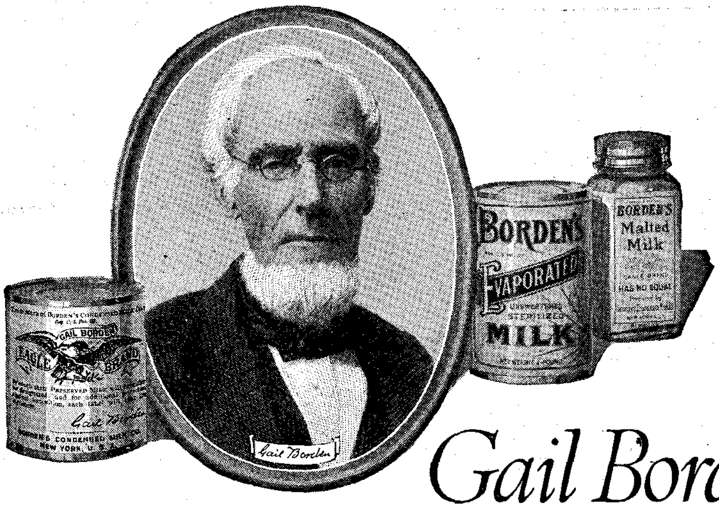
The year which added the United States to the list of Germany's foes brought characteristic announcements from the Kaiser. On February 12, 1917, in an interview with Hans Müller, author and playwright, in Vienna, published in the *Neuen Freie Presse,* he said:

> "Do you know that in Belgium we are restoring all the ruined churches, taking care of all the works of art, as well as works of historical value? Yet, we are only barbarians! . . . . . .
>
> "Now the whole world knows who it is that wishes to bring more suffering on humanity. Strange, isn't it, that the fact that the Entente Powers are protecting the murderer of Archduke Francis Ferdinand is so generally overlooked. What a short memory the world has! When I met to-day my dear old friend the Baron Rumerskirch the thought again came to consciousness in me very strongly that over our enemies hangs the shadow of a crime. On our side are truth and justice and right, and in order that truth and justice and right may be victorious we are justified in using every weapon. . . . . . ."

WHAT KILLED THE HOLY WAR

THE HOPE OF A HOLY WAR that the Kaiser depended on was shattered when his guns took to shattering the Cathedral of Reims. Now that he is engaged on Amiens is it too much to hope that the Mohammedan world will find him too great a vandal for their stomach? Bishop Warne, of the Methodist Church, whose field has been the missionary work of that denomination in India, tells us that the Mohammedans there ask, "What kind of people are these Germans? They have no respect for places of worship, no reverence for God himself. If they came down here they would destroy our mosques and violate our sanctuaries too." Aside from other considerations, the Bishop shows, in an interview in the New York *Globe,* that the blunder of the Kaiser is only one more of his misinterpretations of non-German psychology. He goes on:

> "If the Kaiser had succeeded in organizing the Holy War he dreamed of, alining 67,000,000 people in India with the Mohammedans of Turkey against the Allies, he could have annihilated a large number of English and other white people, scattered through India, and he would have had the inestimable advantage of a friendly element in India.
>
> "But if the Kaiser had had any sense of Indian psychology, he would have realized that this was a fatal mistake. An incident in Cawnpur a few years ago might have given him warning. It was decided to straighten out some of the important streets of the city. One of these streets ran past a Mohammedan mosque, and ran across the extreme corner of a great prayer platform which stretches out in front of the mosque. It was agreed that it would be out of the question to cut off the corner of this platform to make way for the street. But the governor of the United Provinces had ruled that this street must be made straight. As a compromise, it was decided to tunnel under the corner of this platform, and let the street dip under it, and come out on the other side.
>
> "The uproar and protest that this occasioned might well have occasioned a revolution if, after considerable disturbance, the Viceroy himself had not come to the city and reversed the ruling of the governor. The fact that the Viceroy did make this concession, and was willing to give this recognition to the sacredness of their holy place accomplished a great deal in winning the sympathy of the Mohammedan world, and putting them in the frame of mind which has meant such loyal support to Britain in the war.
>
> "For the Mohammedan is tremendously intelligent. They were quite shrewd enough to put these two cases side by side, and appreciate the contrast. It may be imagined that tremendously deep influences were at work to cause the Mohammedan people not only to differ in their sympathies in this war, but to be willing to take up arms against each other. After this bombarding of Reims Cathedral, so strong was the feeling in India against joining the German side in the war that an Indian Mohammedan National League was formed in Lucknow, where I was living, and these Indian Mohammedans sent many cable messages to the Turks, urging them to keep out. When finally it was announced that Turkey had joined Germany, Mohammedans in India said: 'Well, this is a political war; it is in no way a religious war, and we will not be drawn in.'
>
> "It is an interesting proof of their loyalty to England that they not only failed to join their brother coreligionists in war, but that they have turned out so enthusiastically under the British flag to fight against them. It is an irony of fate that it should be a Mohammedan army under British officers which is to-day winning the Holy Land away from the Turkish Mohammedans."



Gail Borden's Code —the Keystone of an Industry

Pure milk, next to pure water, is the one essential to life that your home, in common with every other home, can least afford to be without.

Purity in milk is so important, and the health of a community depends so largely upon the milk used, that now, state and municipal laws govern sanitary conditions at the source of production and at places where milk is sold.

Upon the Borden Sanitary Code, formulated more than sixty years ago, all subsequent protective milk regulation have been based.

That code, inauspicious and humble as was its beginning, expressed Gail Borden's idea. And later generations, long after Gail Borden had put his code into operation, recognized its elements as essential in preventing disease and sickness, and vitally important in saving the lives of thousands of infants.

The Borden Sanitary Code—itself stricter than most enacted milk-protecting legislation—made possible the realization of Gail Borden's great vision: To enable all the world to be supplied with milk in safe, usable, nutritious forms.

The Borden Sanitary Code is the keystone upon which an institution, world-wide in its scope, has been built. Adhering strictly to the spirit of the code, the forms in which safe and nutritious milk can be obtained are grouped as Borden's Milk products. Individually they are known as Borden's Eagle Brand, Borden's Evaporated Milk and Borden's Malted Milk.

The Borden name on the container is an assurance of the quality and purity of the contents.

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK COMPANY
NEW YORK CITY

Borden's
EAGLE BRAND
EVAPORATED MILK
MALTED MILK
The Nation's Milk

Food will win the war—Don't waste it
UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION

HEINZ Vinegars

HEINZ
ESTD 1869
PURE MALT VINEGAR
FERMENTED
HEINZ
57
PURE FOOD PRODUCTS
H.J. HEINZ CO. PITTSBURGH U.S.A.
ONE QUART
Roof Garden for Heinz Workers
ROOF GARDEN
57

In bottles filled and sealed in the HEINZ establishment

THE name Heinz always means something good to eat. When you see a bottle or can marked "Heinz" it instantly brings to your mind a delicious food or relish carefully prepared and delicately flavored.

Heinz Vinegar is no exception. Made of selected materials and aged like an old wine to develop its aroma and flavor, it is well worth the little difference in cost. When you buy vinegar look for the bottles which are filled and sealed in the Heinz establishment and which bear the well-known Heinz label.

Three kinds: Malt, White, Cider, in pints quarts and half-gallons.

HEINZ
Imported Olive Oil
In bottles and cans

All Heinz goods sold in Canada are packed in Canada

CURRENT POETRY

THE silent army of the heroic dead cry out to us from the tomb to keep up the fight for freedom, to defend the cause for which they died. This theme has been taken by many poets these days and they have given us noble and inspiring songs. Such a poem is this by Laurence Binyon, one of England's greatest singers, in the London *Times:*

THE DEAD TO THE LIVING

By Laurence Binyon

O you that still have rain and sun,
Kisses of children and of wife,
And the good earth to tread upon,
And the mere sweetness that is life,
Forget not us, who gave all these
For something dearer, and for you!
Think in what cause we crossed the seas!
Remember, he who fails the challenge
Fails us, too.

Now in the hour that shows the strong—
The soul no evil powers affray—
Drive straight against embattled Wrong:
Faith knows but one, the hardest, way
Endure; the end is worth the throe.
Give, give; and dare, and again dare!
On, to that Wrong's great overthrow!
We are with you, of you; we the pain and
Victory share.

The still small voice of the silent army never ceases, and it has rallied more men to the cause than we shall ever know. In the Montreal *Daily Star* we find this clarion call:

THE SILENT ARMY

By Ian Adanac

No bugle is blown, no roll of drums,
No sound of an army marching.
No banners wave high, no battle-cry
Comes from the war-worn fields where they lie,
The blue sky overarching.
The call sounds clearer than bugle call
From this silent, dreamless army.
"No cowards were we, when we heard the call,
For freedom we grudged not to give our all,"
Is the call from the silent army.

Hushed and quiet and still they lie,
This silent, dreamless army,
While living comrades spring to their side,
And the bugle call and the battle-cry
Is heard as dreamer and dreamless lie
Under the stars of the arching sky,
The men who have heard from the men who have died
The call of the silent army.

How the departed comrade can spur on the survivor is told in *The English Review*, of London, by a wounded lieutenant waiting to rejoin:

DEATH'S BROTHERHOOD

By Siegfried Sassoon

When I'm asleep, dreaming and drowsed and warm—
They come, the homeless ones, the noiseless dead.
While the dim charging breakers of the storm
Bellow and drone and rumble overhead,
Out of the gloom they gather about my bed.
They whisper to my heart; their thoughts are mine.
"Why are you here with all your watches ended?
From Ypres to Frise we sought you in the Line."
In bitter safety I awake, unfriended;
And while the dawn begins with slashing rain
I think of the Battalion in the mud.
"When are you going back to them again?
Are they not still your brothers through our blood?"

Harper's Magazine has this fine sonnet, which shows how our love can follow those who have gone before:

COMMUNION

BY SAMUEL MINTURN PECK

I send my love unto my dead each day;
  I know not how; I only know it goes
  Forth from my heart, and, going, ever grows;
That, as it flies, there's nothing can affray;
That, like a dove, it fondly keeps its way
  Through dark and light along the path it knows;
  That in its faithful flight it never slows.
And if I toil or sleep, goes not astray.
I send my love unto my dead, and they—
  They know 'tis sent, that I have not forgot;
    For often when I am alone, I feel
Their love return—and, oh, no words can say
  That peace that comes to me! It matters not
    What woes betide, I have herewith to heal.

Still more triumphant is the note struck in *The Outlook* by Gertrude Knevels.

MOURNING

BY GERTRUDE KNEVELS

Shall I wear mourning for my soldier dead,
I—a believer? Give me red,
Or give me royal purple for the King
At whose high court my love is visiting.
Dress me in green for growth, for life made new;
For skies his dear feet march, dress me in blue·
In white for his white soul—robe me in gold
For all the pride that his new rank shall hold.
In earth's dim gardens blooms no hue too bright
To dress me for my love who walks in light!

The Kaiser has now learned to respect "the contemptible little army" of Britain. But four years ago the Huns delighted in calling those heroic soldiers who made the wonderful retreat from Mons—"mercenaries." A. E. Housman in the London *Times* has thus glorified this term of reproach:

EPITAPH ON AN ARMY OF MERCENARIES

BY A. E. HOUSMAN

These, in the day when heaven was falling,
  The hour when earth's foundations fled,
Followed their mercenary calling
  And took their wages and are dead.

Their shoulders held the sky suspended;
  They stood, and earth's foundation stay;
What God abandoned, these defended,
  And saved the sum of things for pay.

This same band of heroes is extolled in *The Westminster Gazette* in this psalmodic poem:

THE ARMY OF 1914

BY ALFRED W. POLLARD

Let us praise God for the Dead: the Dead who
  died in our cause.
They went forth a little army: all its men were as
  true as steel.
The hordes of the enemy were hurled against
  them: they fell back, but their hearts failed
  not.
They went forward again and held their ground:
  tho their foes were as five to one.
They gave time for our host to muster: the host
  of the men who never thought to fight.
A great host and a mighty: worthy of the men
  who died to gain them time.
Let us praise God for these men: let us remember
  them before Him all our days.
Let us care for the widows and orphans: and
  for the men who came home maimed.
Truly God has been with us: these things were
  not done without his help.
O Lord our God, be thou still our helper: make us
  worthy of those who died.

Recently there died "in foreign parts," says the St. Louis *Medicine and Surgery*,

The Joys of Bran

A Pleasant Way to Get Them

Some men, you know, start the day with smiles. And some do not.

Some days are dull, some cheerful—as one's fitness varies.

Do you know that the difference largely lies in inner cleanliness?

A Laxative Dainty

Doctors say to out-of-sort folks, "Eat some daily bran." Bran is Nature's laxative. It acts as roughage to offset the clogging effects of fine food.

It used to mean some gritty, tasteless food. Now it means a dish of Pettijohn's—a favorite cereal dainty. A dish that all folks welcome, regardless of bran effects.

In these flavory flakes we hide enough bran to make the dish effective. Yet it is hardly apparent.

For Complexions, Too

A stopped-up system is a foe to fine complexions too. It causes many headaches, many fits of "blues."

The proper remedy is bran—a vital part of wheat. A little, if you eat it daily and in flake form, is usually sufficient. Then the drugs which branless diet leads to will become unnecessary.

Make a 7-Day Test

The way to know is this: Serve Pettijohn's each morning for a week, then watch its effects on all.

Learn how people like the dish and how they enjoy the results. A single week should tell.

Then you will know why doctors urge a constant bran-mixed diet. And you will know a way to make it both delightful and efficient. Order a package now.

Pettijohn's

A Flaked Cereal Dainty

55% Wheat Product—20% Oats—25% Bran

(1908)

A Simplex Will Keep Your Help Contented

IF you have a maid or laundress to do your ironing, it will be to your advantage to provide her with a SIMPLEX. It will save her time and keep her contented. The housewife who owns a "SIMPLEX IRONER" and other labor-saving appliances has no servant problem. Besides, the SIMPLEX IRONER will show a substantial saving on your fuel bills and greatly increase the life of your clothes. You will be surprised at the amount of work turned out in a single hour and delighted with the perfect edges and glossy finish.

SIMPLEX IRONER

"THE BEST IRONER"

Saves Time—Saves Money—Saves Clothes—Saves Health

Irons in addition to flat work, curtains, lingerie, aprons, men's shirts, children's play clothes, etc.

Electric Drive SIMPLEX for home with electric current. Power Ironer for the farm or washing machine user. Hand Power SIMPLEX for the home without gas or electricity. Various prices.

Can be had on Easy Payments and on approval. Durably made to last a lifetime. Write for our book "Clean Linen in Abundance." Also our illustrated story "Aunt Eliza from Boston."

Consult our Service Department in planning and arranging your home laundry—no obligation.

AMERICAN IRONING MACHINE CO., *506–168 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago*

We also make Ironing Machines and Equipment for the Small or Hand Laundry, Hotel, Institution, etc. Write for catalog.

a physician who during his civilian life never wrote poetry. Yet Col. John McCrae in these two poems has exprest as no man in this war has done the vital message of the dead:

IN FLANDERS' FIELDS

By Col. John McCrae

In Flanders' fields the poppies blow
Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place, and in the sky
The larks still bravely singing fly,
Scarce heard amid the guns below.
We are the dead. Short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved, and now we lie
In Flanders' fields.

Take up our quarrel with the foe,
To you from falling hands we throw
The torch—be yours to hold it high.
If ye break faith with us who die,
We shall not sleep tho poppies grow
In Flanders' fields.

Another much-quoted poem from the same pen has a similar message. It was originally published in the London *Spectator:*

THE ANXIOUS DEAD

By Col. John McCrae

O guns, fall silent till the dead men hear
Above their heads the legions pressing on!
(These fought their fight in time of bitter fear
And died not knowing how the day had gone.)

O flashing muzzles, pause and let them see
The coming dawn that streaks the sky afar!
Then let your mighty chorus witness be
To them, and Cæsar, that we still make war.

Tell them, O guns, that we have heard their call;
That we have sworn and will not turn aside;
That we will onward till we win or fall;
That we will keep the faith for which they died.

Bid them be patient, and some day, anon,
They shall feel earth enwrapt in silence deep—
Shall greet in wonderment the quiet dawn,
And in content may turn them to their sleep.

Here is the triumphant chant of those about to die, also from the London *Spectator:*

MORITURI TE SALUTANT

By P. H. B. L.

In this last hour, before the bugles blare
The summons of the dawn, we turn again
To you, dear country, you whom unaware,
Through summer years of idle selfishness,
We still have loved—who loved us none the less,
Knowing the destined hour would find us men.

O thrill and laughter of the busy town!
O flower valleys, trees against the skies,
Wild moor and woodland, glade and sweeping down,
O land of our desire! like men asleep
We have let pass the years, nor felt you creep
So close into our hearts' dear sanctities.

So, we are dreamers; but our dreams are cast
Henceforward in a more heroic mold;
We have kept faith with our immortal past,
Knights—we have found the lady of our love;
Minstrels—have heard great harmonies, above
The lyrics that enraptured us of old.

The dawn's aglow with luster of the sun . . .
O love, O burning passion, that has made
Our day illustrious till its hours are done—
Fire our dull hearts, that, in our sun's eclipse,
When Death stoops low to kiss us on the lips,
He still may find us singing, unafraid.

One thing we know, that love so greatly spent
Dies not when lovers die: From hand to hand
We pass the torch and perish—well content,
If in dark years to come our countrymen
Feel the divine flame leap in them again,
And so remember us and understand.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

AN ESCAPE FROM A GERMAN PRISON-CAMP

Now that some of our boys have been captured by the Germans, escape is of course the next thing on the program. Descriptions of how it is done, as told by men who have actually turned the trick, may be useful to our boys in camp or at the front who may be unlucky enough to be taken prisoner. One member of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, who spent fifteen months in prison-camps, made three attempts before he succeeded in reaching Holland. He is Sergt. Edward Edwards, and the story of his capture and his adventures in the attempt to gain freedom is told in "The Escape of a Princess Pat," by George Pearson (George H. Doran Company, New York), who assures us that the facts as given are the *bona-fide* experiences of Sergeant Edwards and were subjected to the closest scrutiny both by the author and others before it was deemed advisable to give the account to the public. In his first attempt, Sergeant, then Corporal, Edwards was foiled because his pal lost his nerve and returned to the gang with which they working on the railroad, grading an embankment. Edwards was heartbroken, he confesses, but there was no use in going on alone, for to travel by night, sleep must be had in the daytime, and that required that some one should always be on watch to avoid chance travelers. But worse disappointment was in store for him in the next attempt, when he and his companion were captured and subjected to thirty days in dark cells. The third and successful attempt is described as follows:

Simmons and I had been planning on another escape ever since our recapture. So we kept on our good behavior, while we saved up food for *Der Tag.* We had hitherto refused to work, as had the remaining Britishers, but in order to keep ourselves fit, we finally volunteered to carry the noon ration of soup out to the Russians, who worked on the moor. Our job consisted of carrying an immense can of soup, swung high on a pole from our shoulders, out to the workers, under guard of course. Starting at eleven each day and, by permission of the guard, occasionally resting, we were usually back by one o'clock. Each day we saved a portion of our food. We wanted twenty days' rations each, estimating that it would take us that long to walk to Holland. We specialized on concentrated foods from our parcels—biscuits, tinned meats, and so on. We had our cache in a hole, dug under cover of night, under the flooring of the hut. It was unsafe to keep food on our bodies or near our beds, as the guards were in the habit of calling the *Raus* at all hours, and sometimes several times during the night. It might be at twelve, two, or four, altho it was never alike on any two nights in succession, except that they always searched us. We could see no reason for this, other than to break our

NEW-SKIN
ANTISEPTIC AND WATERPROOF
FOR CUTS, SCRAPES AND LITTLE HURTS
NEWSKIN COMPANY
NEW YORK AND LONDON MADE IN U.S.A.
NEW-SKIN
ANTISEPTIC AND WATERPROOF
NEWSKIN CO.
NEW YORK & LONDON MADE IN U.S.A.

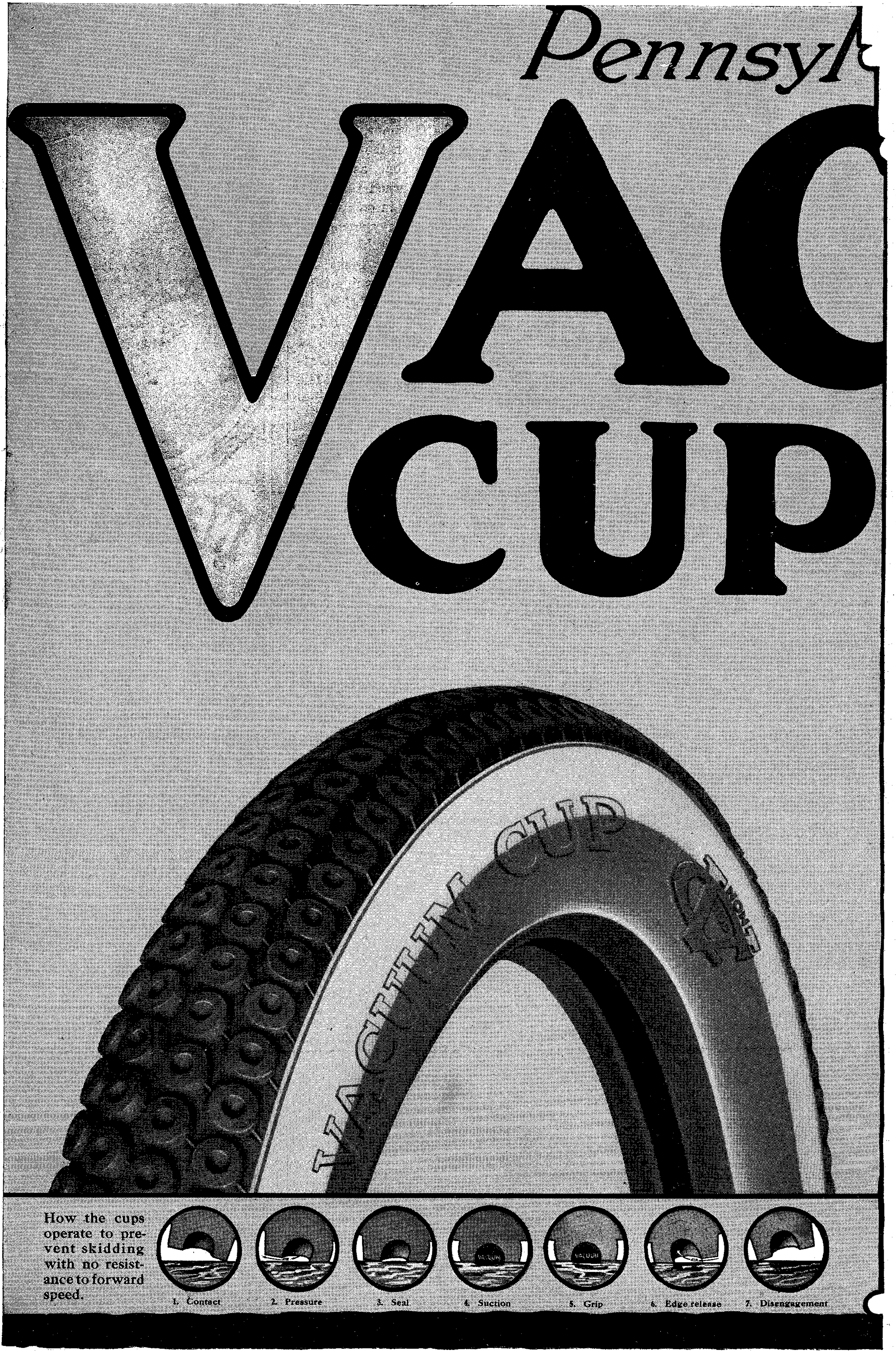
NEW-SKIN

New-Skin is a first-aid preparation for cuts, scrapes and little hurts.

"Never Neglect a Break in the Skin!"

All breaks in the skin are dangerous. Don't take any chances. Use New-Skin. Carry a bottle with you for emergencies.

NEWSKIN COMPANY,
NEW YORK


Pennsyl
VAC
CUP
VACUUM CUP
1. Contact
2. Pressure
3. Seal
4. Suction
5. Grip
6. Edge release
7. Disengagement

How the cups operate to prevent skidding with no resistance to forward speed.

vania

UUM TIRES

WHEN their fame for higher quality was in the making, Vacuum Cup Tires were correspondingly higher in price. While this made slower work of building sales volume, the determination to maintain the chosen standard was unalterable.

As sales grew, it became possible to sell more and more closely to the prices of ordinary tires. This was greatly helped by the policy of making tires for the user only, avoiding large equipment contracts with automobile manufacturers.

IN 1914, nine Vacuum Cup *stock* tires were submitted to *official test* by The Automobile Club of America.

They attained an official average on two-ton cars of 6,760 miles. The maximum was 10,164 miles.

No other make of tires has ever been offered for this official test.

Vacuum Cup Tires stand on that record, and with greatly enhanced quality over the stock tires that made it.

Then was devised our zone selling system, enabling us to market our fast-growing production without increasing the selling expense.

Today, due to our policies and the economies of production in the most modern and efficient factory in the industry, Vacuum Cup Tires cost approximately the same as ordinary 3,500 mile tires. They cost much less than any other make carrying anywhere near the same mileage assurance. Vacuum Cup Tires are *guaranteed*—per warranty tag—for

6,000 Miles

Food is Ammunition Don't Waste it.

U·S·FOOD ADMINISTRATION

Makers of Auto Tubes "Ton Tested"

PENNSYLVANIA RUBBER COMPANY, JEANNETTE, PA.

Direct Factory Branches and Service Agencies *Throughout the United States and Canada*

Member Jeannette War Service Union

rest and perhaps our spirits, as at Giessen Camp. Certainly no one would carry any forbidden thing on his person under such surveillance, and they well knew we could hide anything we wished in other places; as we did.

Each Saturday morning Simmons and I paraded for paint. We stood, while a big Russian, with a brush and bucket, painted large red and green circles on our breasts, backs, and knees. Thin stripes were also painted down the seams of our trousers and sleeves and around the stiff crowns of our caps. This was to mark us as dangerous characters. As such we received more of the unwelcome *Raus* attentions than the others and were the more wary in consequence.

We were busy opening our mail on one of those rare occasions, when Simmons gave a startled exclamation. I looked up and saw him gazing curiously at a small cheese which he turned slowly around in his hand. As I stept to his side, a guard came in. He hastily shoved the cause of the strange behavior into his pocket. When the guard had gone; he passed me a letter to read. It was from his brother in Canada. "I received your letter all right and am sending you a special brand of cheese," I read—and understood.

We waited on tiptoe until night, to open the cheese. It was one of the cream cheeses, so popular in Canada, no bigger than my closed hand. We gingerly unwrapped the tin-foil and broke it open. To our great joy, in the hollow heart of it there was tucked away the tiny compass Simmons had written for from Vehnmoor, just before our second escape. With it were four American quarters.

Not anticipating this good luck, we had exercised our ingenuity to construct a rude compass of our own out of a safety-razor blade and an eyelet from my boot. It was within fifteen to twenty degrees of the true north. In addition we had a safety-lamp, which one of the guards had long been looking for under the impression that he had lost it.

We now had our twenty days' rations saved up and so took turns sitting up at night, awaiting our chance. We spent two months in this watchful waiting, watching the wire and the sentries. But no opportunity offered. We took turn about, one man on watch all night long, every night. He could not seem to watch but must lie in his place, observing all movement in the hut and listening carefully for any indicative noises outside. Occasionally, he might step outside and ostentatiously walk about as tho sleepless, and, if spoken to, say that he was not well.

But always there were the shining eyes of the watching dogs, growling if one came too near, and outside the stodgy sentries; and, above all, much light.

So we determined to volunteer for work, figuring that they were so short of men that they would not lightly refuse us. It so happened that ten men were asked for that Saturday to hoe turnips on a nearby farm. The pay was thirty pfennigs—or six cents—a day. We volunteered and were accepted without cavil. They thought our spirit gone and that we had accepted the inevitable. We reasoned that if we worked hard while we studied the lie of the land we might be asked for again, could go prepared, and make a break for it.

And so it fell out. We worked hard all that day, at the same time impressing the topography of the country upon our minds. At the close of the day we were taken to the farm for our supper of potatoes and buttermilk and then marched off to the laager, four miles distant. On the following Monday we were ordered to go out to the same place. Unfortunately we could not take our store of food, as its bulk would have meant our detection. In addition to the equipment already mentioned I carried two packages of tobacco, a shaving-brush, and a box of matches. Simmons had a terrible razor which would not shave, four boxes of matches, and a small piece of soap. These were all our worldly possessions. It will be seen that, true to our British tradition, the shaving-outfit constituted the most formidable part of our impedimenta.

We worked all day. And so did the rain. We knocked off for supper at eight o'clock. The three guards escorted us to the farmhouse, but, after locking the front door, went into an adjoining room with the farmer for their own meal. The back door was forgotten. We were famished, so fell to on the supper of buttermilk and potatoes. I finished first and strolled lazily over to the door. Besides Simmons, there were seven Frenchmen and an Englishman, all of whom were still at table and none of them aware of our plans. I carelessly opened the door and stood on the sill a moment. Still pouring. "Come here, Simmons, and see this. We're going to get wet before we get back." Simmons shoved his chair back and joined me. We both stept outside and gently shut the door.

Once more we were on our way! We found ourselves at the edge of the village in which the farmers hereabouts had their homes. We worked our way carefully round the outskirts and made for a bit of a wood a mile and a half away. We were only half-way to our objective when the village bells began to ring. Once more the hue and cry was on!

When the deep baying of the dogs joined in we said "Ataboy!" cast aside all concealment and began to run for it. We reached the wood safely enough, but it turned out to be only a thin fringe of trees, offering no concealment whatever. We dashed through them. On the other side a village opened up. Back to the wedge of wood we went. A good-sized ditch with a foot or so of water in it ran along the edge of the wood. Its sides were covered with heather, which drooped far down into the water. We flung ourselves into it, after first shoving the tin box containing our precious matches into the heather above. Pitch-darkness would not come until ten o'clock. During the intervening two hours we lay on our backs in the water with only the smallest possible portion of our faces projecting. Once the guard jumped over the ditch less than four yards away. We suffered intensely, for, altho it was late August, the water was very cold.

When daylight had passed, and things had become quiet, the two fugitives got themselves out of the muck and, having rubbed their numbed bodies to restore the circulation, struck out across country determined to put as much distance as possible between themselves and the camp before morning. They knew that the alarm would be out and the whole vicinity roused with every man's hand against them. They were getting used to that, Sergeant Edwards relates, and tho he had determined not to be taken alive this time, he "certainly did not want to be put to the test." Through oat- and rye-fields and over and through ditches they made their way. Once they stript themselves of their soggy clothes to swim a river. In no place did the water come above their knees, but what it lacked in depth it made up for in coldness. They pulled handfuls of oats and chewed them as they plunged up to their waist through the crops. By morning they reckoned that they had made thirty miles and apparently had out-distanced their pursuers. We read then:

One night early in our pilgrimage we espied some cows in a field. Simmons had been a farmer in Canada, and so was our agricultural and stock authority here. He plunged through the hedge to see if he could not capture a hatful of milk while I stood guard outside. I stept into the shadow of some trees, and occasionally I could hear a guarded "Soo-Cow!"—footsteps—and then as like as not, a muffled curse. I smiled.

Two figures came hurriedly down the road. I prest back against the bole of the tree, holding my breath. It was fairly light on the road, and to my amazement I saw two men who wore French uniforms. Also they had heavy packs on their back. That last meant but one thing—food.

I rose to my feet: "*Kamerad!*"

One of them stopt short. The other prest on. He muttered something under his breath and the other broke into a trot to catch up.

I edged along, trying desperately to be friendly. That made them the more timid. They would have none of me. No further word was exchanged just then except for a repetition of my "*Kamerad.*"

I whistled softly to Simmons. That alarmed them the more. They lengthened their stride. So did I mine.

One said something I could not catch. They half halted and made a brave attempt to pose as Germans, to judge by their guttural talk and brassy front.

I could not explain, altho I tried in the half-light to show my friendliness, and Simmons, now a few rods away, did likewise. I endeavored to address them in French—and could not. I tried German. That was worse, and the final result—chaos.

All I could think of was "*Kamerad.*" I kept on like a parrot, foolishly repeating it.

All this took but a moment and then they were gone and we after them.

So there were they, walking hurriedly, fearful of us for Germans no doubt and casting uneasy glances back. I followed slowly, at a loss to know what to do, my eyes glued on the inviting squareness of their heavy packs. Simmons jogged behind, endeavoring to catch up. The moon laughed at all four of us.

"Come on," I said. "They're Frenchmen. We'll follow them. They have two packs on their backs! Grub! And maybe we can bum them for a bit."

Simmons needed no second invitation but set out as eagerly as I in cautious pursuit; so fearful were we of alarming our quarry. Our eyes were glued on their packs.

Just then the road opened up into a broad expanse of heather. And there we lost them. We beat about in the heather for a long time, and called loudly, but without avail. They were no doubt lying down, hiding.

We found some potatoes in a field that night, dug them up with our bare hands

21 Factories—20 Warehouses —to make Cinco Cigars *uniformly* good

The Cinco reputation is too precious—the institution behind it too vast—to risk any but the highest standards and absolute uniformity in Cinco Cigars.

There are 21 factories and 20 warehouses (more than twice as many as are illustrated on this page). Several are the largest of their kind.

Last year these factories produced, and the smokers of America bought, nearly 200,000,000 Cinco Cigars—more than half a million a day.

And the central idea controlling this tremendous production is *absolutely uniform quality*.

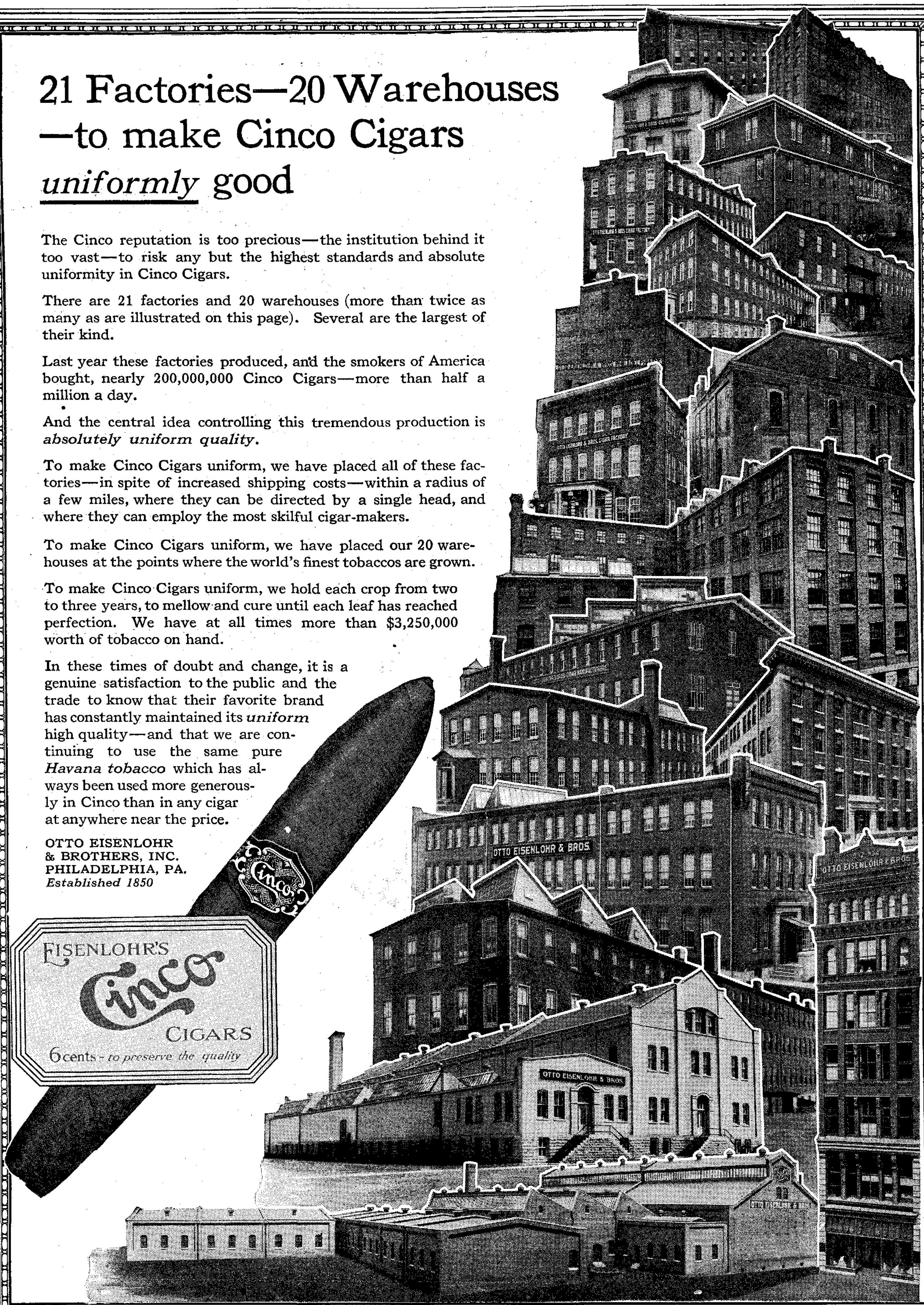
To make Cinco Cigars uniform, we have placed all of these factories—in spite of increased shipping costs—within a radius of a few miles, where they can be directed by a single head, and where they can employ the most skilful cigar-makers.

To make Cinco Cigars uniform, we have placed our 20 warehouses at the points where the world's finest tobaccos are grown.

To make Cinco Cigars uniform, we hold each crop from two to three years, to mellow and cure until each leaf has reached perfection. We have at all times more than $3,250,000 worth of tobacco on hand.

In these times of doubt and change, it is a genuine satisfaction to the public and the trade to know that their favorite brand has constantly maintained its *uniform* high quality—and that we are continuing to use the same pure *Havana tobacco* which has always been used more generously in Cinco than in any cigar at anywhere near the price.

OTTO EISENLOHR
& BROTHERS, INC.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Established 1850



STICK TO Cinco - IT'S SAFE

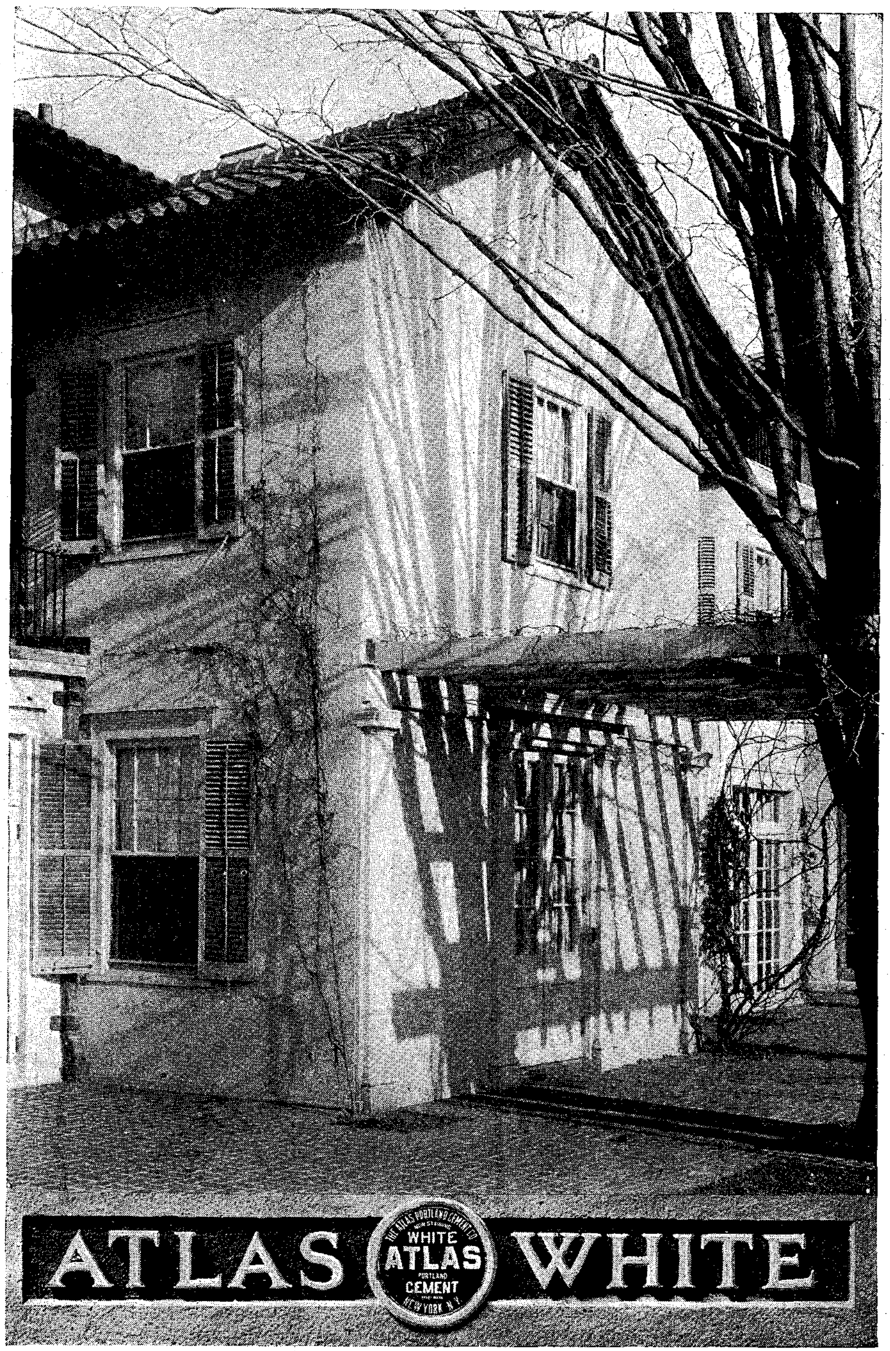
A really beautiful home

Here and there, some house stands out from among the rest because of an individual charm in the color and texture of its walls. This exquisite effect—of stucco toned with color aggregates—is obtained by simply adding colored marble or granite screenings, or warm toned sands or gravels to Atlas-White Cement in the finish coat.

The colors are natural and permanent. The cost is only a trifle more than for usual stucco. Ask your architect.

"Information for Home Builders" is a beautifully illustrated book showing many of these effects in full color. Send the coupon below for your copy.

J. C. Baldwin, Jr., Residence, Mt. Kisco, N. Y. Benj. W. Morris, Architect
Pink feldspar and white quartz mixed with Atlas-White Cement in the finished coat



THE ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT CO., 30 Broad St., N. Y., or Corn Exchange Bank Bldg., Chicago.

Send to name and address below illustrated book of "Information for Home Builders," showing examples in full color. I expect to build a ....Home; ....Bungalow; ....Garage.

Check the one you expect to build.

and ate them raw. We were very sad when we thought of those packs.

It was, I remember, on the day following that we saw some of the lighter side of German life. The woods thereabouts were cut up into big blocks, as city streets are. We were laying to in one of them, thankful for the thickness of our shelter when we heard laughing voices and then a gust of laughter as a flying group of girls and boys romped past. They played about for half an hour, causing us great alarm by their youthful fondness of sudden excursions into unlikely spots, after nothing in particular. The eldest of the group, a sizable boy of seventeen or thereabouts and a pretty girl of near that age, hung back long after the younger children had passed on. We had little to fear from them. They were quite evidently engrossed in one another. He argued earnestly, while she listened with a half smile. Once, he made as if to take her hand, but she drew back and stiffened. He ignored the rebuff. A moment afterward he said something that pleased her so well that the last we saw of them his arm was about her waist as they went down the path together.

Parniewinkel lay forty to fifty miles northeast of Bremen, which in turn was one hundred and fifty miles from the Holland border. We reckoned on having to walk double that in covering the stretch, and figured on twenty-one days for the trip.

My diary for that day, August 22, 1916, reads: "Still raining. Soaked and cold. Breakfast, dinner, and supper: turnips and oats." The night was a repetition of the preceding one, and made worse by the number of small swamps we had to struggle through. The next day's diary reads: "Rain stopt and not so cold. Fair cover; still soaked but confident."

We had our first narrow escape that day. We were lying in the corner of a hedge. It was so misty as to give almost the effect of night, but so long past day as to make traveling unduly dangerous. When the mist lifted we found ourselves within fifty yards of a thickly populated village with just a narrow strip of field between. We could hear all the early morning bustle of any village, the world over. This was about three o'clock. An old man followed by a dog made straight for us. I had just come off the watch, which we took turn about. Simmons whistled cautiously to me, the very sound a warning to be quiet.

I looked up. The old man wandered along the hedge and stood over him for several minutes.

It was very trying, but he lay motionless for fear of the dog. A blow would have sufficed for the old man. The latter remained so for a couple of minutes, standing over him, busy.

The meals for that day were peas and oats. It was a slow way of making a meal. We liked the oats the best and pulled some whenever we came to them, if our pockets were not already full, so that they should always be so. We ate them as we went, from the cupped hand, spilling some and spitting out the husks of the others which sometimes stuck in our throats, making them very raw.

For August 24 the diary reads: "Very hard night. Crossed about five kilometers of swamps and numerous canals. Bad accident. Clothes went to the bottom, but recovered. We are soaked, as usual, and only made about eleven kilometers. Are outside town of Bremen. Cover very poor. Meals for the day confident." The cover ranked before the food as an item of interest to us. Knowing the general direction of Bremen from the camp, and that it was much the largest town in the vicinity, we experienced no difficulty in locating it by the reflection of its lights against the sky.

"August 24: More rain and cold. Hiding on the bank of the Weser. Better going last night. Going to look for boat to-night. River two hundred yards broad. Socks played out. Made pair out of a shirt. Met a cow. Meals for day: turnips, carrots, and milk."

"August 26: More rain. Found boat and crossed river. Hedges grown so close and so many of them, we have to go around them. Takes a lot of time. Otherwise going good. Meals for the day: turnips, peas, and oats. Met another cow. Frisked her. Cover none too good. Trying to dry our clothes in sun. More confident." We always became more confident at the slightest semblance of warmth.

The socks we made out of a shirt which came from the clothes-line of some *Hausfrau*. We made "Dutch" socks in Western fashion by cutting out large diamond-shaped pieces of the cloth, which, when the foot was placed on it, folded up nicely into a sock of a kind.

The cow, or rather, her milk, was the greatest treat of all.

It required some searching before we found a boat. We finally discovered a boat-house which we broke into and by great good luck found inside it a boat which answered our purpose. Our chief concern was lest the owners might raise a hue and cry against the theft. However, when we reached the farther shore we gave the boat a good push out into the stream so that if they attempted to follow our trail they might find the boat a long ways down-stream.

"August 27: Rain left off. Trying to dry ourselves in sun. Had a hard night keeping clear of town. Good cover in a wood. Meals: turnips and another obliging cow. Feet pretty sore. No socks. Still in the best otherwise."

The town in question was the second one we passed after leaving Bremen. We saw the reflection of its lights in the sky and thought that we should easily miss it. But suddenly from some high ground we found ourselves working directly down on the streets so close below us that we could discern people going to and fro. We turned and fled.

Swinging well round to the south we thought at last to clear the town easily, instead of which we again came up against it, in the outskirts this time. And we repeated that disheartening performance a couple of times before we cleared the obstacle and once more swung on our way.

It was such occurrences as this that disheartened us more than anything else, even the great hardships. To labor and travail, to do the seemingly impossible, night after night, and then in the snap of a finger to find all our pains, all our agony gone for nothing, reacted on us terribly at times.

On the following morning we met with our second narrow escape, under much the same circumstances as the first. We had crawled into a hedge toward the heel of the night, and rather earlier than usual on account of a thick mist which prevented us from holding to our course. When it lifted we made out the slope of a house-roof shoving itself out of the gray fog directly in front of us. Our hedge divided two fields, in both of which laborers were already

GEM
DAMASKEENE
BLADES
7
GEM

Supplied by U.S. Gov't. to Army and Navy

Khaki Service Outfit

Military No. 7

GEM DAMASKEENE RAZOR

"Over there" in the trenches and training grounds—"Over here" in the big camps—everywhere—most of our boys are shaving with the **GEM—New Khaki Service Outfit.** Strong enough to stand the hardest service, but marvelously light, neat, compact—fits in anywhere—makes shaving easier, quicker, more comfortable.

Note—The indispensable stropping handle is included in every set—keeps blades smooth, sharp—doubles their life—saves expense of new blades. Blades in sealed waxed paper wrapped package, repelling any attack of rust or dust—no conditions of heat, cold or dampness affect them.

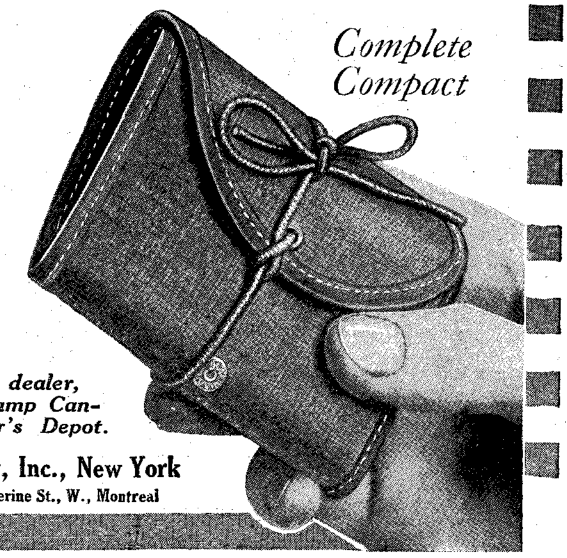
$1.00 without Trench Mirror *Add 50c for Canada*

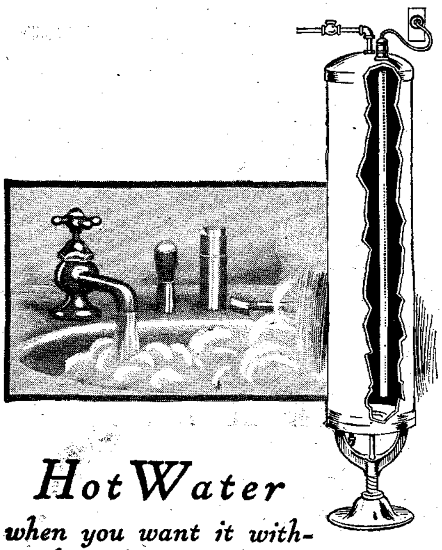
Gem Military Outfit includes razor complete with seven **Gem Damaskeene Blades** and Stropping Handle.

$1.35 with Trench Mirror *Add 50c for Canada*

Ask for the GEM at your dealer, or the Post Exchange, Camp Canteens, or Quartermaster's Depot.

Gem Cutlery Company, Inc., New York
Canadian Branch, 591 St. Catherine St., W., Montreal





Hot Water when you want it without heat, fumes or danger

It fits your range boiler

"Apfel's Electric Insert" Water Heater

THERE is a place for Apfel's "Electric Insert" Water Heater the year round in every home. Its convenience is so apparent when you know about it that it seems odd you haven't always had it.

The "Electric Insert" Water Heater is placed in your range boiler, right down through the water and it begins to heat the water from the center of the tank the moment the current is turned on. The heating element is never exposed to corrosive action, and is guaranteed as to material and workmanship.

Ask your Electric Company about it or send for booklet as to sizes, etc. Write to

The Electric Sales Corporation
Sole Manufacturers under Letters Patent
147 Henry Stuart Building, Seattle, Wash.

The Meyer Supply Company
Representatives and Distributors
1118 St. Clair Ave. N. E., Cleveland. Ohio

TOLSTOY'S ESSAYS AND LETTERS. Containing new translations by AYLMER MAUDE. 12mo, cloth, 372 pages, $1.00. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

Base and Floor one continuous piece.

Imperial Sanitary Floor

Put On Like Plaster—Wears Like Iron

It is a composition material, easily applied in plastic form over old or new wood, iron, concrete or other solid foundation—Laid 3-8 to 1-2 in. thick—Does not crack, peel or come loose from foundation.

It presents a continuous fine grained, smooth, non-slippery surface, practically a seamless tile—No crack, crevice or joint for the accumulation of grease, dirt or moisture—is noiseless and does not fatigue.

The Best Floor

for Kitchen, Pantry, Bath Room, Laundry, Porch, Garage, Restaurant, Theater, Hotel, Factory, Office Building, Railroad Station, Hospital—all places where a beautiful, substantial and foot-easy floor is desired.

Your choice of several practical colors. Full information and sample FREE on request.

IMPERIAL FLOOR COMPANY
953 Cutler Building, Rochester, New York
On the Market 10 years

cutting the crops. In this hedge, on each side of us, were gateways so close together that when, as occasionally happened, people passed through one, we were forced to crawl up to the other to avoid detection. We had done so again when, without warning, a drover came plodding up behind his sheep. We had no time in which to go back up the hedge. The sheep crowded from the rear and overflowed at the narrow gateway into the hedge where we lay and so ran over our bodies. We remained quiet, thinking he would pass on; but what with the frightened actions of his sheep and the yelping of the dog his attention was inevitably attracted to the spot where we lay. He came over, looked down at us, but said nothing and stalked on. We were uncertain as to whether he had seen us or not. Numerous incidents of a similar nature had made us over-confident. We had previously escaped detection in some very tight corners by simply lying quiet. Casual travelers had all but walked on us upon several occasions, and at night we ourselves passed many people and thought nothing of it.

A moment later the shepherd walked off directly toward the laborers, glancing back over his shoulder at us as he did so. We struck out at once, before the crowd could gather. We had, at the beginning of this, our third escape, agreed not to be taken alive to go through a repetition of the torture of mind and body which we had already undergone, and, perhaps, for this time worse. And it was understood that if one played out the other should carry on. Each of us had a stout club and could have made a tidy fight.

Concealment was useless and, furthermore, impossible. We passed close by a group of harvesters and headed for a wood that lay on the other side of them. They could not mistake either the vermilion circles on our khaki tunics, faded tho they were, nor our wild and dilapidated appearance, which was not made more reassuring by the clubs we carried. Glancing back, we saw them gathering hurriedly in little knots.

We reached the wood, flung ourselves down, and watched them until dark, during which time they made no attempt to follow us. Nor did we see any sign of other pursuers, tho we kept on the *qui vive* all night, as we trudged through the interminable fields, forcing our way through tight hedges and plunging waist-deep into the water of small canals.

The roads they used habitually, we are told, were side ones, and they were especially careful to avoid any road with telegraph-wires which might be used against them. Traversing a flat and swampy country, full of mist and rainy nights, they were always wet and cold, and the cold was harder to bear than the lack of food. Sometimes they struggled for hours knee-deep in stretches of morass which gave no promise of firm footing but often dropt them to the waist, and our soldier-author proceeds:

In addition, the country was cut up by numerous small ditches, six to eight feet wide, which along toward morning presented so much of an effort in the jumping that we usually plunged into the water by preference. Our feet were adding to our misery by this time. On one occasion, as we dragged ourselves out of the water, two dogs came rushing at us and then followed, yelping. It was nearly daylight and a woman came down to see what was going on. We remained motionless near a hedge. She failed to see us, which was perhaps good luck for both her and us.

The diary for that period reads: "August 28: Rain worse than ever. Not a piece of our clothes dry and too much water to lie down. Good going last night. Cover in a wood outside village. Good. Meals: nix. Ought to reach the Hustre River to-night. In good spirits."

"August 29: Rain stopt and a bit of sun came out. Feeling much more cheerful. Just had a shave and clean-up. Going last night very bad. Swamps and canals. Had to leave our course. Feet feeling better. Meals for the day: turnips, peas, and green apples. Did not reach the river. All's well. No complaints." That shave was a terrible torture.

"August 30: Rain, thunder, and lightning most of last night. Got a bit of shelter in a cowshed in a field. We are wet and cold as usual, with no sun to dry. Fair cover in a small wood. Going good last night. Haven't struck the Hustre yet. Meals: green apples and brambles. Feet pretty sore. Made a needle out of wood and did a bit of sewing. Best of health."

We had been plowing through the mist, confused by it and the numerous hedges, when at the side of a small field we had run into this cowshed, a tumble-down affair of sods, caved in at the sides and partly covered by a thatched roof. We built up the side from which the wind came the worst, hung a rotting canvas we found at the other end, and then snuggled up together to exchange warmth.

The mist had scarcely lifted when we heard a slight noise. We looked up. A woman was at the entrance to our hovel, looking down full at us. She turned and walked away. We rose, still dazed with sleep, and found that we were quite close to a farmhouse which, owing to the mist, we had failed to observe before, and from which our visitor had evidently observed the result of our building operations. "She saw us," I said, and we regretted not having seized her. She appeared to be signaling.

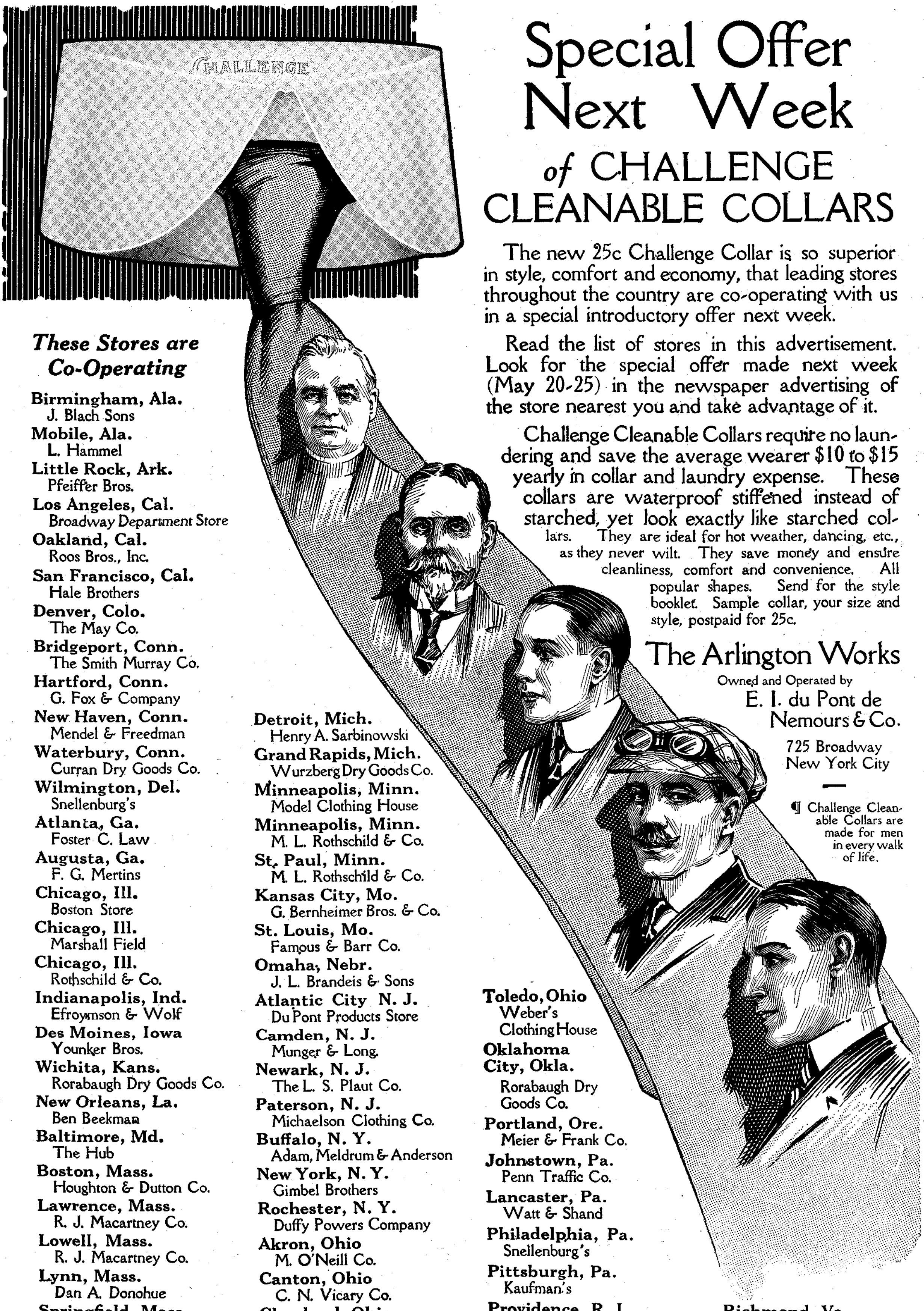
A good-sized wood lay well up ahead. "Come on," I said. "Let's beat it. We can handle a few of 'em better than the whole mob." We could see the farm-laborers gathering in a knot. The rain came on just then and perhaps assisted in dampening their ardor. At any rate they did not follow us into the wood. We spent rather an uneasy time tho, when, late that day, some men approached our hiding-place in a clump of bushes and for half an hour shot their fowling-pieces off all around where we lay.

They did not seem to be after us; more likely they were hunters. The same thing had happened in a lesser degree several times before. None the less it was very uncomfortable to have the buckshot rattling all around us in the bushes where we lay and we felt much better when they had gone.

As for the wooden needle—that was of course the result of our necessity. It was a long thorn—first, a punch in the cloth and like as not a stab in the finger in the bargain, then a withdrawal of the crude needle and a careful threading of the hole with our coarse string, after the fashion of a clumsy shoemaker. Some sewing! Some needlewoman!

The green apples and the berries which we got here proved a most welcome change in our diet.

DU PONT AMERICAN INDUSTRIES



Special Offer Next Week

of CHALLENGE CLEANABLE COLLARS

The new 25c Challenge Collar is so superior in style, comfort and economy, that leading stores throughout the country are co-operating with us in a special introductory offer next week.

Read the list of stores in this advertisement. Look for the special offer made next week (May 20-25) in the newspaper advertising of the store nearest you and take advantage of it.

Challenge Cleanable Collars require no laundering and save the average wearer $10 to $15 yearly in collar and laundry expense. These collars are waterproof stiffened instead of starched, yet look exactly like starched collars. They are ideal for hot weather, dancing, etc., as they never wilt. They save money and ensure cleanliness, comfort and convenience. All popular shapes. Send for the style booklet. Sample collar, your size and style, postpaid for 25c.

The Arlington Works

Owned and Operated by
E. I. du Pont de
Nemours & Co.
725 Broadway
New York City

¶ Challenge Cleanable Collars are made for men in every walk of life.

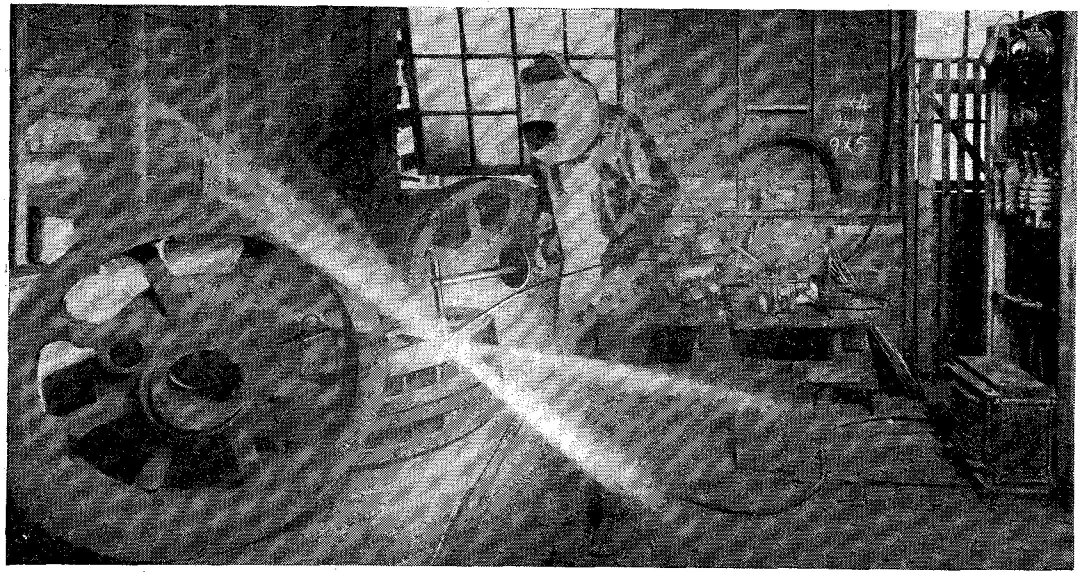
These Stores are Co-Operating

Birmingham, Ala.
J. Blach Sons
Mobile, Ala.
L. Hammel
Little Rock, Ark.
Pfeiffer Bros.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Broadway Department Store
Oakland, Cal.
Roos Bros., Inc.
San Francisco, Cal.
Hale Brothers
Denver, Colo.
The May Co.
Bridgeport, Conn.
The Smith Murray Co.
Hartford, Conn.
G. Fox & Company
New Haven, Conn.
Mendel & Freedman
Waterbury, Conn.
Curran Dry Goods Co.
Wilmington, Del.
Snellenburg's
Atlanta, Ga.
Foster C. Law
Augusta, Ga.
F. G. Mertins
Chicago, Ill.
Boston Store
Chicago, Ill.
Marshall Field
Chicago, Ill.
Rothschild & Co.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Efroymson & Wolf
Des Moines, Iowa
Younker Bros.
Wichita, Kans.
Rorabaugh Dry Goods Co.
New Orleans, La.
Ben Beekman
Baltimore, Md.
The Hub
Boston, Mass.
Houghton & Dutton Co.
Lawrence, Mass.
R. J. Macartney Co.
Lowell, Mass.
R. J. Macartney Co.
Lynn, Mass.
Dan A. Donohue
Springfield, Mass.
Poole Dry Goods Co.
Worcester, Mass.
C. T. Sherer Co.
Detroit, Mich.
F. G. Clayton Co.
Detroit, Mich.
Wylie Collins Co.
Detroit, Mich.
Henry A. Sarbinowski
Grand Rapids, Mich.
Wurzberg Dry Goods Co.
Minneapolis, Minn.
Model Clothing House
Minneapolis, Minn.
M. L. Rothschild & Co.
St. Paul, Minn.
M. L. Rothschild & Co.
Kansas City, Mo.
G. Bernheimer Bros. & Co.
St. Louis, Mo.
Famous & Barr Co.
Omaha, Nebr.
J. L. Brandeis & Sons
Atlantic City N. J.
Du Pont Products Store
Camden, N. J.
Munger & Long
Newark, N. J.
The L. S. Plaut Co.
Paterson, N. J.
Michaelson Clothing Co.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson
New York, N. Y.
Gimbel Brothers
Rochester, N. Y.
Duffy Powers Company
Akron, Ohio
M. O'Neill Co.
Canton, Ohio
C. N. Vicary Co.
Cleveland, Ohio
The May Co.
Columbus, Ohio
Herman J. Daumler
Dayton, Ohio
Wilner Bros. & Co.
Orrville, Ohio
C. N. Vicary Co.
Toledo, Ohio
Weber's Clothing House
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Rorabaugh Dry Goods Co.
Portland, Ore.
Meier & Frank Co.
Johnstown, Pa.
Penn Traffic Co.
Lancaster, Pa.
Watt & Shand
Philadelphia, Pa.
Snellenburg's
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Kaufman's
Providence, R. I.
The Outlet Company
Charleston, S. C.
S. Brown Sons
Nashville, Tenn.
Lebeck Brothers
Dallas, Texas
Titche Goettinger Co.
Richmond, Va.
The Cohen Company
Seattle, Wash.
The Bon Marche
Tacoma, Wash.
Dickson Bros.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Hahn Bros.

DU PONT

LINCOLN ARC WELDER

It took the pressure of war to show America the wonderful possibilities of electric arc welding.



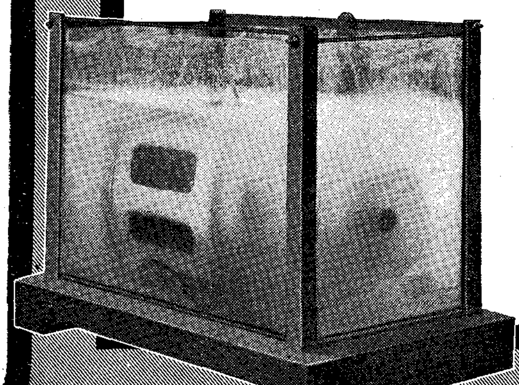
Welding cast steel army truck wheels with a Lincoln Arc Welder.

It is arc welding that has repaired and made usable the German ships, once thought to be hopelessly damaged. It is arc welding that has increased by 20% the output of steel army truck wheels. Arc welding is cutting down the time on dozens of ship building operations and saving troublesome rivetting. Arc welding is saving two-thirds of the time locomotives formerly spent in the repair shops.

Yet, after all, arc welding is a simple process easily applied to any operation wherever metals are to be joined, wherever breakage, defects or wear are to be repaired.

The Lincoln Arc Welder is simply a means of producing heat at very low cost. It will do welding work more economically and efficiently than any other apparatus or process because the heat is perfectly controlled and can be directed exactly where it is needed.

If your plant works with metal, write for illustrated Welding Bulletin No. 104-S.



The Lincoln Electric Co.

Cleveland, Ohio

New York City
Buffalo
Syracuse
Boston
Chicago
Detroit
Columbus
Pittsburgh
Minneapolis
Philadelphia
Charlotte, N. C.
Toronto
Montreal

Agencies in Other Principal Cities

"August 31: Not much rain but very cold. Too dark to travel last night. No stars out to go by. Crossed the river this morning, at last. Good cover in bushes. Feet are badly peeled. Hope for better luck to-night. Meals: apples and turnips. Cold and rain are putting us in bad state. But still confident." We were daily growing weaker and prayed only that our strength would last to put us over the border.

"September 1: No rain and a little sun. Feeling much better. Going last night much the best we have had. Good cover in a thicket. Will soon be going over the same country we did last time we escaped. Meals: peas and beans. Still in good health."

"September 2: No rain, but cold out of the sun. Pretty fair going last night. Feet still sore. Cover on straw-stack in middle of field. Warmer than the woods. *Zeppelin* just passed overhead going north. Meals: turnips, carrots, apples, and peas."

"September 3: Fine weather. Good going last night. Feet still pretty bad. Had to cut my boots. Fine cover in the wood. Meals: baked potatoes. Feel fuller." This was our first cooked meal and the pleasure it gave us was beyond all words. We lit it under cover of night so that by the time day had come there was nothing but glowing coals in which the potatoes roasted while we slept.

My feet were badly swollen by this time so that I was faint with the pain of them.

The *Zeppelin*, strange tho it was under the circumstances, was only a small incident in many others of vaster importance which were happening daily to us, but it was flying so low that we deemed it best not to move until it had passed. We wondered if it were going to England, and envied it.

"September 4: More rain. Hard going half the night. Crossed large peat-bog and wet to the waist. Very cold. Cover in wood. None too good. Got scared out of our first cover. Meals: milk, apples, and peas. Feet not so sore. Still raining and cold. We should soon be at the River Ems."

On the evening of this day we walked out to the edge of the wood we were in and stood there sizing up the near-by village. It was about seven o'clock and wanted about an hour to darkness and our usual time for hitting the trail. Without any warning a burly farmer confronted us. He was as badly startled as we were. Our remnants of painted uniforms and our ragged, soaked, and generally filthy condition no doubt added to our terrible appearance. We had long since lost our caps and our hair was matted like a dog's. The German was armed with a double-barreled shotgun, and at his heels a powerful-looking dog showed his teeth to us, so that I marked the red of his tongue. If he raised the alarm we were done for. We still had our cudgels.

I do not know whose was the offensive. But I do know that the three of us came together with one accord in a wild and terrible medley of oaths in two languages and of murderous blows that beat like flails at the threshing. Simmons and I struggled for the gun which he tried so hard to turn on us, the dog meanwhile sinking its teeth deep in our unprotected legs and leaping vainly at our throats; while we felt with clutching fingers for his master's intent, only that he should not shout.

In those mad moments there sped through our brains the reel of that horrid film of fifteen months' torture of mind and body; the pale, blood-covered faces of our murdered comrades of the regiment, the cries of the patient Russians behind the trees, and our own slow and deadly starvation and planned mistreatment. All these, and God only knows what else, should be ours again if we should be recaptured.

We were near to Holland. In fancy and by contrast we saw the fair English fields and the rolling beauty that is Ontario's; we heard the good English tongue and beheld the dear faces of our own folk. We bore that farmer no ill-will. And his dog was to the last a very faithful animal, as our clothes and limbs bore true witness. We had no ropes. And we were two very desperate men, badly put upon.

We dropt his gun in the bushes, together with the body of his dog; and passed on. It had not been fired and we had no desire to have the charge of carrying firearms added to the others against us if, in spite of all, we should be so unfortunate as to be recaptured.

Sergeant Edwards's diary for September 5 records that the rain had stopt and the weather had become a little warmer. They got their clothes dry once more and lay hidden in a wood outside a small town. The night before they had crossed another peat-bog and despite this obstacle made good progress. Their meals consisted of milk, baked potatoes, and apples. Mention is made of their suffering from "bad feet," but we are told that they were enjoying the best of health otherwise. The refugees were running out of tobacco and Sergeant Edwards writes:

We spent a great deal of time discussing ways and means of adding to our stock of tobacco. Any smoker knows what it is to want the weed. Consider then our half-famished, wet, and utterly weary condition. It was a real necessity to us. We discust waiting at the roadside until a man with a pipe appeared; when we should rob him. We dismissed that as too hazardous. It would be necessary to kill him and that seemed a bit thick for a pipe of tobacco. So we did the only thing that was left to do—cut down our already scanty rations of tobacco and took scrupulous care to smoke to a clean ash every vestige of each heel of old pipe, but in spite of that our supply became exhausted.

"September 8: Lovely weather to-day. Good going last night in small swamp. Good cover in a forest on the banks of the Ems. We will try to cross to-night. Meals: potatoes and mangels. Our final try for liberty. Feel good for it."

We had arrived at the river at two o'clock that morning, too played out to attempt the crossing then. We retraced our steps to a potato-field, dug some of the tubers and, when daylight came, lit a fire and roasted them. We were in a dense forest of young trees, so that by lighting the fire before the mist lifted, the latter hid our smoke. We remained unperceived, tho we could hear voices and footsteps on every side.

"September 9: Swam the river and two canals. Crossed a large swamp. No rain but very cold. Think we are over the border. Very poor cover in a hedge. Wet to the skin. Clothes got soaked but in best spirits and confident."

We went down to survey the river shortly before dusk and found it both

The ordinary tooth brush merely brushes the surfaces
The tooth brush that really cleans between the teeth

Pro-phy-lac-tic Tooth Brush

Brush your Teeth Up ↓ and Down ↑

"A Clean Tooth Never Decays"
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Not This Way ⟷

Canning Made Easy

YOU can put up dozens of jars easily and without the bother of working and watching over a hot stove. The delicacy of flavor of fresh fruits and vegetables is retained. Holds 14 quart jars. Uses only one burner of stove. Can this summer in comfort by using

CONSERVO

Conserves Food—Fuel—Time

Besides making possible an abundant supply of food, Conservo will save your fuel and time by cooking a complete meal — roast or stew, cooked vegetables, soups, dessert — over one burner without watching. Food is cooked in its own moisture and has delicious flavor. The fuel saved by Conservo will pay for it in a short time.

FREE BOOK—"Secrets of Cold Pack Canning" and Conservo cooking recipes. Mail coupon. Mention dealer's name.

Toledo Cooker Co.
Department 55
Toledo - Ohio

SECRETS OF COLD-PACK CANNING

COUPON
Toledo Cooker Co.
Dept. 55, Toledo, Ohio

Send free "Secrets of Cold Pack Canning and Conservo Cooking Recipes."

Name..........................

Address..........................

Dealer's Name..........................

....

ADVICE TO A MOTHER on the Management of her Children

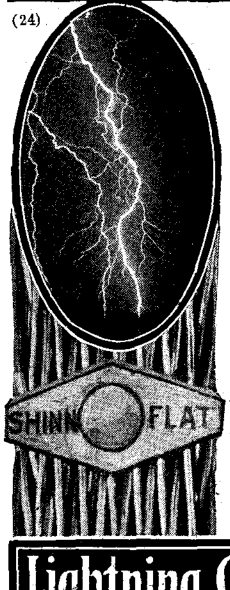
A splendid book by Pye Henry Chavasse, F.R.C.S., upon the vitally important subject of the management and health of children. Tells all about the baby and his care, describes the symptoms of children's diseases and their treatment, discusses clothing, amusements, exercises, etc. 12mo, Cloth. 316 pp. $1.00; by mail $1.12.
Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Connectives of English Speech

By *James C. Fernald, L.H.D.* A handy manual on the correct use of Prepositions, Conjunctions, Relative Pronouns and Adverbs. Invaluable to writers, speakers and students. *12mo, Cloth, 320 pp. $1.50 net. Postpaid $1.62.*
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Ave., NEW YORK

Shinn-Flat Protects Property

(24)



From Lightning Shinn-Flat Conductors are the most modern Lightning Rods ever devised. They consist of pure copper wires, woven in the form of flat ribbon-like cables, one inch in width.

The U. S. Weather Bureau Says:

"It has long been recognized that wide metal ribbon is a better conductor of Lightning discharges than the same amount of metal in the form of either a cylinder braided or twisted conductor."

1918 LIGHTNING LOSSES WILL BE THE GREATEST EVER KNOWN

Because of the greatly increased value of the buildings and contents destroyed. America cannot afford the loss this year, and it is your duty to your country as well as to your family and to yourself, to see that every building you own is absolutely safeguarded against danger from Lightning. Then you can read your paper in peace and security while the terrible summer storms rage outside.

Shinn-Flat Rods Are Bonded to Protect

Shinn-Flat is the only Lightning Rod in America that is covered by a Cash Bond that Lightning will not strike. It is paid for by us, and issued direct to you by a large Bonding Company. Shinn-Flat Conductors may be put on any building at reasonable expense. Write for Book on Lightning Cause and Control and full information.

W. C. SHINN MFG. CO., 1652 Monadnock Building, Chicago, Ill.

Lightning Can't Strike IF Shinn Gets There First

broad and swift. We went back again and tore a gate from its hinges, carried it the five hundred yards down to the river and then stript for the crossing. The gate was not big enough to carry us but answered for our clothes. Simmons swam ahead, guiding it, while I shoved from behind. We made the crossing without mishap but straightway fell into one of the worst experiences of the entire trip. We plunged into a swamp which took us five hours to get through. There were moments when we all but gave up and thought we should never get out. At times we sank in it up to our waists, particularly after leaping at the numerous tufts of grass which seemed to promise a footing that they never realized and which sometimes sent us in it to the armpits, so that we were sure we were doomed to be sucked down for good in the filthy mess.

The fearful odor that our plunging around stirred up naturally aided our nervous imaginings and it was undoubtedly the worst trial we had yet met with on the journey. I can not convey the black despair which took possession of our hearts at the seeming hopelessness of all our efforts to find firm footing or a break in the landscape which might indicate a change in the nature of the country, a light, a voice, anything that would help to lift from our hearts the feeling of utter isolation from all human assistance and the seeming certainty that a few bubbles would be the only indication that we had struggled there. The darkness of the night intensified these thoughts. The rain did not matter. In fact it helped; for we were covered with the worse than water of the morass.

We looked at each other. We dared not speak. Anyhow, to do so was not our custom at such times as these. But each knew. A dull anger took possession of us at the thought of so inglorious an end after all that we had suffered to attain our freedom. With a prayer in our hearts we cast ourselves forward and somehow, sometime, found at last that we were safe and so flung ourselves down in our stinking clothes, to lie like dogs in a drunken stupor that recked not of time or of our enemies.

We discovered an apple-orchard here, in which the fruit was ripe. All the apples we had had up to date had been of the small and green variety. And even they, with the occasional milk, represented our all of luxury, so that these seemed indeed the food of the gods. We proceeded to fill up and, after eating all that we thought we could, filled our pockets until they bulged, and started off, each carrying an armful of the fruit. At every step we dropt some. We stopt again and ate our surplus to make room. We refused to lose any of them. We came to a river, stript, tied our clothes up in a bundle, and proceeded to swim across, shoving the clothes ahead. I lost control of mine and they sank. I dived repeatedly in the darkness before I found them. The cargo of apples in the pockets made a bad matter worse. I would rather have drowned than have lost my apples. The possible loss of the clothes worried us very little. We had already decided in that event to waylay some German Michel rather than to go naked into Holland. However, by alternately dragging the bundle behind and swimming on our backs with it held high on the chest with one hand, we made the crossing, apples and all.

We were sitting in the shadow preparing to dress and wondering whether we were really over the border and if we could safely walk abroad, when we heard men walking toward us. We knew them to be Germans by the clank of the hobnailed boots which all our guards had worn. We had not a stitch on and our hearts were in our mouths. The patrol of six men stopt within five yards of us and then passed on within five feet and did not see us. We drest quickly and went on, only to find a canal, for which we had to strip again.

Arriving at the other side, we drest in the shadow of the bank, crawled to the top, and plunged through the heather on to a road which we had almost crossed, when there came a cry of "Halt!" The patrol must have been standing in the trees where we had broken out from the heather, and very quietly, too, for we had lain for five minutes to make certain that all was safe. Evidently we were on or near the border if the number of patrols was any indication. We were not certain whether these were Hollanders or Germans. We made one big buck-jump. "Fire, Gridley, when ready!" I left the entire knee of one trouser-leg on a clutching thorn. But the patrol did not fire.

And then another canal. "I'm fed up with swimming to-night."

"So am I," agreed Simmons. "There are houses over there. There must be a bridge."

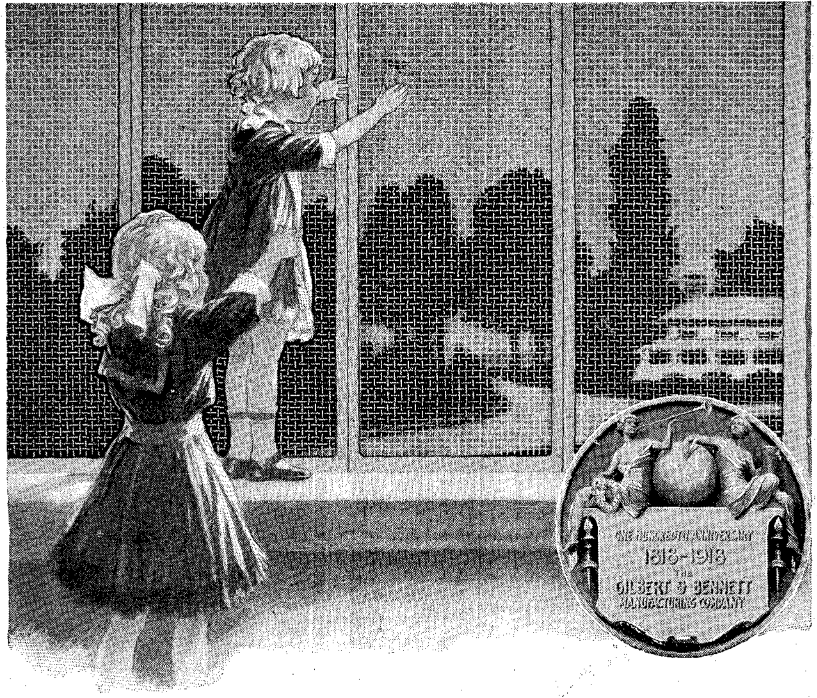
We slunk along the bank and to our joy found a small bridge. We dashed across it and debouched safely into a tiny village. Here we saw a difference, especially in the houses and the roadway. It was in the very atmosphere, a result no doubt of instincts made keen by the hunted lives we had led. On either side the fields stretched out, crisscrossed by a perfect network of small canals and ditches, which also served as fences.

We knew we were in Holland.

We deemed it unwise to show ourselves as yet, distrusting the sympathies of the Hollanders and fearful that they might give us up; and continued this policy until the next day. However, we took a chance and stuck to the road, a treat, indeed, to feel a firm footing after our weeks of traveling across country fields. This enabled us to shove thirty miles between us and Germany by morning.

It was not quite daylight when we espied a cow in a field at the roadside and gave chase. There was no other food in sight, so when our quarry threw up its tail and bounced off, we set out grimly to run our breakfast down. It was half an hour later that we corralled it in a corner between two broad ditches and were already licking our chops in anticipation when we discovered that our cow was only a big heifer. Twenty-four hours earlier it would have been a tragedy. As it was, we only laughed. Such is liberty!

At this distance from the border we felt that we were safe from the Germans, but were very much afraid we might be interned. So we holed up in a farmhouse which had been partly burned down and built a roaring fire out of the remains of the charred furniture, placed some of the potatoes that were lying about in the fire, made a rough bed, and went to sleep. Awakening later in the day, we raked the blackened potatoes out of the ashes and filled up on them. We were a fearful team; absolutely filthy, uncombed, unwashed, unshaven, and with the Russian's paint still thick upon us. Afterward we went down to the canal and endeavored to knock the worst of it off. All danger was passed now. We seemed to walk on air. We were once again British soldiers. And so fell to abuse of one another, finding



Before "Fly Time" Comes "PEARL Time"

Before insect pests begin to breed and carry in your home disease-bearing germs and discomforts along with them—screen your windows and your doors—close in your porches—put that wonderful screen material—G & B PEARL—between your family and Summer dangers.

Back of the enormous and ever increasing sales of G & B PEARL is its unusual wear quality. It is as durable and rust-proof as metal can be made and does away with the necessity of painting and repairing and continually replacing screens. No painted or galvanized cloth can be compared with it. The metallic coating which protects it from the ravages of rust is a secret process owned and controlled exclusively by Gilbert & Bennett. So avoid imitations and "just as good." They are inferior.

It's easy to identify genuine G & B PEARL—two copper wires in the selvage are the permanent mark—a Round Tag with our name is on every roll in the dealers' stores. Look for these marks—make sure they're there—and you'll get the handsomest, best wearing screens that ever went on your house.

GILBERT & BENNETT
PEARL
WIRE CLOTH
AS NEAR RUST PROOF AS METAL CAN BE MADE

There is a dealer in your town who sells and recommends G & B PEARL. If you can't locate him write us for samples and literature. Address Dept. I.

The Gilbert & Bennett Mfg. Co.
New York Georgetown, Conn. Chicago Kansas City

G & B PEARL is made in two weights—regular and extra heavy
The best hardware dealer in your city sells "PEARL"

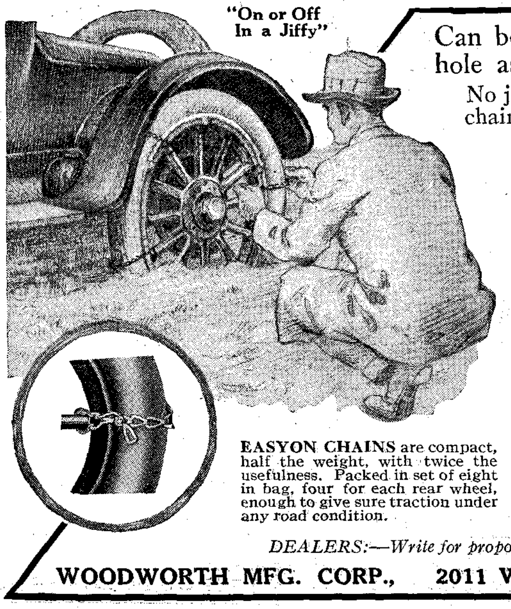
LEARN HOW TO SWIM

Swimming Scientifically Taught, by Professor Frank Eugen Dalton, the noted expert, teaches you all the principal strokes, how to float, dive, etc. Get it to-day and double your summer enjoyment. *12mo, cloth. Illustrated. By mail, $1.35.* FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354 4th Ave., N.Y.

MOUNTING AND FRAMING PICTURES

A handy guide to making and finishing all sorts of frames as well as to artistic mounting and framing of pictures. *Cloth, 240 illustrations, by mail, 58c.*

Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354 Fourth Ave., N. Y.



Can be attached as easily in hub deep hole as in garage.

No jacking or moving car—simply throw chain over tire and snap, snap—that's all!

Woodworth
Worth While

Easyon Chains

*"Grip Like Mud Hooks
Ride Like Bare Tires"*

Over 60,000 sets in use because of their easy convenience, sure grip, and economy.

You *will* carry and use these chains because: half the weight, half the bulk—instantly ready without need for muss and hard work of jacking up car. As easy as they are simple for women and children.

Write for FREE Booklet.

EASYON CHAINS are compact, half the weight, with twice the usefulness. Packed in set of eight in bag, four for each rear wheel, enough to give sure traction under any road condition.

DEALERS:—Write for proposition and selling helps

WOODWORTH MFG. CORP., 2011 Whirlpool Street, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

110th Regiment Infantry at Philadelphia en route to Camp Hancock, Georgia.

U. S. Jac

British Tank officers of the "Iron Cavalry" and their Victrola somewhere in France.

Grouped about the Victrola in a Y. M. C. A. "hut," Camp Meade, Maryland.

The Victrola in the trenches at Gallipoli with the "Anzac" Tenth Light Horse.

A happy crowd in the Young Men's Hebrew Association house, Camp Meade, Maryland.

By these mer

Spread before you is a panorama of patriotism.

The world must be made safe for democracy. Here are t who will make it so.

The moral and spiritual forces that will carry us on to no man can measure. The books you send, the letters you wr music the men have to enjoy—do not for one moment undere the weight they will throw into the final balance of success.

The pictures shown here are typical of the spirit of Uncl He has a song in his heart, a tune on his Yankee lips, and an iron deep in his liberty-loving soul.

This company is proud that its products are a mighty Arm of Hope, cheering and strengthening the spirit of our fighting m

Wherever the soldiers and sailors of Uncle Sam and his are gathered, there the Victrola is singing its song of courage Victrola is literally following the flag. Through the unseen pov music, it supplies and renews that vast human dynamo that is d our war machine to its goal of glory.

Across the shadows of No Man's Land stand the embattled But there are more foes than these to be vanquished. In the

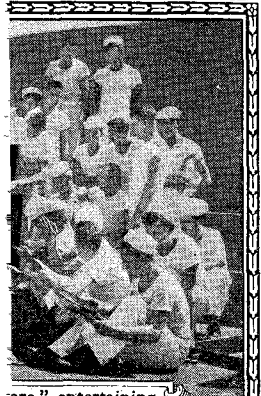
Victor Talking M

The Victrola enlistec

Vic

"HIS

To insure t trademark products.



are," entertaining
Victrola.

A merry hour at Fort Jay, Governor's Island
New York.

Italian troops enjoy a Victrola concert on the
snow-clad Alps.

· shall conquer!

vork of war, fatigue, discouragement, hesitation are inevitably encoun-
ered. Bullets will not suffice in these battles of the soul. In these
ore trials, music is the great physician. It satisfies the hunger of the
iind, the thirst of the spirit, the deep and hidden yearning of the
vearied soul for words of comfort that cannot be spoken and that
nly music can whisper.

In camp and trench, on transport and battleship, in hospital, church
nd cantonment, in the welfare houses of the Y. M. C. A., the K. of C.,
nd the Y. M. H. A., the Victrola is the unflagging, and often the *only*,
ource of music and entertainment. It is so portable that it can be
aken anywhere and *unaided* it gives forth the music and laughter of
he world's greatest artists. The Victrola is teaching wireless and French
o our Army and Navy. Victrolas and Victor Records are day and
ight advancing the cause of freedom on the battlefields of the entire
vorld.

Every Victrola in the service of Uncle Sam is a source of actual
var strength. Every Victor Record at the front is a winged mes-
enger of victory, doing its humble but by no means unimportant bit to
anquish the powers of darkness and make the world safe for
emocracy.

amden, N. J., U. S. A.

Listening to the Victrola at Camp Dix,
New Jersey.

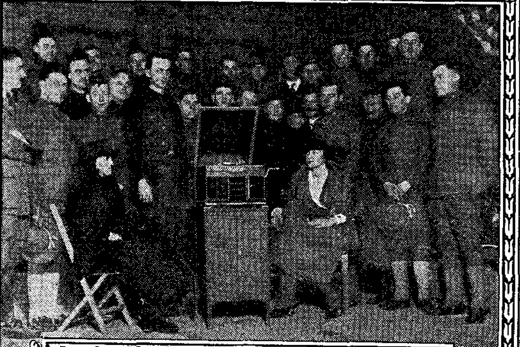
The Victrola helps wounded British sailors to
"forget."

the War for Democracy

PHOTOS. BY UNDERWOOD BAIN CENTRAL NEWS WEINTRAUB

"VOICE"

ok for the famous
e. It is on all
chine Company.



In the Knights of Columbus hall, National
Army Cantonment, Camp Meade, Maryland.

fault and grousing, as all good British soldiers do when they are well off. I made out to shave Simmons. The terrible razor had never been sharp and lately had rusted from its travels. Simmons swore lustily and threatened me, ordering me at the same time and in no uncertain terms to desist from the torture.

"Well, we want to go into Holland lookin' respectable. What'll they think of British soldiers if they see us? Have a heart!" I expostulated.

"Don't give a d——! I've had enough for being a Canadian; but I won't stand for this." I left him with his beard still on in patches and the bare spots bleeding angrily. As I had already committed myself, I had to bear in silence his purposely clumsy handling of that hack-saw. It was terrible, and Simmons, the scoundrel, laughed like a demon.

DETROIT BIDS FAREWELL TO JOHN BARLEYCORN IN PROSE AND VERSE

On May-day the passing of Detroit's oldest citizen, John Barleycorn, was fittingly celebrated in prose and verse by the editors of the city. This demise was an event of national as well as local importance, for when Michigan's new prohibitory law went into effect on that date, the sixth city of the land went dry and Detroit will be expected to furnish in coming months an answer to the question whether prohibition will prohibit in big cities. One Detroit newspaper notes that when "the dynasty of King Booze, since 1873 the reigning family in Michigan, came to a close" at the stroke of twelve on the night of April 30, 3,285 saloons and 62 breweries closed their doors throughout the State, and "8,447 saloon-keepers and bar-keepers greeted the May-day morning as refugees from the razed citadels and dens of booze." In Detroit one great hotel closed its doors, and others prepared to turn their bars into soda-water fountains. But the economic and political aspects of this event were subordinated in May-day editorials to personal tributes to a departed citizen of the great and growing city where so many of our motor-cars are made. In his Detroit *Times*, Mr. James Schermerhorn observes that it is "the custom for the press to keep in type obituaries of public characters who are approaching their end," and asks his readers to get the right atmosphere for the following eloquent if not mournful obituary "by imagining that the quartet has just rendered 'Crossing the Bar,' and the gifted young elocutionist has recited 'From the Gilded Saloon to the Bier and the Shroud'":

> John Barleycorn has had the decency to croak in twenty-eight States, and there is a deep-seated desire to see the thing become epidemic, in keeping with the old refrain—
>
> "There was a dog and his name was Rover,
> And when he died he died all over."
>
> We hope the States will continue to gather in the Barleycorn kin until we get the "whole damn family" planted.
>
> The earthly record of the deceased was such that we do not envy the funeral orator his task. He will have to emulate the wisdom of the officiating pastor who was asked what in the world he could say at the obsequies about a defunct reprobate who beat his wife and side-stept his debts. He answered, "Dead easy. I'll speak of the glorious age in which he lived."
>
> All we can indite about the now pulseless John Barleycorn is that he lived in a glorious age—which he betrayed, shamed, and defiled.
>
> He was full of years—as well as of other things. He began with Michigan's beginning, alack!
>
> A historian deposes and says that when the United States and Canada kissed the result was Michigan.
>
> Both parents must have been drinking, for John Barleycorn, the first-born, was an inebriate from birth—a sad instance of transmitted iniquity, cursed by the serpent of the still.
>
> He was not uncomely in youth, and he made himself useful on occasions. He claimed to be good for sickness and low spirits.
>
> Being a pioneer and a money-maker, he gathered politicians and newspaper supporters about him. He entered homes, banquets, and armies as a friend. He claimed protection and permanence as a vital business institution.
>
> When bold, outspoken men and women denounced him for filching plenty from firesides, the glow from women's cheeks, strength from manhood, integrity from legislators and mayors, he and his hirelings drowned their brave protesting voices with cries of "fanatics!" "personal liberty!" and the like.
>
> And John Barleycorn lived on, rearing a frightful progeny. Of the evil brood disease, pauperism, insanity, prostitution, poverty, degeneracy, bossism were well-known offspring, spreading over the land like blight.
>
> But there came a day when the keeper of the tap-house trembled, for the people rose up like a strong man after sleep. . . . . . .
>
> Legitimate business bade John Barleycorn be gone; industry denounced him as an Old Man of the Sea on its shoulders; the Army and Navy of the United States drummed him out of camp with "traitor" branded upon his forehead. . . . . . .
>
> It was really merciful — more merciful than he ever was to his millions of victims—to sentence John Barleycorn to death. The world was getting to be a mighty lonesome place for him.
>
> Friendly faces were few; and their sincerity questionable. As he walked alone, grim specters of his miserable past confronted him. . . . . .
>
> So it behooved John Barleycorn to wail, "I'm only in the way," and to go off and die, leaving the sunshine of a better day to disinfect the place where his festering carcass lay.

In similar vein the Detroit *News* pays its last respects to a departed fellow citizen. It informs readers that "the body of J. Barleycorn will not lie in state nor will the casket be opened," and it then proceeds with a few sympathetic words describing the career ended on the first of May:

> Queer old fellow—knew Noah, met him one day, and laid him out under a tree. Knew old Omar, likewise Robbie Burns. Hobnobbed with kings, yet held a niche in every peasant's cabin. Very friendly with nice old ladies given to chills, an indispensable guest at christenings and marriages and wakes, at Christmas, New Year's, and likewise birthdays.
>
> Strange old fellow—the more he was left alone the better he was; yet not proud, either, for he held many acquaintances who smuggled him in by the back door after dark that the neighbors might not see, and it hurt not his pride at all.
>
> He had a personality, had John. Once in his presence, folks used to sing jolly songs about his attractions. He loosed the tongues of the hesitant, gave freedom and dash to the bashful, filled the timid with gusty courage, and flushed dull eyes with flame. And when he went away the fire died down and left dead vacancy and cold.
>
> They used to have hopes of conventionalizing John and making him a member of good society. He was regularly present at clerical gatherings in the old days, as a guest, in hope that he would absorb respectability from the company. But, alas, so commanding was this personality that the company used mostly to absorb congeniality from him. Then they tried preaching to him, singing him out by name, but John heeded them not. In time they grew rougher, and tried arresting him, but prison had no terrors for the burly clown.
>
> So now they have made him extinct—executed him; expelled him from the commonwealth, with all his works.
>
> It happened last night—at low twelve.
>
> A few uncertain steps were heard following him through the darkness to his tomb. A few too liquid voices tried again to sing the songs of his more famous days. But it was a very small funeral. There was no public mourning.
>
> John, you see, had hosts of acquaintances, but few friends. And his true friends were mostly fools.
>
> Maybe some, with charity enough, may grave a memorial word upon his tomb, and this is about all they can say:
>
> HE
> Wasn't such a bad fellow
> IF
> You left him alone.

The wine-cup has had its part in many a poetic inspiration, and it is not strange that the passing of John Barleycorn should have stirred mourners in Detroit to lamentations in verse. The most notable of all the farewells to the departed comes from Mr. A. L. Weeks, of *The News*, who displays at once the sympathy due the occasion, a rare sense of humor, more than slight ability at verse-making, and a familiarity with poets passed and present, in a column of brief parodies from which we quote the following:

By Our Own Thomas Moore

'Tis the last stein of summer,
  Left bubbling alone;
All her high-proof companions
  Are gargled and gone.
No cup of her kindred,
  No seidel is near,
To reflect back her amber,
  Or give cheer for beer.

By Our Own Allan Poe

Once as in a drug-store dreary, as I wished that I were beery,
Over chocolate ice-cream soda I had never tried before—
While to like it I was trying, softly then there came a sighing
As of some one *gently crying, crying* up above the door.
Then I saw a crimson raven, weeping up above the door;
  Quoth Red Raven: "Nevermore!"

$5000^{00}

for the best examples of Truck Operating Efficiency

Attention is called to the following announcement recently made by the Council of National Defense:

> *"The Council of National Defense has given its formal approval to all measures designed to facilitate the use of the motor truck in transportation wherever it can be utilized. It is urging all communities as far as possible to adapt the motor truck to their local needs and encourage its use in any way to help existing transportation problems."*

To promote maximum results in motor transportation, the Packard Motor Car Company offers a total of $5,000 in awards to owners and drivers for greatest efficiency in hauling. The awards will be based on certified records of Packard truck operation over a period of three months, beginning June 1. Best results are obtained through full loads, careful routing and proper maintenance of the trucks. To win the awards records must be kept in accordance with the National Standard Truck Cost System. Transportation experts not connected with the Packard organization will be the judges. Full particulars will be furnished by us or any Packard dealer. Every Packard truck owner and driver is invited to compete for the awards.

EFFICIENT HAULING is now a patriotic duty. It will release railway cars for government use.

Ask the man who owns one

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY, *Detroit, Mich.*

By Our Own William Blake

Tiger, tiger, burning bright
In my bedroom when I'm tight,
What immoral rock and rye
Framed thee for my staring eye?

By Our Own Robert Louis Stevenson

Chicago's so near with a number of drinks,
I'm sure we should all be as happy as kinks.

By Our Own Robert Browning

The near beer's the thing;
And dark is the morn;
Bedtime's at seven;
The stein is dew-pearled;
The gin's on the wing;
And so is the corn;
Is there a heaven?
All's wrong with the world.

By Our Own William Cullen Bryant

To him who in the love of liquor holds
Communion with her vinous forms, she speaks
A various language; for his gayest nights
She has a voice of gladness, and a smile
And disregard of duty, and she drips
Into his morning after with a jolt,
A potent pick-me-up that steals away
Its headache ere he is aware.

By Our Own Robert Burns

John Barleycorn, my jo, John,
When we were first acquent,
My locks were like the raven,
I wasn't even bent.
But now that I am broken, John,
My bean is white as snow,
And you have left me in the lurch,
John Barleycorn, my jo.

By Our Own Thomas Gray

The ballot tolls the knell of parting booze,
The thirsty herd walks slowly up the ave.
The clubman homeward plods; he can not choose;
There is no one to say, "What will you have?"

By Our Own Ralph Waldo Emerson

If the red licker think he slays,
Or if the slain think he is slain,
They know not well the crooked ways
When voters vote and vote again.

By Our Own Dante Gabriel Rossetti

The lonely bartender looked out
From the bar of mahogany;
His thoughts were blacker than the depth
Of the justly famed Black Sea;
A quart of brandy in his hand,
And the stars on the bottle were three.

By Our Own Lewis Carroll

'Twas Bourbon and the pol roget
Did pabst and goebel in the *Stroh*.
All absinthe was the dubonnet,
And the cliquot curaçao.

TO A BRONX

By Our Own Robert Herrick

I dare not ask a sip,
I dare not beg a snort,
Lest having that, or this,
I might consume a quart.

No, no, the utmost share
Of my desire shall be
Only to kiss the girl
That lately swallowed thee.

By Our Own Ben Jonson

Drink to me only with thine eyes,
And I will likewise drink;
Or slip a buck across the slab
And give the clerk a wink.

By Our Own Rudyard Kipling

"What are the voters votin' for?" said Nose-a-Ruby Red.
"To turn you out, to turn you out," the Colored Porter said.
"What makes you look so sad, so sad?" said Nose-a-Ruby Red.
"Ah'm dreadin' what Ah've got to watch," the Colored Porter said.
For they're hangin' Scotch-and-seltzer, hear the soda-fountains play,
The regulars in every square are mournin' him to-day;
They've taken of his chaser off an' cut green stripes away,
An' they're hangin' Scotch-and-seltzer in the mornin'.

By Our Own John Greenleaf Whittier

Blessings on thee, little man,
For you used to rush the can.

By Our Own John Howard Payne

'Mid serveselfs and restaurants tho we may roam,
Whenever we're thirsty, there's no place like home.
A cellar of stuff we have hidden out there,
Which, seek through Detroit, is ne'er met with elsewhere.

By Our Own Alfred Tennyson

You must wake and call me bevo, call me bevo, mother dear;
To-morrow will be the driest time of all the sad New Year;
Of all the sad New Year, mother, the bonest driest day;
For I'm to be queen of the May, mother, I'm to be queen of the May.

The spirit here is one of mockery and, of course, none of our readers will take these lamentations too seriously. The real pathos of the event seems to some writers to lie in what King Alcohol did to his victims before being driven from his throne. He seems to have been a very busy monarch during the last night of his reign, and a reporter on the Detroit *News* presents the picture of the "drunks" brought up for trial in a police court the morning after the last day of the saloon. There were only eleven, typical of the crowds that had been brought to the bar of justice by booze, a last reminder "of the days that are to be no more." There was—

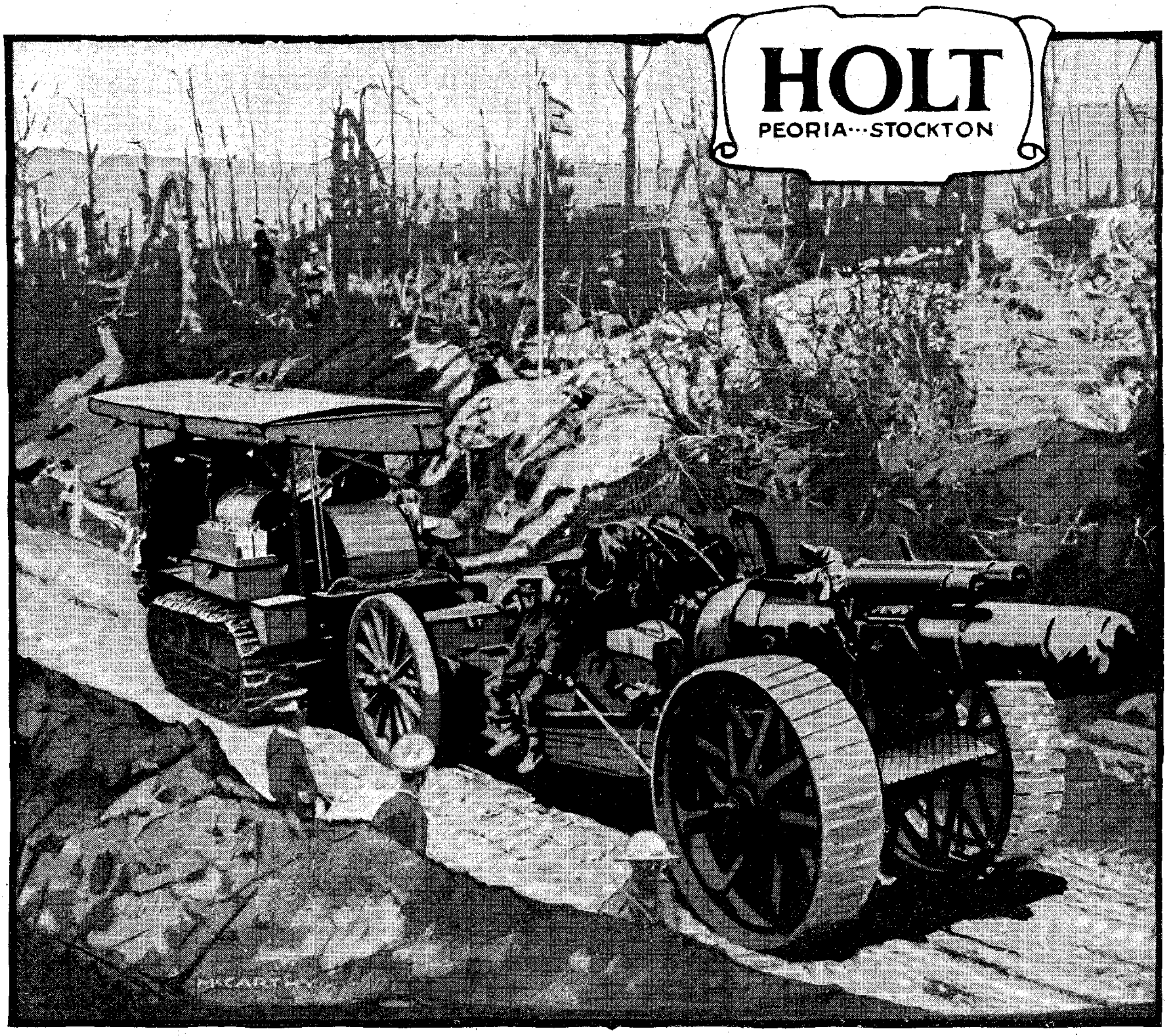
> The same old man with his hands ashake and his gray stubble stained with tobacco; the same red-faced young chap with the bruised lip; the same hollow-eyed woman with the drooping ruin of flamboyant hat; the same frightened man with the blood-stained shirt front; the same youth with shame and pride struggling for mastery in this, his first "arrest." . . . . . .
>
> Types they are and types they will always be: most of them camp-followers of the dead King John o' Barleycorn—warrior some, slackers and adventurers in his trail, captains of his flaming companies, wounded ones in his battle, dying ones, hoping ones! The town had gone dry and only eleven had fallen in the wake of the king's departure.
>
> The "old-timers" were missing; the legless terror of the water-front; the negro human volcano of action whose upheavals have brought her to court scores of times; the Scotch wanderer, with his stubby beard and rolling r's; the slender, pale, effeminate one who always mingled the odor of bad perfume and worse whisky; the squat, wild-eyed little "newsboy" whose life was a series of sodden adventure; "Water Front Kate," who had lived seventy-seven years but looked ninety; women from Jones Street, bums from the docks, roisterers from the cafés, panhandlers, girls of the dirty shoes and red, red lips; the boarding-house swarm from the East Side—all missing. Just one or two here and there from each class to give reminder of the days that are to be no more!

PLAYER-FOLK DOING THEIR BIT FOR THE BOYS AT THE FRONT

Anxious to do their bit to help those who are fighting the world-battle, American actors and actresses are already "over there" aiding in maintaining the *élan* and morale of those whose senses are dulled by constant contact with the horrors of war. Others are going, and recently, at a meeting of America's Over-There Theater League, Winthrop Ames, who had just returned from France, told two thousand player-folk something of the hardships that must be faced by those who undertake the entertainment of our men in the trenches. He made no effort to disguise the difficulties and personal discomforts that must be endured, and yet those at the meeting volunteered, almost in a body, for service abroad.

Entertainment, declared Mr. Ames, is not a luxury to modern man, but a necessity as vital as sugar in his food. But in order that there should be no misunderstanding, the theatrical promoter outlined what would happen to those who went abroad in this service. The New York *Times* thus quotes him:

> In the first place, you must put yourselves under army supervision. You will be allowed to sail only under oath and in uniform.
>
> In France there are two organizations that are the right and left hands of the American Army, accredited by and working under its control—the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A. Both are semimilitarized, and the functions of each are assigned by military order. Let me read you an abstract from "General Orders 26," issued in France last summer:
>
> "To avoid duplication of work by the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A., the following division of activities is prescribed: The Red Cross will provide for the relief work and the Y. M. C. A. will provide for the amusement and recreation of the troops. Commanding officers will cooperate with the representatives of these two agencies."
>
> Even as a member of the Y. M. C. A., and thus under military supervision, you will be required to sign a contract to obey the officers of the United States overseas, and such authorities as represent them in the Y. M. C. A.. In other words, you will be practically in army service and subject to its discipline. Indeed, I have no doubt that if any of your performances over there should be bad enough to warrant it, the officer in command might order you out and have you shot at dawn.
>
> You must wear the Y. M. C. A. uniform, not only because you belong to the entertainment organization, but because you would have as much chance of getting about the camps in civilian dress as a convict in stripes would have of strolling down Broadway.
>
> The Y. M. C. A. uniform for men is that of the American officer, with the insignia of rank replaced by the red triangle of the Y. M. C. A. The woman's dress is a long uniform coat, which must be worn whenever she travels and in the military zones.
>
> I think you will get very fond of that uniform, and pretty proud of it, before you've worn it long. It is a badge of service to the soldier that he has grown



"OVER THERE"—through roadless wastes of mud and sand—over rough ground torn up by shell-fire and covered with countless obstructions—able to travel and climb where no other form of power will go—"Caterpillar" Tractors are hauling the Allied heavy guns to firing positions. Since 1914—on every Front from Belgium to Palestine—they have met every call for power and endurance. Yet these are the same tractors Holt has been building for years—the product of American genius in times of Peace—and pre-eminent in agriculture and industry in thirty-five different countries.

Inspiration for the great fighting "tanks" is frankly credited by Major-General E. D. Swinton of the British War Cabinet to the "Caterpillar" Tractors furnished by Holt to the British Armies.

Towing the great howitzers and supply trains at the Front—tilling and harvesting the grain fields so that the world may be fed—hauling ore from the mines, logs from the forests—building roads, clearing land—*wherever* dependable power is needed, "Caterpillar" Tractors are found.

There is but one "CATERPILLAR"—Holt builds it. The name "CATERPILLAR" is the exclusive Registered Trademark of The Holt Manufacturing Company, Stockton, California and Peoria, Illinois. In Peace and War it stands alone by name, quality and record for successful performance.

Catalog will be sent upon request.

"CATERPILLAR"
TRACTORS REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Ajax Shoulders of Strength
AJAX TUBES

A nation in high gear. Business at top speed. Efficiency the order of the day. The automobile is the spine of America's secondary transportation system.

USE YOUR CAR!

This Combination Shows A Greater Mileage Profit

Take full advantage of Ajax quality. Use Ajax tires *and* Ajax tubes. They belong together—each built for the other. Thousands of careful buyers agree that the *combination* shows a greater mileage profit. The tubes, like the tires, are built up to the high Ajax standard.

Ajax Shoulders of Strength

These burly supports feature every Ajax casing. They brace and re-inforce the tread. They put *more tread on the road.*

AJAX ROAD KING

Note in the picture the Road King's massive construction. See the triangle barbed tread and the Shoulders of Strength. Match the Road King's wear against the field. You will know then why 97% of Ajax yearly output is chosen by individual car owners to replace other tires that came with their cars.

Ajax Tires Are Guaranteed IN WRITING 5000 Miles

MORE TREAD ON THE ROAD

Write for the new booklet—Ajax Shoulders of Strength

Ajax Rubber Company, Inc.
NEW YORK
FACTORIES:
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY
Branches in Leading Cities

MORE RUBBER WHERE IT SHOULD BE

AJAX TIRES

to esteem and respect. When I got back to New York and passed our boys in the street I missed it when they didn't smile and say "Hello," as they almost always did when I was in uniform over there. And my wife, particularly, missed the half affectionate greeting, "Hello Y," which is their pet name for women in that service.

And wearing that uniform abroad you will find presidents of flour-mills and bankers and college presidents, and all sorts of other men, many of whom have given up large incomes and big positions for the duration of the war. You will find them in the huts, getting up at daybreak, making their own beds, and spending the day selling soldiers cigarets, sweeping the floors and moving heavy benches in the evening for your performance. In one of the huts I met a woman canteen-worker whom I had known in New York. The last time I saw her here she gave me a lift in her limousine. There were two men on the box, and she was wearing the finest sable coat I ever saw. And in France she was standing behind a counter, wearing a spotted uniform and doling out letter-paper. When she shook hands with me her hands were chapped and red from days spent in washing chocolate cups. And she told me she had never been so happy in her life.

Mr. Ames advised the accumulation of a large stock of patience before facing the inevitable discomforts and small irritations of war-service, suggesting as an excellent habit the French custom of shrugging the shoulders with a cheery: "*C'est la guerre.*" ("Well, it's the war!") Describing the details of the service, he continued:

In Paris the Y. M. C. A. will take charge of you and tell you what area of camps you are to visit first. Most of the camps are not actually in the towns, but from two to seven miles outside. But the base town is where you will lodge (and some of them are the most interesting historical towns in France), and go out by motor to the camps themselves for your performances. And when you've given performances in all the camps near that town you'll go back to Paris and get a bath (hurrah!) and start for another base town. And so on.

When you arrive at your first town you'll understand why you have been advised to leave your trunk in Paris and to carry what you need in a hand-bag. First, because the train probably won't take a trunk anyhow, being a military train; and, secondly, because if you had brought it you might have difficulty in getting it to your hotel. There'd probably be no porter and you'd hardly like to ask a little Frenchwoman or a bent old man to carry it for you.

The hotels you will find of all sorts and qualities. Some of them are quite good, but most of them are crowded, and not as clean as they used to be because the cheerful little women who run them are overworked and haven't time for the corners. There may not be any plumbing to speak of, or, if there is, it ought not to be spoken about. France never was strong on plumbing, even in the best of times, and our men over there have a saying that the ideal marriage would be one between a French cook and an American plumber. But France still has the French cook, and, due to her skill, food doesn't seem scarce.

You may get saccharine in your coffee instead of sugar, and you may miss sweet desserts, but you will have plenty of palatable food.

You will be met at the station by your local boss—that is, the Y. M. C. A. secretary in charge of the district; and about nightfall he'll load you all into one open Ford motor-car—so there mustn't be more than six of you in the company at the very outside—and you'll start for the camp to give your performance. All the scenery you'll be able to carry ought to be under your hat; and your costume, if you take one, must pack in a flat handbag—otherwise there won't be room in the Ford. But, oh! respect that humble Ford! It cost $1,000 in France, and had to be fought for at that! And the gasoline that feeds it can be had only by order from the Army, and it is a penal offense to use a drop for pleasure riding.

On your way to the camp your car may be halted two or three times by a sentry—and his rifle is really loaded. "Halt! Who goes there?" "Y. M. C. A." "Pass, Y. M. C. A." And finally you do pass the bounds; and inside you'll find a flat, treeless expanse of trodden mud-covered close with the barracks where the boys live. The camp looks like a newly built mining-camp, without the saloon. Imagine a big sleeping-car, without wheels, built of matched boards, and you have a picture of a barrack.

Inside it there is a center aisle, and on either side of this aisle is a double row of bunks. This is the soldier's home.

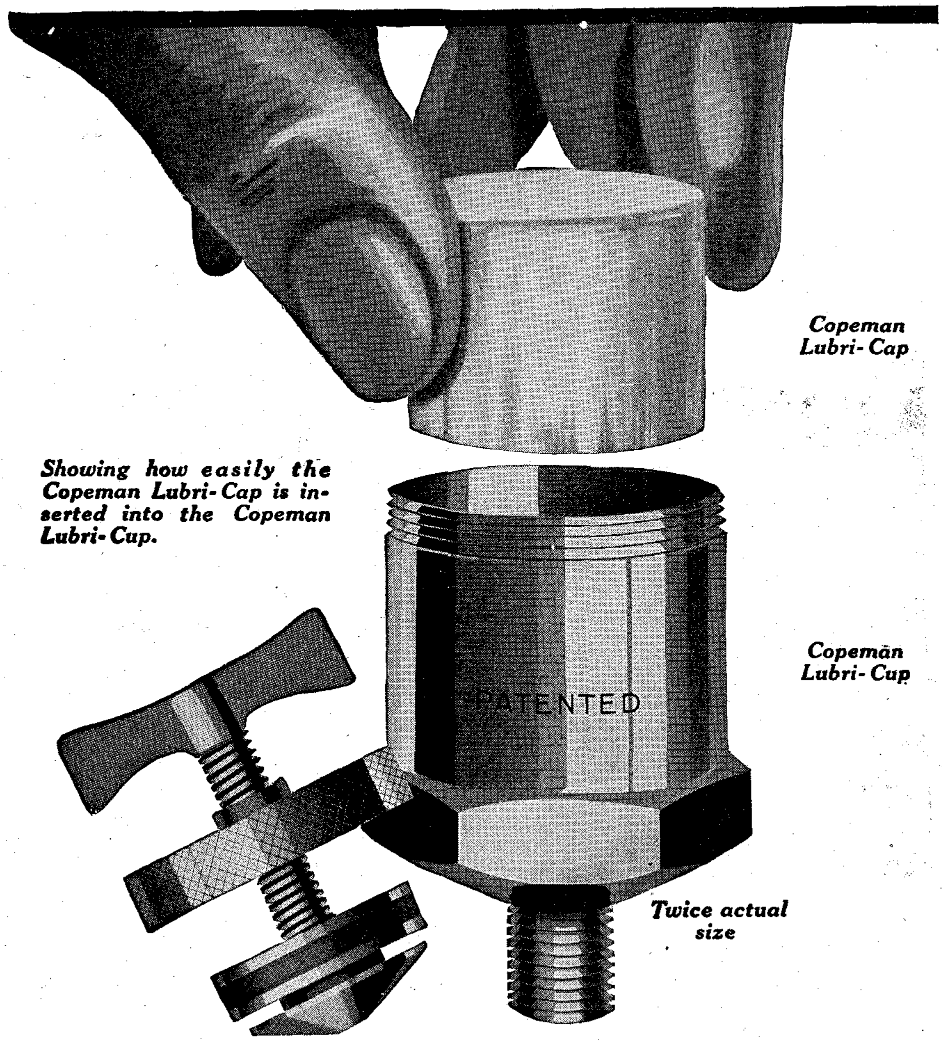
It should be borne in mind that Mr. Ames was then speaking of the rest- and training-camps where the Americans are prepared for the work in trenches out in the war-zone. Of their condition he said:

They have such good food that we begged for invitations to the army mess. They are the finest, healthiest, most upstanding set of young giants you ever saw. They are as keen as mustard to get to the front, and when they are at the front they are as keen as mustard to get at the *Boche*, and we are going to have reason to be mighty proud of them. One youngster from Oklahoma who had just come out of the trenches, said to me: "I've seen quite some of our fellows dead now, but I haven't seen one whose face looked scared yet. And when the bullet that's got my number comes, I ain't going to look scared neither." Oh, the fighting side is all right!

But when there's no fighting going on, or when the men are shut up in camps, praying for the day to go forward, there often comes a big sag in the evening, and home seems very far away.

Some genius realized what this absence of any touch of home in the soldier's life might mean. The Y. M. C. A. in France is the result. Wherever there is a camp you'll find a Y. M. C. A. hut or house. It isn't decorative. It is made of matched boards, and it looks just like a larger barrack, or a shooting-gallery at Coney Island without the paint. It might cost at the outside $3,000 to put up in America; in France it costs $15,000, because the lumber has to be smuggled out of Spain or Switzerland under the noses of German agents. And when the Army can't spare the men to help put it up, or there are no German prisoners available, it sometimes has to be put up by Frenchwomen. But it's there in every camp now, with its red triangle over the door, and it is the soldier's

How It Works!


Copeman Lubri-Cap
Showing how easily the Copeman Lubri-Cap is inserted into the Copeman Lubri-Cup.
Copeman Lubri-Cup
PATENTED
Twice actual size

Every Motorist Will be Interested In This Simple Explanation of the

Copeman Lubricating System
"Puts Grease to the Bearing"

The Copeman System is not merely a grease cup—not merely a grease gun—but a combination of both. You first replace your present grease cups with the patented Copeman Lubri-Cups and thereafter instead of using the dirty grease bucket simply put in the clean, handy Copeman Lubri-Caps (clean hard grease in a paper capsule) as they are needed.

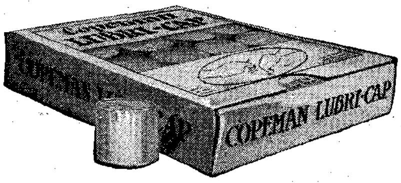
Stops the Lubrication Troubles Which Are Ruining Your Car

Just take a Lubri-Cap from the box (see below)—slip it into the Lubri-Cup—then put the top of the Lubri-Cup back on—give the handle a turn or two—and the positive pressure feed of 745 pounds to the square inch quickly eliminates your squeaky bearings for the simple reason that they get the grease. You keep a box of Lubri-Caps in your car ready for immediate use.

With the Copeman System you can grease your car in a few minutes without soiling your hands or clothes—and you can be absolutely certain that every bearing is getting the proper amount of grease.

Write for illustrated literature—mentioning the make of your car.

Box of Copeman Lubri-Caps—High Grade Hard Grease in Package Form

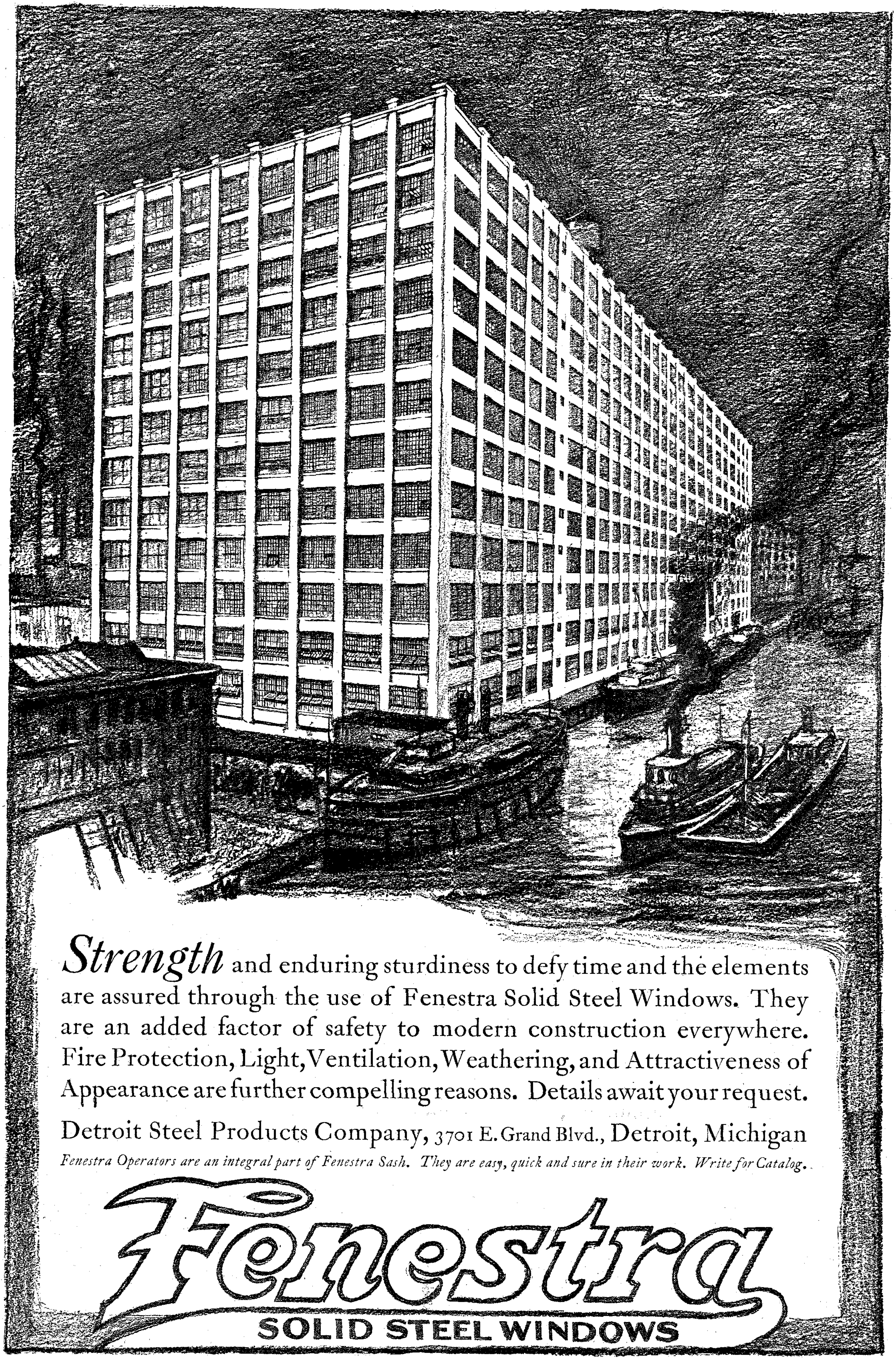


DEALERS: 5,000,000 Passenger Cars Are Your Immediate Market!

Within a short time the Copeman System will be announced as standard equipment on several of the best known cars, but in the meanwhile there is a golden opportunity for dealers in furnishing this system for use on the 5,000,000 cars already on the road. Write for complete details of our Dealer Plan today.

Copeman Laboratories, Inc.
Flint, Michigan

THE COPEMAN LUBRICATING SYSTEM IS STANDARD - FITS ANY CAR



Strength and enduring sturdiness to defy time and the elements are assured through the use of Fenestra Solid Steel Windows. They are an added factor of safety to modern construction everywhere. Fire Protection, Light, Ventilation, Weathering, and Attractiveness of Appearance are further compelling reasons. Details await your request.

Detroit Steel Products Company, 3701 E. Grand Blvd., Detroit, Michigan

Fenestra Operators are an integral part of Fenestra Sash. They are easy, quick and sure in their work. Write for Catalog.

Fenestra

SOLID STEEL WINDOWS

> home and club and corner grocery-store and church—and it wants to be his theater.
>
> There is always a canteen (or counter) at one end, where they sell, at a little less than cost, the minor luxuries that Uncle Sam doesn't supply, such as cigarets, and hot chocolate, and shaving-brushes, and Sunshine biscuits. Along one side is a row of plain wooden tables, always crowded, where boys are writing back to you—letters home. You may have noticed the red triangle on the corner of the letter-paper. On the other side is another row of tables, where they are playing checkers or cards. There is a little library of books. And here's where the old magazines go that you put a stamp on and drop into the post-box without address. There is probably a phonograph grinding out "Mother Machree." And at the end, opposite the canteen, is a little platform. This is your stage. Sometimes the hut hasn't even a platform, and they will put two tables together for a stage.
>
> In some of the more important camps there are separate auditoriums—except that "auditorium" is altogether too grand a word, for they are just like the other huts, except that there are no tables or canteen, and they are filled with closely packed benches. Sometimes the little stage has a drop-curtain, oftener it hasn't. Once in a while the boys have painted a rudimentary "back drop." It nearly always represents New York Harbor, with the Statue of Liberty. There may be a little gasoline engine coughing its life away outside, and so you may have the luxury of electric lights. Sometimes the light is kerosene lanterns, and once in a while candles. But even when there is light enough, it's hard to see, because the place is so filled with cigaret smoke.

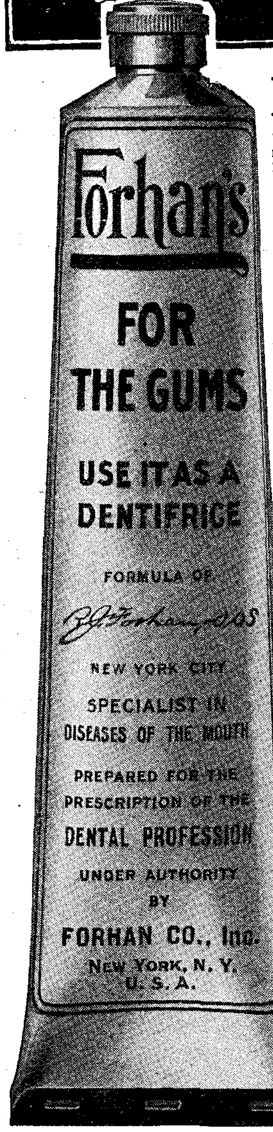
The huts are not all so primitive, for in some towns the Y. M. C. A. has taken over regular theaters equipped with stock scenery, where more elaborate plays may be given. But Mr. Ames says that for some time the most useful work will be done by small companies of from three to six players, each doing some special "turn," recitation, song, or dance, and all combining in a one-act sketch. And with true American spirit the "publicity man" will be on the job, for Mr. Ames told the player-folk:

> The fact that you are coming to play there will have been chalked up a week ahead on the bulletin-board outside the hut, and the hut will be packed with boys to welcome you. They will be standing outside the windows as far as they can hear. If you are late they will wait.
>
> In getting to one hut where Mr. Sothern was announced to read our car broke down (you may expect that, and it may be raining, too, but "*c'est la guerre!*") and we were an hour and a quarter late. The boys had waited all that time, whistling and singing in chorus to keep themselves amused, but not one left his place, because he knew that some one else would take it if he did.
>
> You see, it's not only entertainment you'll be bringing them, but entertainment from home—home that's three thousand miles away.
>
> You may think that if they are so starved for entertainment as that, pretty nearly anything will be good enough to send them. Well, I don't look at our responsibility in quite that way. And there's another and a deeper reason why we ought to send them our very best. Over there in France everything about home has come to have a kind of golden halo. You know how it is yourself when you've been away for a long time. Every man from America seems to them a kind of messenger and representative from "God's country," and every American woman represents, not merely a woman, but his own mother or wife or sweetheart.

Mr. Ames told this incident that illustrates the chivalry of our boys at the Front and their reverence for the women of America who are doing so much for their welfare and comfort:

> When we went up to the trenches we took my wife as far as a woman is allowed to go. We left her in a Y. M. C. A. canteen hidden away in a little wood at nightfall. The shack was lighted by three candles. In it there were about two hundred boys, who had come in to smoke because they couldn't light matches outside, or get a cup of hot chocolate before they went out for their night's shift in the trenches, or to mend the broken barbed wire on No Man's Land. They had to mend that wire by feeling. They showed her their hands. She was the only woman within two miles, and when we came back I asked her how she felt among all those boys. And she said, "If I had a daughter of sixteen, I'd leave her there alone. And if any man touched her with his finger, these boys would tear him into a thousand pieces."
>
> The place was within reach of gas-shells and she had been ordered to carry a gas-mask. But the boys took it away from her. One of them held it near. "I'll put it on you quicker than you can if there is need," he said. "But we just can't bear to see an American woman wearing a gas-mask."
>
> Are we going to send anything but our very best to boys like that?
>
> Indeed, every one who has seen our men in France feels that there has come to them a new dignity. It is difficult to express just what the change is—more difficult to guess the reason. It may be partly the self-respect that military discipline brings; it may be—and I think this a large part of it—that they know that the world has its eyes on them, and that they stand for America in a foreign land. But whatever the cause, some transformation has taken place. They are no longer boys, but men—men who respect the dignity of their service, men that the American theater can not afford to belittle by sending anything but its most respectful best.
>
> But by best, mind you, I don't mean highbrow. Men they may be, but when they're at play they are just great, happy, wholesome, fine American boys. They haven't lost their sense of humor. For instance, one division has taken for its motto, "See America First." They don't want you to lose your sense of humor when you come to them. They want cheerfulness, and gaiety, and clean laughter, and good catchy music, and stirring recitations, and little swift plays—oh, anything that's good of its kind, and well done, and made in America.
>
> That's it—made in America. You'll never realize how much it will mean to those boys to have you come three thousand miles to serve them—how much they need you—till you stand before your first

Receding gums mean a flattened mouth



FOUR out of five people over forty have Pyorrhea (Riggs' Disease)—and many under this age. So their lips are flat, and their mouths age quickly. Their breath is anything but sweet. Their teeth are both loose and unsound.

How can you recognize Pyorrhea symptoms? Gum tenderness is the forerunner of Pyorrhea. Bleeding gums indicate Pyorrhea. Loosening teeth indicate Pyorrhea.

At tooth-brush time use Forhan's which positively prevents Pyorrhea—if used in time and used consistently. First it brings prompt relief to gum tenderness or gum bleeding. Then it hardens gums and makes them firm, healthy defenses against a seepage of organic disease germs into the system.

And in preventing gum-shrinkage Forhan's prevents tooth looseness and tooth-base decay. Ordinary tooth pastes do not control the causes of these ills. Forhan's not only is extremely effective as a gum normalizer but in addition is a scientific tooth cleanser, too. It is cool, antiseptic, pleasant.

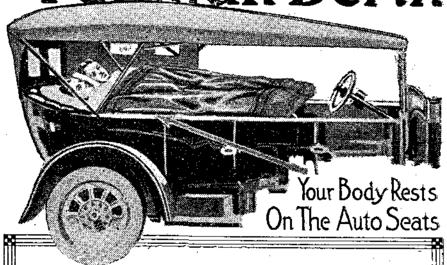
If gum-shrinkage has already set in, start using Forhan's and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.

30c and 55c tubes
All Druggists
FORHAN CO.
196 6th Ave., N.Y.
Send for Trial Tube Free

SOMETHING NEW! Mothers, wives, sweethearts, sisters, etc. Honor your boys with a beautiful **SERVICE DIPLOMA,** engraved, with space for photo—a most fitting and lasting tribute to your soldier boy far away. Something your friends will admire and praise greatly. Sent, neatly wrapped and ready, for twenty-five cents in cash or stamps.

BISCOW'S, 205 W. Bay St., Jacksonville, Fla.

Like a Pullman Berth


Your Body Rests On The Auto Seats

A steel frame support arranges both auto seats like a Pullman berth.

Fischer's Auto Bed

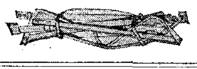
is an indispensable convenience. It gives you a real bed—not a hammock—in your auto. Erected in a few moments. The frame, non-breakable, when not in use folds up 3 inches wide, 8 inches deep and 30 inches long. Can be carried under seat with tools.

Price $17.50

Send for descriptive pamphlet. Dealers, write for introductory offer.

FISCHER AUTO CAMP CO. 5th and University, SEATTLE, WASH.

In the Scenic Pacific Northwest

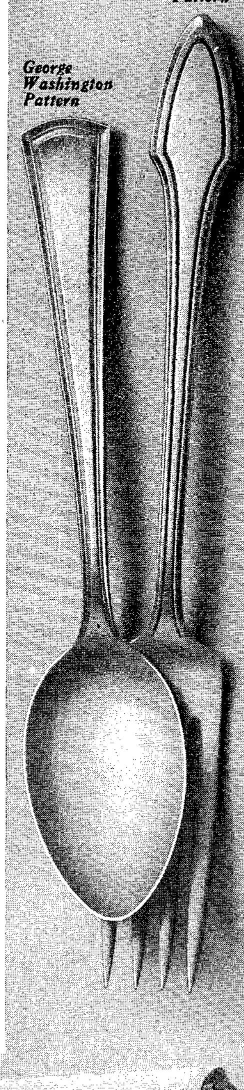


The bed when folded

After an etching by Rembrandt of Jan Lutma, a famous silver craftsman of the 17th century.

Molly Stark Pattern

George Washington Pattern



ALVINCRAFT represents the same aim toward *personality in silver* that distinguishes the finest hand-wrought silver of the 16th and 17th centuries. In beauty and accuracy of design, Alvin Long-Life Plate, though costing you far less, is unsurpassed even by the finest sterling. In value—it is next to sterling itself!

What an interesting test showed

A test was made by H. G. Torrey, for 37 years Chief Assayer of the U. S. Government Assay Office, of fourteen leading makes of silver-plated teaspoons. Alvin Long-Life Plate was found to average a heavier amount of pure silver than any other make of plate.

Alvin Long-Life Plate is bound to give you longer wear and, therefore, greater economy and satisfaction than any other plated ware made.

ALVIN
SILVER
THE LONG-LIFE PLATE

ALVIN PATENT

Send for *"Setting the Table Correctly"* by Oscar of the Waldorf. This booklet describes the correct table arrangement for every occasion. It also contains many suggestions for gifts in Alvin sterling hollow ware, flat ware and toilet articles. Free on request.

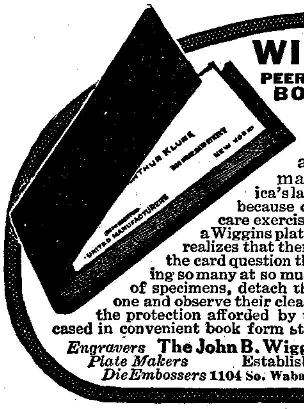
Alvin Manufacturing Co.
305 Main Street Sag Harbor, N. Y.
Makers of Sterling Silver and the Long-Life Plate
For sale by reliable jewelers everywhere

Russia Before and After the War

An astonishing description of the developments the war has caused in the Russian people. *Russia of To-day,* by John Foster Fraser, explaining people, country and future. *Profusely illustrated; cloth bound, $1.50; by mail, $1.62.* FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York.

Patent Your Ideas!

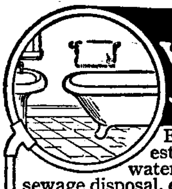
Books "What to Invent" and "How to Obtain a Patent" sent free. Send rough sketch for free report regarding patentability. CHANDLEE & CHANDLEE, 439 7th St., Washington, D. C.



WIGGINS
PEERLESS PATENT
BOOK FORM
CARDS

are used by many of America's largest card users because of the skill and care exercised in engraving a Wiggins plate. This clientele realizes that there is far more to the card question than merely buying so many at so much. Ask for tab of specimens, detach the cards one by one and observe their clean-cut edges and the protection afforded by their being encased in convenient book form style.

Engravers **The John B. Wiggins Company**
Plate Makers Established 1857
Die Embossers 1104 So. Wabash Ave., CHICAGO



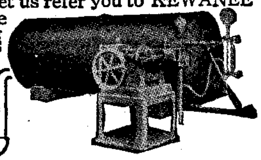
City Water Convenience in Your Country Home

Enjoy all the conveniences of finest modern homes—hot and cold water anywhere, anytime. Sanitary sewage disposal, electric light, with a

KEWANEE SYSTEM

Simple, dependable, easy to install. Thousands in satisfactory use. Let us refer you to KEWANEE users near you. Write for Bulletin *free,* telling about KEWANEE Special Features.

KEWANEE PRIVATE UTILITIES CO.
404 Franklin Street
Kewanee, Ill.



audience and get their welcome. I envy you that feeling.

If any one of you who ought to go, but who isn't willing to take the little trouble, and sacrifice the little money, and undergo the little hardships and perhaps the little risk to help those boys who are every day undergoing so much more for you—well, I'm not sorry for the boys. Somebody else will take your place. But I am mighty sorry for you. You will be missing a great experience and losing a greater opportunity—the opportunity to serve in person in this war.

The service we are asked to do is not a duty—it is a great privilege.

HOW RICHTHOFEN WON FAME WITH HIS "FLYING CIRCUS."

If anything were needed to illustrate the gameness and true sporting spirit of the English, even in this war of unprecedented human brutality, it is furnished with full emphasis in the "downing" of Baron Friedrich von Richthofen, leader of the famous German "Flying Circus," in a duel with a British airman.

Full details of the battle have not yet been told, but on the day of his last fight Richthofen appeared over the British lines somewhat detached from his "circus." A fast British machine at once took him on, and after a battle royal, lasting several minutes, the German flier was sent crashing to the earth behind the British lines.

A battle gamely fought and gamely won.

But the British sporting spirit is not confined to the airmen. As Richthofen's plane smashed to earth the Germans, who had been watching the duel, put down a barrage around the machine, and through this curtain of fire a British lieutenant crawled and brought back the body of the vanquished foe. He was found sitting upright in his machine with a bullet through his heart. They buried him with full military honors, American, French, and British airmen being present.

Richthofen's "Flying Circus" got its name because of the leader's peculiar tactics, which might have been patterned after those of the fighting American Indians of the Western plains. Upon attacking an enemy the air squadron would form into single line and circle around the enemy, each engaging in turn. If they failed to get their man and plane in the first encounter they would not return to the fray.

Richthofen was an aristocrat and a favorite of the Kaiser, still he was regarded by the British as one of the few chivalrous German airmen, and it had been hoped that he would be put out of commission without meeting death.

"He was hard and relentless in a fight," was the tribute paid to the dead airman by a British officer at his funeral, "but he played the game squarely."

Paul Ayres Rockwell, writing in the Chicago *Daily News,* says of him:

Baron Friedrich von Richthofen, the

German flier, whose death in action has been made known in British dispatches, was born in Breslau, Germany, May 24, 1892. He was the son of a retired Prussian officer. After training at the Walstadt cadet school, he entered in 1911 the First Regiment of Uhlans. At the beginning of the war he passed into the aviation branch and served with Field-Marshal von Mackensen in Russia.

Training as a pilot, he made his début at Verdun flying a biplane. Then he returned to Russia, but was brought back as a chasing pilot by Captain Boelke. Von Richthofen was not mentioned in the German official *communiqués* until January, 1917, when his seventeenth victory was chronicled. He was promoted to lieutenant, March 22, 1917, and on April 8 was named captain following his thirty-ninth victory.

Captain von Richthofen rapidly became one of the most popular heroes of the war in Germany, and volumes were written about his exploits. He was a man of medium height, thin, nervous, smooth shaven, blond haired, and clear eyed. His first victory has been described as follows by one of his admirers:

"In his desire to shoot down an enemy airplane he almost ran into it and forced it to earth. Two English fliers were slain. It was only upon landing that von Richthofen discovered, to his great astonishment, that his carburetor had been hit by enemy projectiles."

A younger brother also gained fame as a chasing pilot, and when it was possible the two were billeted together. Their permanent lodgings at the Front, hung with trophies of "the chase," are thus described by a German writer who is quoted by *The Daily News:*

"There is a small bedroom and another room which the captain shares with his brother. The walls are covered with the numbers of airplanes brought down, so that the wall-paper is barely visible. On the ceiling, replacing the chandelier, is an eight-cylinder Rhône motor. Suspended with electric lamps over the door is a rudder alongside a machine gun and two Brownings. Here there are trophies and also a portrait of Captain Boelke.

"Richthofen's opinion of his adversaries was exprest thus: 'It is absolutely necessary to go out and meet the British. They are stupid and do not know how to take advantage of the situation nor to create it, but they are always ready to fight, regardless of the position in which they are, and therefore fall like flies. But because of this very audacity they are more worthy of consideration than the French, who attack only in large numbers when sure of their position.'

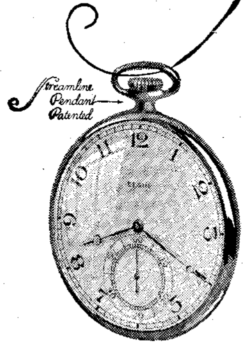
"Richthofen's method, like that of Boelke, was to attack at a distance of one hundred yards, or even fifty yards. 'One should have no sentiment about the matter,' he said. 'The English do not indulge in it. They prefer to laugh at it, and often a moment of weakness may cause death. Captain Guynemer opened fire at ten or fifteen meters (thirty to fifty feet)'.

"We came to speak of death as always lying in wait for Richthofen," said his German admirer, Captain Baron von Ompteda.

"Richthofen is said to have preferred an aviator's death to any other. He placidly considered this probable ending of his life as the finest, in his opinion, be-

Elgin Streamline Watches

$25 - $35 - $50 - $75 - $100 -



*The patented Streamline pendant (see arrow) is typical of the freshness and grace of the whole Streamline design. No photograph can do it justice: let your jeweler show you the difference. * * This $75 Streamline is but one of the many beautiful Elgin models.*

Does Your Watch Belong to the "Horse and Buggy" Age?

You dress better—drive better—live better today than when you bought your old watch.

Your time is worth more.

In your choice of a watch, the world reads the value you put upon your time.

You can no longer afford to wear a watch that is below your social and business level.

Own a watch you'll be proud of.

* * *

Elgin Streamlines are a series of modern watches for modern men.

They are not built down to the old-time level of watch demand. They are built up to the level of watch possibilities.

Had automobile manufacturers, for instance, held their product down to the price level of "horse and buggy" days, the luxury and efficiency of the modern car would be unknown to you and yours.

Elgin Streamlines have been created at a price level in keeping with the times.

* * *

The modern Elgin is not an expense—not a perishable. It is an investment.

An Elgin has beauty.

An Elgin endures—gives you honest, efficient, lifetime service.

An Elgin means economy of upkeep. Its interchangeability of parts is world famous.

Why not invest in a watch you're willing to be judged by? You cannot buy a better watch than Elgin.

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., ELGIN, U.S.A.
Designers and Producers

LAW **STUDY AT HOME** Become a lawyer. Legally trained men win high positions and big success in business and public life. Greater opportunities now than ever before. Be independent—be a leader. Lawyers earn **$3,000 to $10,000 Annually** We guide you step by step. You can train at home during spare time. We prepare you to pass bar examination in any state. Money refunded according to our Guarantee Bond if dissatisfied. Degree of LL. B. conferred. Thousands of successful students enrolled. Low cost, easy terms. Fourteen volume Law Library and modern course in Public Speaking free if you enroll now. Get our valuable 120 page "Law Guide" and "Evidence" books free. Send for them—now.

LaSalle Extension University, Dept. 552-FB Chicago

Samuel Coleridge Taylor

MUSICIAN
His Life And Letters
Just Published

By W. C. Berwick Sayers. With an appendix listing his Compositions. This is the first authentic and complete life of the only composer of classic music to come from the colored races. His mother was an Englishwoman and his father a Sierra Leone Native. His life is one of fascination and unusual interest.

Many photos, over 300 pages, $2.25 net; by mail $2.37.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354 Fourth Ave., New York

SOLID END CONSTRUCTION **White Mountain** "THE CHEST WITH THE CHILL IN IT"

Install the beautiful "WHITE MOUNTAIN" refrigerator in your Summer Home. Thousands of these are in constant use in Bungalows, Cottages and Camps from the Atlantic Coast to the Pacific Slope Made in over 200 different styles, sizes and patterns to select from. *Send for handsome catalogues and booklets.*

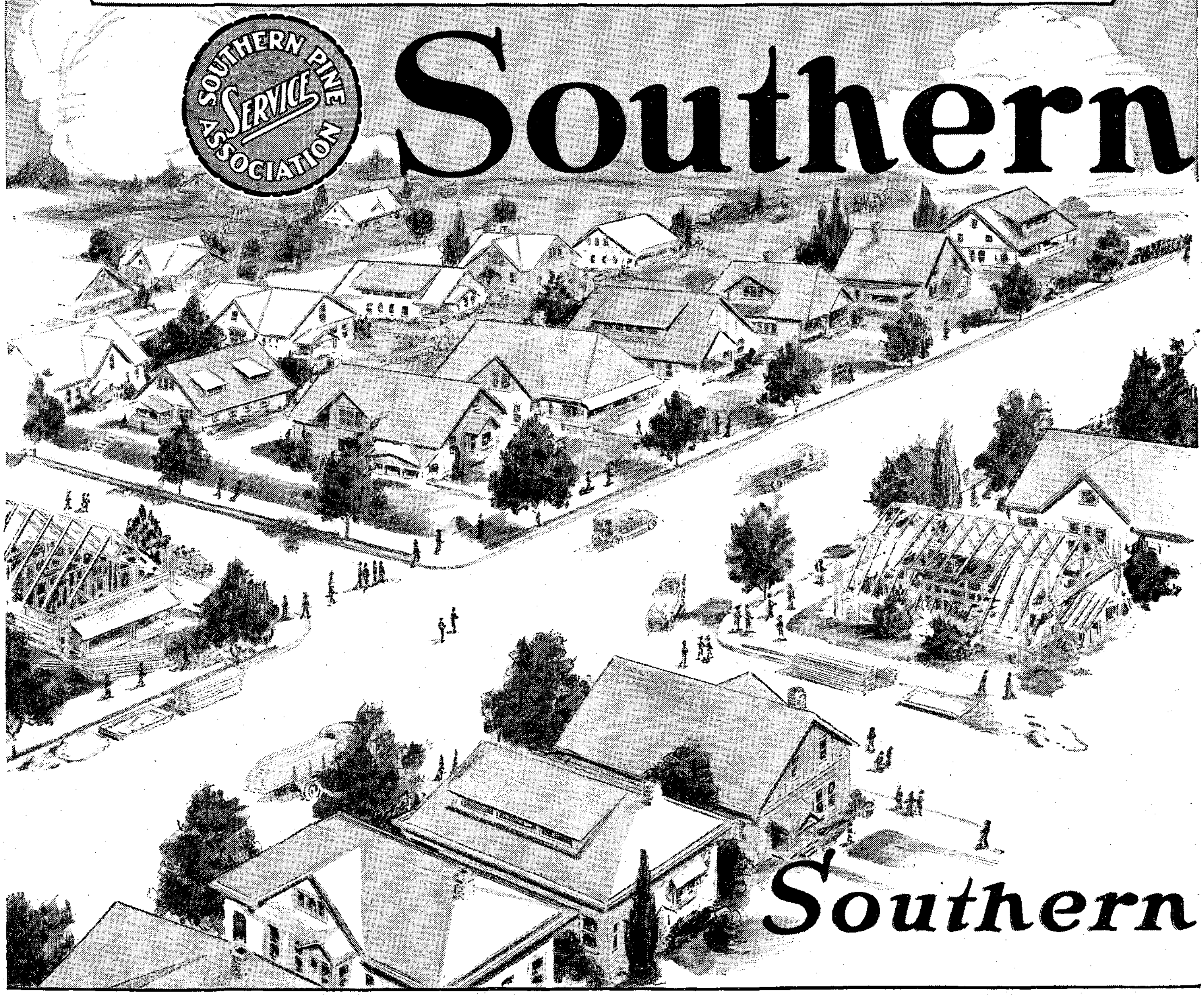
IN OVER A MILLION HOMES **REFRIGERATORS** MAINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY NASHUA, N.H.

The NATION'S NEED

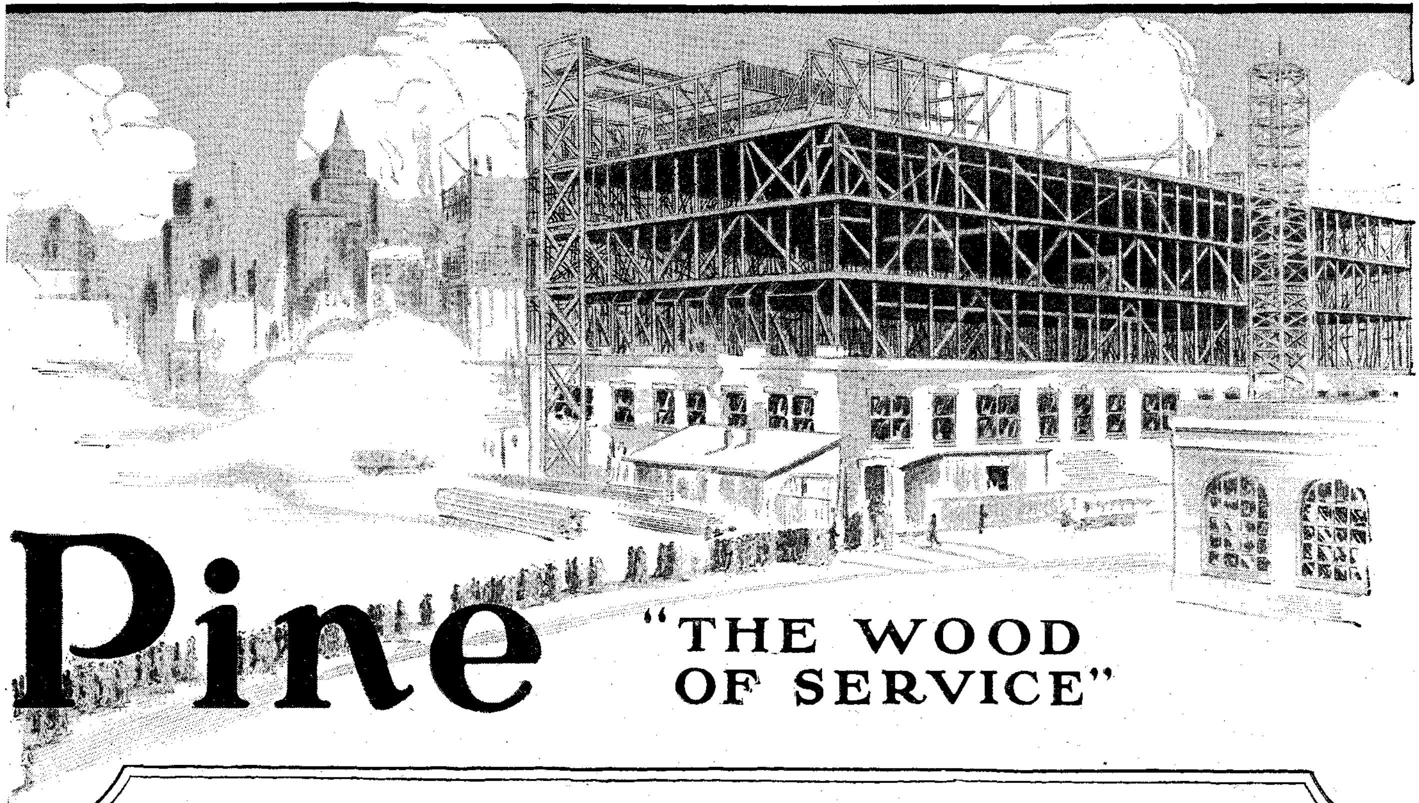
The Workman and His Home

The congestion resulting from the concentration of armies of workers in industrial centers throughout the country has made imperative the need for vast additions to housing facilities. Tens of thousands of new homes are being erected for comfort and greater efficiency among workmen.

Whether such structures be intended for permanent or temporary use, SOUTHERN PINE stands foremost among building materials in adaptability to meet the requirements of economy and sound building sense. Its famous workability and lasting qualities make it the first choice for permanent homes, while its superior advantages from the standpoint of salvage highly recommend it to builders of temporary structures. Send today to the Association for its special booklet on Industrial Building.



IN BUILDING



The Employer and His Plant

Enormously increased business, which promises to grow indefinitely, is demanding at once thousands of new industrial plants, as well as additions and extensions to hundreds of those already established. To meet this need NOW the experienced builder unerringly turns to modern Mill-Construction as the most economical, flexible and serviceable type of industrial structure. That means time-saving, money-saving, trouble-saving, with a certainty of permanent satisfaction; employing, of course, the material that standardized Standard Mill Construction—**Southern Pine,** "the Wood of Service."

Southern Pine is the Government's first choice in all heavy frame construction, as well as in army cantonments, camps, naval bases and supply stations, and for ships, boats and barges.

Southern Pine is the most available building material obtainable today, as well as the least expensive. Its quality is GUARANTEED under the most stringent grading rules ever devised, when it is manufactured by any of the more than 200 giant sawmills subscribing to the Southern Pine Association.

"Mill Construction," an authoritative work on modern industrial building, will be mailed gratis, promptly on request.

Pine Association
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

cause it was for the fatherland. He could not imagine any one fearing to fall after being shot. According to Richthofen a German should experience only a feeling of satisfaction, some joy, and great pride in falling for the purest ideal of all, namely, for the fatherland. And this timid, calm man would become enthusiastic, his eyes would sparkle, and his voice rise when he spoke of a possibility of such a death. It greatly touched me, and I found nothing to say in reply, but I was proud that our country owned such men. So long as Richthofen was among us nothing can happen to us."

REDEEMING THE HOLY LAND FROM TURK MISRULE

LIKE ghosts, to lead astray, the old Arabic names of the villages in southern Palestine masquerade over the military maps, but the names given by the Jewish colonists in Judea have supplanted them in actual use, and where the map reads "Duram" lies "Rechobath," which being interpreted is "Enlargement"; and the old "Mulebbis" is now "Petak Tikval," or "The Gate of Hope." It is in these attractive spots, we are told by a correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* who is with the English Army in Palestine, that the soldiers are eager to encamp, and in almost every village is the headquarters of a brigade or a division. The picture he paints is a pleasant one:

> The Jewish villages, with their neat modern houses and their pretty gardens, stand out from the Arab collection of mud-hovels fringed with cactus hedges, which is the typical center of rural life in Palestine, as bits of home for the English soldiers. They resemble somewhat the garden suburbs that are springing up outside our big towns, but of course the color and sunniness of the Orient, which have not yet been damped by the early rains, give an added charm. The houses with their red roofs and stucco walls, the gardens with their fruit-trees and flowers, the broad streets with their regular alinement, and the country roads with their hedges of mimosa, proclaim the advance of civilization in one of the oldest homes of civilization. It is fitting, too, that the synagog dominates the colony, in site as well as in size, as the church dominates the English village.

The Army has been quick to take advantage of the good billets available. The best houses are put at the disposal of the higher staff-officers, and in one village, which is the democratic center of the community, the town-hall becomes a part of the administration headquarters, and without interfering with the colonists' meetings, the field post-office and the soldiers' bank conduct their operations. The writer continues:

> At first sight it would be hard to believe that the villages have passed through a severe crisis. Compared with the Arabs' half-cultivation, half-waste, the Jewish land looks wonderfully fertile and fruitful. Many of the orange-groves have been kept alive, the vineyards still show their neat rows of vines, the olive-trees still spread their shade over the corn-fields. But look a little deeper and you will perceive the disasters of war. The villages are full of refugees from Jaffa and Jerusalem. The men, in their long trailing gabardines and their black shovel hats and their shambling gait, offer a sharp contrast to the sturdy farmers and their boys, and look curiously out of place. They have little to do, except wander through the streets and gossip. Then, too, you will meet scarcely a farmer who has not to bewail the loss of his horses or his implements and the shutting up of his market, or the farmer's wife who has not lost most of her poultry. At H——, a village at the foot of the Judean plateau, where the visible memorial to Herzl, the founder of the modern Jewish national movement, was being planted in the form of an olive-tree forest, it is sad to see the rows of lopped stumps and bare tree-trunks.

The writer says that it is owing to the solidarity of the Jews, which always comes out strongly in time of trial, that the tender plant of agricultural colonization has survived the ordeal of fire and sword. "All Israel is responsible the one for the other," has been the maxim which has dominated the Jews of Palestine during the last three years. Those with means have come to the rescue of those without, the resources of a whole village have been pooled and administered by the governing committee, and the people of the countryside have given shelter and sustenance to the exiles from the towns. The writer thus sums the situation up:

> The essential thing at the moment when Palestine is starting on a new era is that the Jewish settlements have survived to be the nucleus of the Jewish homeland. Hebrew is established again as the people's language and Hebrew schools are firmly planted in towns and villages despite the attempts of Pan-Ottoman administrators and Jewish philanthropists to force other languages as the medium of instruction. Local autonomy has grown up spontaneously in each village, thanks as much to the Turkish incapacity for government as to the Jewish feeling for self-government, and the Jewish capacity to civilize the country and to form again a national life has been proved to the world. The circumstances of the war, too, have brought some national compensations to the Jewish settlements for the national losses they have suffered, without weakening in any way their spiritual strength. Southern Palestine has become a network of good roads and railway communications and is now thoroughly linked up with Egypt and Syria. That will accomplish much for the commercial possibilities of the country. The rapid English advance has saved Judea; it is the cherished hope of the Judean that another rapid advance will release the Samarian and the Galilean colonies from the menace that hangs over them. Mr. Balfour's declarations to Lord Rothschild as to the full sympathy of the English with the movement for making Palestine the home of the Jewish people have opened a new and bright vista to all the lovers of Zion and the dwellers in Zion. It means that what is now a miniature of a Jewish home will become the full picture, and the collection of villages will grow to the proportions of a country wherein, as the prophet dreamed, each man will sit under his vine and his fig-tree.

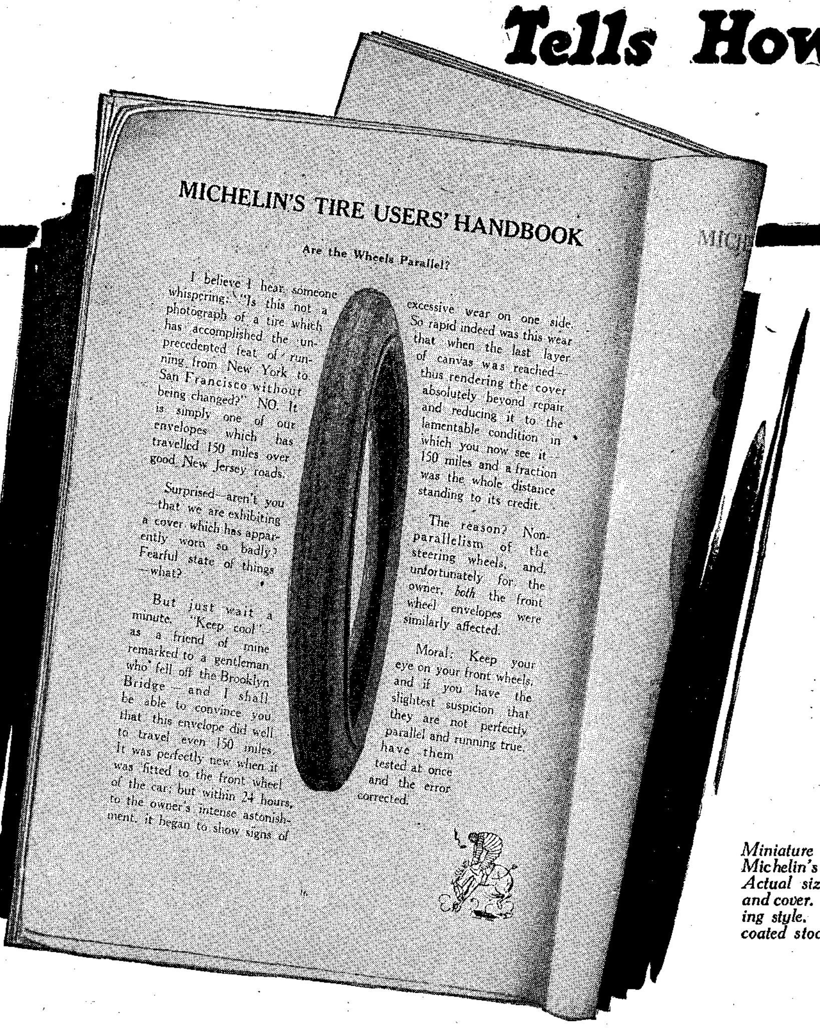
NEUTRAL SPAIN'S KING IS ALSO AN AUSTRIAN ARCHDUKE

"REMEMBER that while I am King of Spain I am also an Austrian Archduke," said Alfonso, when former Ambassador Gerard interviewed him while returning to the United States by way of Spain. Not only is the King of Spain by descent and in the right of his father an Archduke of Austria, but his mother was an Austrian Princess of the House of Hapsburg. A moment's study of the genealogy of the King and Queen of Spain will show how royalty is interrelated in this war, Mr. Gerard tells us in "Face to Face with Kaiserism" (George H. Doran Company). The Queen of Spain is a Battenberg Princess who was brought up at the court of the late Queen Victoria of England. Just before her marriage to Alfonso she was created a Royal Highness by King Edward VII. She has become quite Spanish, wears a mantilla on her head, attends bull-fights, and is very popular. Mr. Gerard informs us also that Alfonso's father, Alfonso XII., was very intimate with the German court. In 1883 he visited the old Emperor William I. in Germany and was made colonel of a Uhlan regiment at Strassburg, one of the towns taken from France in 1871, and on his way home he stopt in Paris, where he was the object of a popular demonstration so violent that the President of France and his Ministers called in a body to apologize. Alfonso XII.'s visit was soon reciprocated when the German Crown Prince (later Emperor) Friedrich paid a visit to Spain and intimacy was maintained between the two courts. It is the inclination of those in the king business, remarks Mr. Gerard, to keep together, and a tradition of Prussia is that fellow kings must be sustained and if possible maintained against democracy. That is why the Kaiser finds reciprocal sympathy in Spain. In recounting the interview, Mr. Gerard proceeds:

> My visit to the King of Spain was at eleven in the morning. Ambassador Willard went with me. As we entered the palace and waited at the foot of an elevator, the car descended and one of the little Princes of Spain, about eight years old, drest in a sailor suit, stept out. Evidently he had been trained in royal urbanity, for he immediately came up to us, shook hands, and said "*Buenos dias.*"
>
> And as we strolled down a long corridor where palace guards in high boots and cocked hats stood guard with halberds in their hands, another little prince, about eleven, also in a sailor suit, came out of a room and walked ahead of us; behind followed two nuns, walking side by side at a respectful distance. As he appeared in the corridor one of the guards stamped his halberd on the floor, calling out in Spanish, "Turn out the guard—the Infant of Spain." And in the guard-room at the end of the corridor the guards, forming in line, clashing their arms, did honor to the baby Prince.
>
> Ambassador Willard and I waited in the great, splendid room of the palace. Inside, priests and officers, ladies, officials, diplo-

You Can Make Your Tires Last Longer

This Free Book Tells How —



MICHELIN'S TIRE USERS' HANDBOOK

Are the Wheels Parallel?

I believe I hear someone whispering: "Is this not a photograph of a tire which has accomplished the unprecedented feat of running from New York to San Francisco without being changed?" NO. It is simply one of our envelopes which has travelled 150 miles over good New Jersey roads.

Surprised—aren't you—that we are exhibiting a cover which has apparently worn so badly? Fearful state of things—what?

But just wait a minute. "Keep cool" as a friend of mine remarked to a gentleman who fell off the Brooklyn Bridge—and I shall be able to convince you that this envelope did well to travel even 150 miles. It was perfectly new when it was fitted to the front wheel of the car; but within 24 hours, to the owner's intense astonishment, it began to show signs of excessive wear on one side. So rapid indeed was this wear that when the last layer of canvas was reached—thus rendering the cover absolutely beyond repair and reducing it to the lamentable condition in which you now see it—150 miles and a fraction was the whole distance standing to its credit.

The reason? Non-parallelism of the steering wheels, and, unfortunately for the owner, *both* the front wheel envelopes were similarly affected.

Moral: Keep your eye on your front wheels, and if you have the slightest suspicion that they are not perfectly parallel and running true, have them tested at once and the error corrected.

Miniature reproduction of a page from Michelin's "Tire Users' Handbook". Actual size 6¾" x 9¾", 56 pages and cover. Written in an easy, interesting style. Printed in colors on heavy, coated stock, with profuse illustrations.

Michelin's "Tire Users' Handbook" is the last word on the care of tires. It is published by the oldest, most experienced tire makers in the world—the house that invented not only the pneumatic automobile tire itself, but also the demountable rim, the valve spreader, dual tire equipment and many other tire improvements.

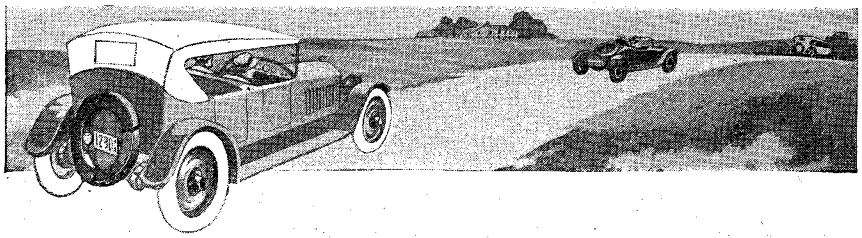
The "Tire Users' Handbook" is based on tests made under all climatic conditions and on experience gathered in every corner of the globe by Michelin's unparalleled organization, which includes factories in the United States, France, England and Italy, with branches in every country in the world where cars are used.

The knowledge which has made possible Michelin's remarkable record also makes possible this remarkable book. Mail the coupon below for your free copy.

MICHELIN TIRE CO., Milltown, N. J.: Without obligation on my part, send me copy of Michelin's "Tire Users' Handbook".

Name____________________ Address____________________

MICHELIN



More Power Less Gasoline

Increase your power—save fuel and oil. Decrease carbon trouble—cut down running expense with a full set of

McQUAY-NORRIS LEAK-PROOF PISTON RINGS

Seven Years of Use Has Proved Them

Many owners install these rings as a matter of course in each succeeding car or engine they buy. They have found it real economy to put in the best piston rings obtainable.

For over seven years McQuay-Norris LEAK-PROOF Piston Rings have been giving car and engine users increased power at decreased cost. They improve compression by preventing escape of gas. Keep down excess oil—reduce carbon—keep spark plugs cleaner.

The McQuay-Norris LEAK-PROOF design is exclusive. Not an experiment, but tried and found efficient by the test of seven years of performance.

This design is the secret of piston ring efficiency. It has solved once and for all the piston ring question. Standard everywhere because they have made good so consistently.

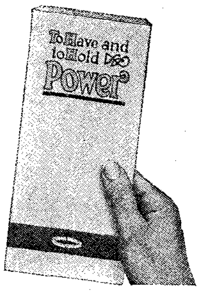
Made in every size and over-size. Fit every model and type of motor and engine. Obtainable everywhere through supply houses, dealers, garage and repair men.

BE SURE YOU GET THE GENUINE—
It will save you the cost of experimenting.

Manufactured by
McQuay-Norris Manufacturing Co.
2835 Locust St., St. Louis, U. S. A.

BRANCH OFFICES
New York Chicago Pittsburgh San Francisco Los Angeles
Seattle Kansas City St. Paul Atlanta Dallas
Canadian Factory: W. H. Banfield & Sons, Ltd., 372 Pape Ave., Toronto

Is Your Engine an Oil Pumper?


To Have and to Hold Power

McQUAY-NORRIS Superoyl RINGS
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

If your motor is giving trouble with excess oil, it needs McQuay-Norris Superoyl Rings. A specially constructed ring with an oil reservoir that collects all excess oil from the cylinder, leaving just the film necessary for proper lubrication.

Used in the top groove only of each piston, with McQuay-Norris LEAK-PROOF Piston Rings in all lower grooves, to insure maximum compression, power and fuel economy.

This Book will save you money, time and trouble

by giving you complete information about all types of piston rings, which will enable you to judge for yourself the claims of all rings. It will also show you what an important part piston rings play in a motor.

For your own satisfaction, profit and protection, write your name on the margin of this page and send for your copy of this book today.

mats, were waiting to present petitions or pay homage to their King. Outside in the courtyard, the guard was being changed, infantry, cavalry, and artillery all being represented. A tuneful band played during the ceremony of guard mount, which was witnessed by crowds of poor folk who are permitted to enter the palace precincts as spectators.

While waiting I was presented to the Archbishop of Toledo, head of the Spanish Church, resplendent in his gorgeous ecclesiastical robes. Finally a court official came and said that I was to go into the King alone; that Mr. Willard was to see him later.

I found King Alfonso in a small room about twenty by fourteen feet. He wore a brown business suit, a soft shirt, and soft collar fastened by a gold safety-pin—quite the style of dress of an American collegian. He is tall and well built.

The King speaks perfect English—without a trace of accent. After we had talked a few moments, I noted the difference between Teuton and Latin, the vast abyss which separates the polite and courteous Spaniard, thinking of others, anxious to be hospitable, and the rough, conceited, aggressive junker of Germany. How often have I found that we ourselves, altho goodhearted and easy-going, in comparison with our friends in South and Central America, do not measure up to the standards of Castilian courtesy.

Some one knocked at the door and King Alfonso rose and answered. He returned with odd-looking implements in his hands, which I soon discovered to be an enormous silver cocktail-shaker and two goblets. After a dexterous shake, the King poured out two large cocktails, saying, "I understand that you American gentlemen always drink in the morning."

I had not had a cocktail for years, and if I had endeavored to assimilate the drink so royally prepared for me I should have been in no condition to continue the conversation. I think King Alfonso himself was quite relieved when, after a sip, I put my cocktail behind a statue. I noticed that he camouflaged his in a similar manner.

Unfortunately, as Maximilian Harden said, the Germans think of us as a land of dollars, trusts, and corruption; and other nations think of us as devotees of the cocktail and of poker. Their schoolboys dream of fighting Indians in Pittsburg and hunting buffalo in the deserts of the Bronx.

The characteristic of Alfonso which impresses one immediately is that of extreme manliness. He has a sense of humor that will save him from many a mishap in his difficult post. He has a wide knowledge of men and affairs and, above all, as the Spaniards would put it, is *muy español* (very Spanish), not only in appearance but in his way of looking at things, a Spaniard of the best type, a Spaniard possessing industry and ambition and bravery, a Spaniard, in fact, of the days when Spain was supreme in the world. His favorite sport is polo, which he plays very well. Indeed, the game, which requires dash, quickness of thought, nerve, and good riding, is particularly suited to the Spanish character. The King showed at the time of the anarchistic outbreaks that he was a brave man. Yet he must be careful at all times to remember that he is a constitutional king, that in a country like Spain leadership is dangerous, that he should always rather stand aside, let the representatives of the nation decide, thus taking no definite position himself. A king who abandons the council-table to shoot pigeons or play polo is often acting with far more wisdom than a constitutional ruler who attempts by the use of his strong personality and lofty position to force upon his councilors a course which the majority of them do not recommend.

The Spaniards are politically an exacting people. But it is to be hoped that they will not turn the heavy artillery of their criticism upon a king who serves them so gracefully and well.

The King has a natural desire to take a prominent part in the negotiations for peace, but here again is dangerous ground for him. He should be given a part, if possible, in the preliminaries of peace, but while I believe that he sympathizes with one of the Entente countries, the Allies are forced to recognize the fact of which he himself reminded me, that he is not only King of Spain, but Archduke of one of the Central Empires, the son of an Austrian Archduchess.

The King told me that he was most desirous that American capital should become interested in the development of Spain. He did not tell me the reason for this desire, but perhaps he fears that if German capital should take a great part in the development of industrial Spain the tentacles of the German propaganda and spy system which go hand in hand with her commercial invaders would wrap themselves around the commercial, social and political life of Spain.

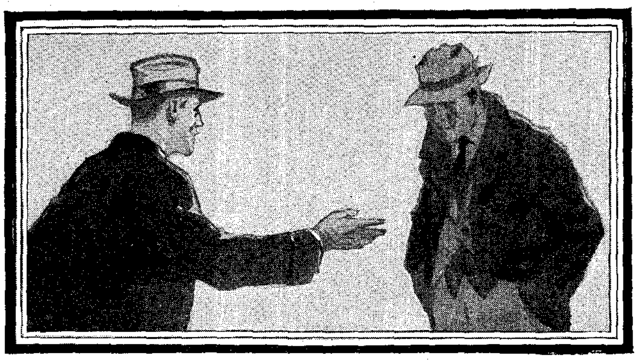
Perhaps King Alfonso, when he wishes capital other than German to become interested in Spain, is thinking of the occurrences of 1885, when Spain and Germany so nearly clashed. In that year the crew of a German war-ship hoisted the flag of the German Empire on the Island of Yap, one of the Carolina group, an island long claimed by Spain. The act so stirred the people of Spain that a great meeting was held in Madrid, attended by over one hundred thousand people. Later the mob attacked the German Embassy and Consulate, tore down the shield and flagstaff of the Consulate, and burned them in the principal square of Madrid. In the end, Spain was compelled to apologize humbly to Germany for the insult to the German Ambassador.

Some years before the war the King sent to this country a special emissary to interest American capital in Spain. Means of transportation are very meager. Great mineral districts are as yet undeveloped, and many other opportunities for foreign capital present themselves.

I asked the Spaniards why Spain was not developed by Spanish capital and they told me that the rich put all their money in government bonds and lived as gaily as possible on the interest.

Our own Government, whether Democratic or Republican, must always be careful to see that taxes are not so high as to prevent the naturally enterprising American from risking part of his capital in new ventures, and such protection must be given to American citizens that they will continue to try their luck at business in foreign countries for the immediate benefit, of course, of themselves, but also for the commercial supremacy of the United States.

The American who goes to Mexico and there develops a railroad or a plantation, a commercial business, a bank, or a mine, is not only adding to the wealth of Mexico, but any money which he makes after paying his due share of taxes there is brought back by him to the United States, is subject to taxation, and by just so much not only lightens the tax-burden of



When you see a man in woe
Walk right up and say 'Hello'.
—Sam Walter Foss.

To every business—be it little or big, that is "lagging behind" in bookkeeping methods, we stretch forth a helping hand. Thousands of the largest business enterprises in the world are using our devices.

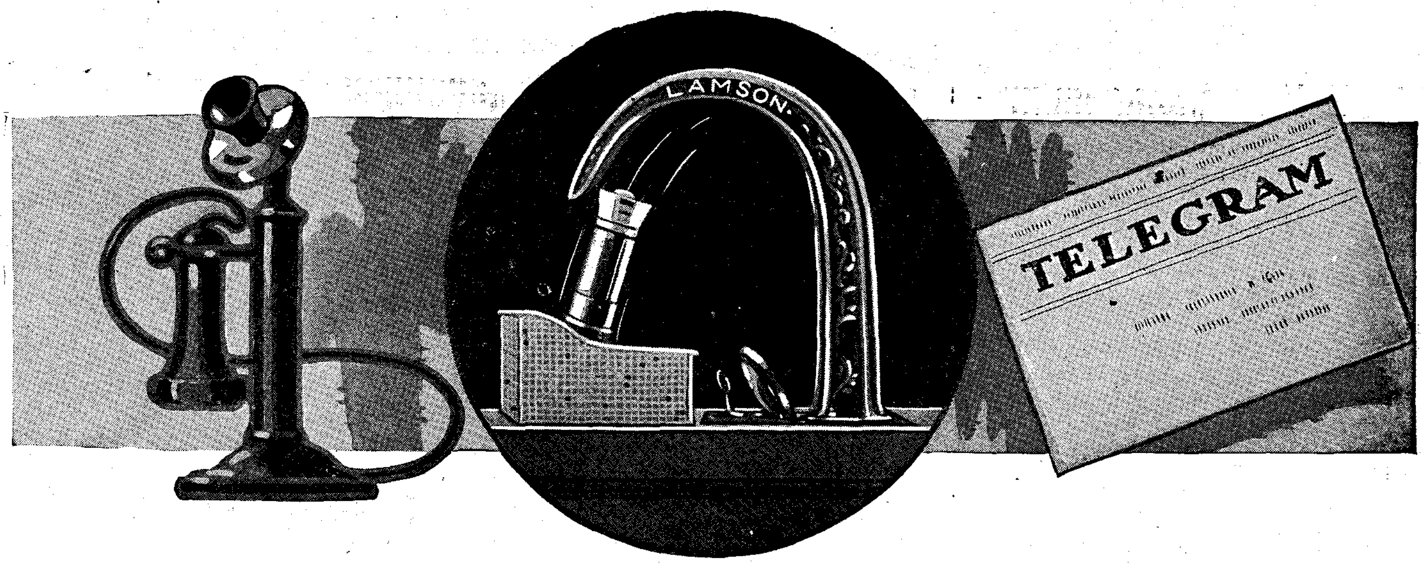
KALAMAZOO
LOOSE LEAF DEVICES AND ACCOUNTING SYSTEMS

lighten labor, simplify hard problems and assure accuracy.

KALAMAZOO LOOSE LEAF BINDER CO.
KALAMAZOO MICHIGAN

Service Sales Offices Everywhere.

"Once Sold - Always Served"



Telephone Speed Telegram Certainty!

Men! How shall you replace them? By conserving *time* and keeping those left at profitable, sorely needed work. Production *must* increase in every industrial plant and office despite the scarcity of men, equipment, and fuel. You can do it by putting the mechanical messenger to work.

Lamson Pneumatic Tube Systems organize and standardize office and factory operation. They centralize executive control. They keep things moving fast. At dizzy speeds they shoot letters, requisitions, orders, documents, small tools, and materials to any place you want them to go. They replace hundreds of messengers, save thousands of dollars in wages and hours in time in countless big and little factories, mills and warehouses, newspaper offices and railroads, banks, libraries, hotels, stores.

In a thousand different ways Lamson Pneumatic Tube Systems quicken methods and speed up production. They know no hours, no fatigue.

Lamson Pneumatic Tube Systems work with *telephone speed and telegram certainty.* They make working days longer without increased hours. They put men, women, boys and girls on tip-toe alertness — *naturally*, without driving. They make your plant as *modern* as today's date.

Send for our "Tube Book." It tells the story interestingly.

THE LAMSON COMPANY
BOSTON MASS

BRANCH OFFICES EVERYWHERE

Lamson Conveyors

ther Americans, but adds to the power n trade of the whole country.

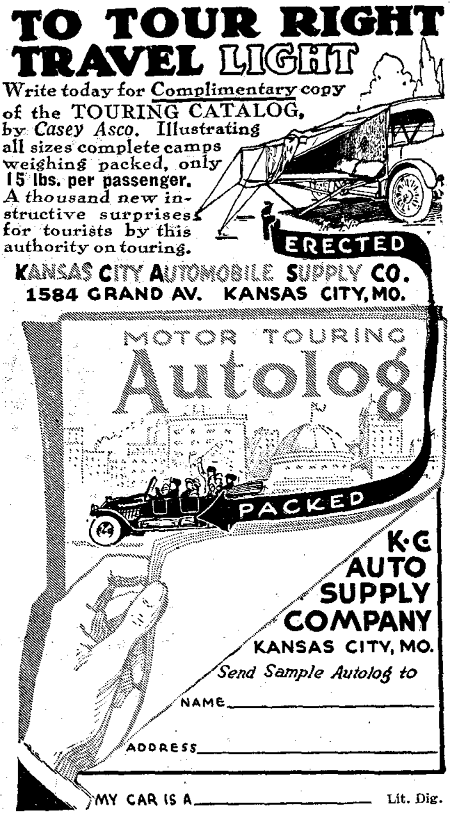
A business man who is taxed too much on ny profits that he makes will, like the paniard, invest his capital in government onds. He will stop taking up new nterprises, because if he loses no one ompensates him for his loss, while if he vins most of his profit is taken in taxes y the state.

In Mr. Gerard's opinion, the Spanish harbor no spirit of revenge against us because of the events of the Spanish-American War. There was nothing in that war to arouse particular resentment, for "no one used poison-gas, or enslaved women, or cut off the hands of babies." On our side at least there was admiration for the chivalrous bravery of our enemies, and the former Ambassador points out that Spain was in reality benefited by the loss of Cuba and the Philippines, which, in fact, were practically lost to her before we entered the war. Thinking Spaniards believe the war with America benefited Spain, and the lower classes rejoice because their sons and husbands are not forced to serve in the Spanish Army in the fever-laden swamps of the tropics. But on the question of the present war we read that—

> Spain is hopelessly divided: Conservative against Conservative; Liberal against Liberal. The usual German propaganda is furiously at work—all the paraphernalia—bought newspapers, bribes. Roman Catholic prejudice against former French Governments is a great stumbling-block in the way of the Allies in Spain, for that country became the refuge of many orders and priests driven from France. Many of the Spanish Catholics still resent the action of previous French Governments toward the Catholic Church.
>
> But whatever may be the faults of the French Government in this particular, whether it or the teaching orders went too far—the Roman Catholics of Spain sooner or later will realize that, after all, the bulk of the French and Italian and Belgian people are their coreligionists, and they will recall the attempts of Bismarck to master the Roman Catholics of Germany and to bind its priests to the will of the Imperial Government, attempts recent enough to keep the Catholics of Germany still organized in the political party which they created in the dark days of Bismarck's "War for Civilization," as he dared call his contest with the great Roman Catholic Church.
>
> Spanish and other Catholics throughout the world will remember this and will remember, too, that from every valley of the Protestant section of the German Empire the eye can see a "Bismarck *Turm*," or Bismarck Memorial Tower, erected on some commanding height by the admirers of the dead "Iron Chancellor."
>
> I believe that after the war the Roman Catholic Church in France and Belgium will be on a healthier, sounder basis, that it will have more and more influence with the people, that it will be more popular and respected than before, unless some act on the part of the Pope should lead the French and Belgians to believe that he favors Germany. Priests are not exempt from military service in France, and these *abbés*, fighting, dying, suffering wounds and privation, working cheek to cheek with the soldiers of France, will do much to bring about the change. I met a number of these priest-warriors in the prison-camps of Germany. They are doing a great work and have earned the respect and love of their countrymen—their fellow prisoners.
>
> Several of these soldier *abbés* were prisoners in Dyrotz, near Berlin, and I remember how they were looked up to by all the soldiers. What a consolation were these noble warriors who fought a twofold winning fight—for their country and their faith.
>
> Spain has suffered much from the war. In the northeast part, called Catalonia, are located the manufacturing industries of Spain, cloth-weaving, cotton-spinning, etc. In Barcelona, the principal industrial town, are many manufacturing industries. If these plants can not obtain raw materials or a market for their finished products, then industrial depression ensues and thousands are thrown out of employment.
>
> So in the north, where iron ore is produced, the submarine blockade of England, chief buyer of iron ore and the seller of coal, has made itself felt in every province; and in the south, the land of sun and gipsies, oranges and vines, the want of sea and land transportation, the diminished exports of wine and fruits to other countries have brought many of the inhabitants to the verge of ruin.
>
> In the coast cities sailors and longshoremen are out of employment, and this condition—these hundreds of thousands without work through disturbance of industry—has ripened the field for the German propagandist and agent who threatens the King with revolution should he incline to the Allies.
>
> In no country of the world has the German agent been so bold, and no neutral Government has been more forcibly reminded in its policy and conduct of the fact that it is always face to face with Kaiserism.

Mr. Gerard was followed by German spies, who looked like "movie" detectives, on the journey from Berlin to Switzerland, France, and Spain. Even on a special train from Germany to Switzerland there were suspicious characters among Americans with German accent, and he makes the interesting statement that Bern is now the spy center of the world. Switzerland, a neutral country bordering on France, Italy, and Austria, is the outfitting-point for myriads of spies employed by the belligerent nations, but the Germans use more spies than all the other nations put together. We read then:

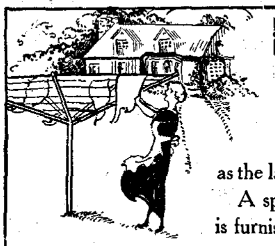
> Bismarck said that there are male nations and female nations, and that Germany was a male nation—certainly the German has less of that heaven-sent feminine quality of intuition than other peoples. The autocrat, never mingling with the plain people of all walks of life, finds the spy a necessity.
>
> Spy spies on spy—autocracy produces bureaucracy where men rise and fall not by the votes of their fellow citizens but by back-stairs intrigue. The German office-holder fears the spies of his rivals. I often said to Germans holding high office during the war: "This strain is breaking you down—all day in your office. Take an afternoon off and come shooting with me." The invariable answer was, "I can not—the others would learn it from their spies and would spread the report that I neglect business!"
>
> While in Spain I met the then Premier,



TO TOUR RIGHT
TRAVEL LIGHT
Write today for Complimentary copy of the TOURING CATALOG, by Casey Asco. Illustrating all sizes complete camps weighing packed, only 15 lbs. per passenger. A thousand new instructive surprises for tourists by this authority on touring.

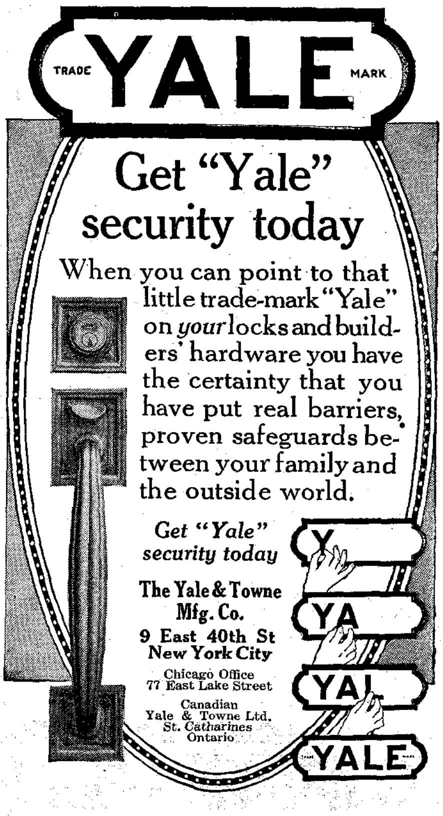
KANSAS CITY AUTOMOBILE SUPPLY CO.
1584 GRAND AV. KANSAS CITY, MO.

K-C AUTO SUPPLY COMPANY
KANSAS CITY, MO.
Send Sample Autolog to
NAME________
ADDRESS________
MY CAR IS A________ Lit. Dig.



With a removable Hill Dryer, you can keep the back lawn just as neat and attractive as the lawn in front.
A special ground socket is furnished with each
HILL CLOTHES DRYER
making it easy to put up and take down—thus eliminating all unsightly posts from your lawn. Each dryer folds up into a very compact space though it carries from 100 to 150 ft. of line. Each has a revolving reel—saves tugging a heavy basket of wet clothes and rewashing clothes that have been dragged in the mud.
Send for free folder showing different types and sizes.
HILL CLOTHES DRYER CO.
51 Central St. Worcester, Mass.

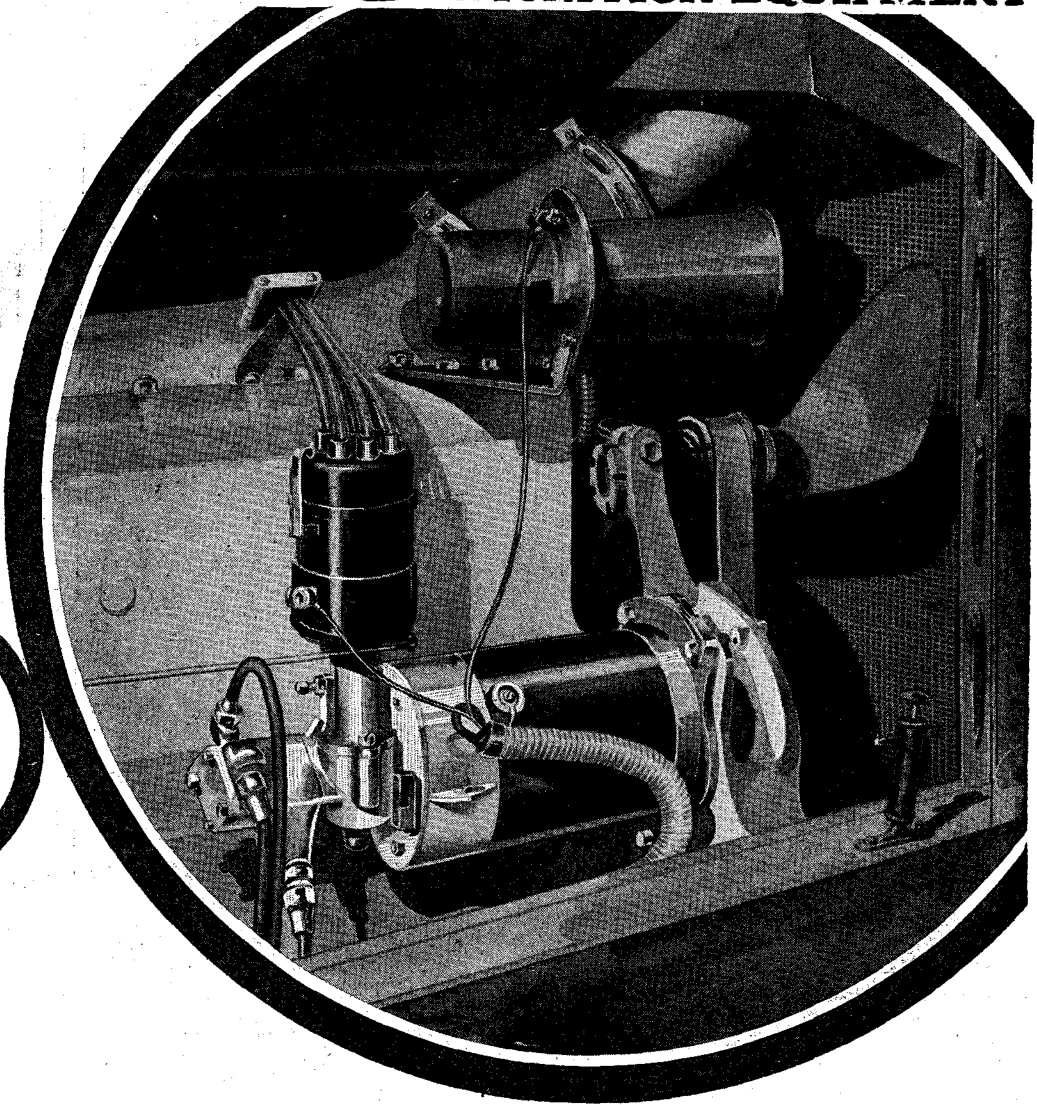
Be a Better Salesman
You can—whether you are a beginner or already experienced. *Successful Selling*, by E. LEICHTER, will help you to train yourself to judge every prospect right, and use the selling tactics best adapted to each individual case. By mail, 54 cents.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York



TRADE YALE MARK
Get "Yale" security today
When you can point to that little trade-mark "Yale" on *your* locks and builders' hardware you have the certainty that you have put real barriers, proven safeguards between your family and the outside world.
Get "Yale" security today
The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.
9 East 40th St
New York City
Chicago Office
77 East Lake Street
Canadian
Yale & Towne Ltd.
St. Catharines
Ontario

Westinghouse

STARTING, LIGHTING & IGNITION EQUIPMENT



WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC

The Power Behind the Power that Turns the Wheels

The electrical system in your motor car, familiar as it is, remains one of the striking examples of engineering ingenuity.

Because of this system, your engine is no longer confined to the single task of turning the wheels—

It has become the primary source of the light in your lamps, of the force behind the starting button and of the vital spark that keeps the engine itself alive.

By taking advantage of the inherent capacity of the engine to perform this two-fold task, the electrical system has revolutionized the motor-car.

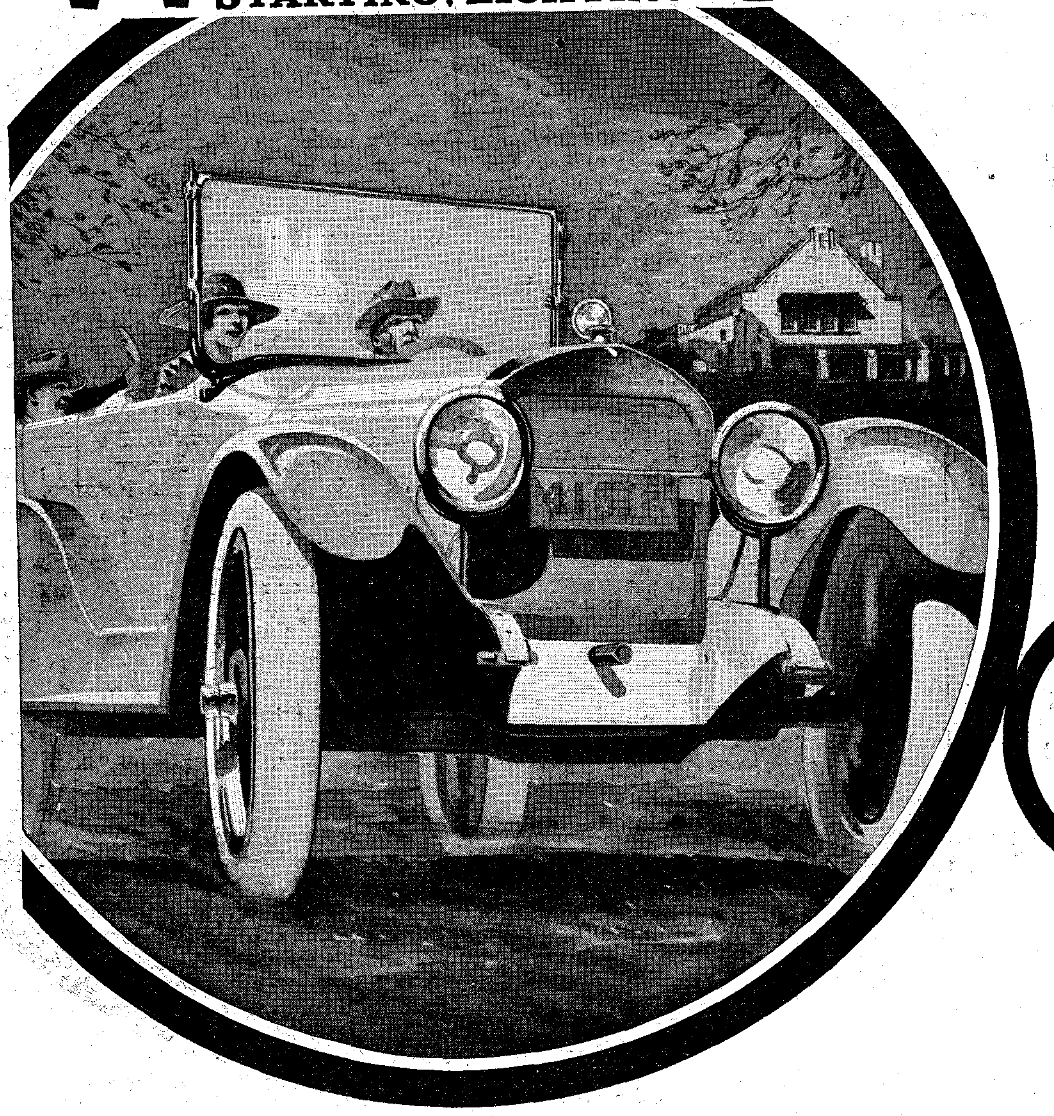
From a negligible added amount of gas power, it has created comfort, convenience and protection against accident.

As you travel over the road, a generator harnessed to the engine sends forth electric current.

The electricity thus generated is transformed by your ignition unit and spark plugs into hot sparks to touch off the gas in the combustion chambers—by your starting motor into energy to spin your engine into action—by your lamps into light. The current not immediately needed is stored in your battery.

Westinghouse

STARTING, LIGHTING & IGNITION EQUIPMENT



W
WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC

Making Your Motor-Car Engine Do Double Duty

Without electricity, there would be no satisfactory dependable form of ignition.

Without electricity it would not be possible to start the engine almost instantly simply by pressing a button.

Without electricity you could not have bright, steady lights at the turn of a switch, to guide you safely through the darkness.

The development of these improvements, of course, was not the work of a day.

The Westinghouse electrical system represents years of painstaking research and experiment, years of actual experience in designing and building electrical equipment, during which many intricate problems in engineering and manufacturing have had to be solved.

In attacking these problems, Westinghouse Electric, with its vast engineering experience and resources, its broad and intimate knowledge of electrical questions, has had great advantages. Moreover a large separate staff of engineers specializes in automobile equipment.

It is not surprising, therefore, that Westinghouse Equipment is the choice of more automobile manufacturers than use any other make, though it is higher priced.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Automobile Equipment Department
Gen. Sales Offices: 110-114 W. 42nd St., New York City. Works: Newark, N. J.

Count Romanones, a man of great talent and impressive personality. He told me of finding a quantity of high explosives, marked by a little buoy, in one of the secluded bays of the coast. And that day a German had been arrested who had mysteriously appeared at a Spanish port drest as a workman. The workman took a first-class passage to Madrid, went to the best hotel, and bought a complete outfit of fine clothes. Undoubtedly the high explosive as well as the mysterious German had been landed from a German submarine. Whether the explosive was destined as a depot for submarines or was to help overturn the Spanish Government was hard to guess, but Count Romanones was worried over the activity of the German agents in Spain.

It has been very easy for German agents in America to communicate with Germany through this submarine post from Spain to Germany, the letters from America being sent to Cuba and thence on Spanish boats to Spain.

At all times since the war the Germans have had a submarine post running direct from Germany to Spain. Shortly after our arrival in Spain Mrs. Gerard received mysteriously a letter written by a friend of hers, a German Baroness, in Berlin. This letter had undoubtedly been sent through the very efficient German spy system.

Some time in 1915 a German soldier, in uniform, speaking perfect English, called one day at the Embassy. He said that his name was Bode and that he had at one time worked for my father-in-law, the late Marcus Daly. Of course, we had no means of verifying his statements and Mrs. Gerard did not remember any one of that name or recall Bode personally. He said that he was fighting on the East front and that he had a temporary leave of absence. I gave him some money and later we sent him packages of food and tobacco to the front, but never received any acknowledgment.

In Madrid one of my assistants, Frank Hall, while walking through the street, ran across Bode, who was fashionably attired. His calling cards stated that he was a mining engineer from Los Angeles, California. He told Hall a most extraordinary fairy-story, saying that he had been captured by the Russians on the East front and sent to Siberia, that from Siberia he had escaped to China and from there he had gradually worked his way back to America and thence to Spain.

Of course, without any definite information on the subject it is impossible to say exactly what he was doing in Spain. But I am sure that it is far more likely he had landed from a German submarine on the coast of Spain and that he was posing as an American mining engineer for a particular purpose.

I told certain people in Spain about Bode and of his intention to visit the mining districts of Spain, where numbers of men are employed. Bode must have suspected that I had given information about him, for Hall and I received several post-cards of a threatening character, evidently from him.

My cables to and from the State Department passed through our legation at Copenhagen, and, of course, if the Germans knew our cipher these messages were read by them. On special occasions I made use of a super-cipher, the key to which I kept in a safe in my bedroom and which only one secretary could use. The files of cipher cables sent and received were kept in a large safe in the Embassy. But before leaving Germany, knowing the Germans as I did, and particularly what they had done in other countries and to other diplomats, knowing how easy it would be for them to burglarize the safe after we left, when the Spaniards and Dutch were out of the building at night, I tossed all these dispatches as well as the code-books into a big furnace fire. Commander Gherardi and Secretary Hugh Wilson stood by and personally saw that the last scrap was burned. Of course, copies of all the cables are in the State Department.

German spies are adepts at opening bags, steaming letters—all the old tricks. The easiest way to baffle them is to write nothing that can not be published to the world.

For a long time after the beginning of the war I was too busy to write the weekly report of official gossip usually sent home by diplomats. I suppose the Germans searched our courier bags for such a report vainly. Anyway, its absence finally got on the nerves of Zimmermann so much that one day he blurted out: "Don't you ever write reports to your Government?"

Sealed letters are opened by spies as follows: by inserting a pencil or small round object in the envelops, steamed a little, if necessary; the envelop is opened at the end flap and the contents pulled out without disturbing the seal, the contents are then read, put in their place again, the end flap reinserted, a little gum used, and the envelop is as intact as before.

The only safe way to seal an envelop, he tells us, is by imprinting a seal at not only the middle of the flap but at the right and left side of the upper and lower flap, which makes five seals in all. But even then a clever spy can open a letter, read its contents, and seal it again. And this is done by cutting through the seals with a hot razor—the divided seals are then united by pressing a hot razor against each side of the cut and then pressing the two parts of the cut seal together. But this is a very delicate operation and does not always work, according to Mr. Gerard, who goes on to say:

From the outbreak of war we sent and received our official mail through England, and couriers carried it between Berlin and London, through Holland via Flushing and Tilbury.

On account of the great volume of correspondence between Ambassador Page and myself on the affairs of German prisoners in England and English prisoners in Germany, there were many pouches every week. These were leather mail-bags opened only by duplicate keys kept in London and Berlin and, for the American mail, in Berlin and Washington. Our couriers did their best to keep the numerous bags in their sight during the long journey, but on many occasions our couriers were separated, I am sure with malicious purpose, from their bags by the German railway authorities and on some occasions the bags not recovered for days.

Undoubtedly at this time the Germans opened and looked over the contents of the bags. Later in the war our courier, while on a Dutch mail-boat running between Flushing and England, was twice captured with the boat by a German warship and taken into Zeebrugge. Undoubtedly here, too, the bags were secretly opened and our uncoded dispatches and letters read.

German spies were most annoying in Havana, and one of them, a large dark man, followed me about at a distance of only six feet, with his eyes glued on the small bag which I carried from a thick strap hanging around my shoulder. I brought it from Germany in that way. I never let it out of my hands or sight.

What was in that bag? Among other things were the original telegrams written by the Kaiser in his own handwriting, facsimiles of which appear in my earlier book, "My Four Years in Germany," and the treaty which the Germans tried to get me to sign while they held me as a prisoner. Under the terms they proposed the German ships interned in America were to have the right in case of war, to sail for Germany under a safe conduct to be obtained from the Allies by the United States. Somewhat of a treaty! And quite a new, bright, and original thought by some one in the Foreign Office or German Admiralty. There were also in this mysterious bag many other matters of interest that may some day see the light.

Poisonous propaganda and spying are the twin offspring of Kaiserism.

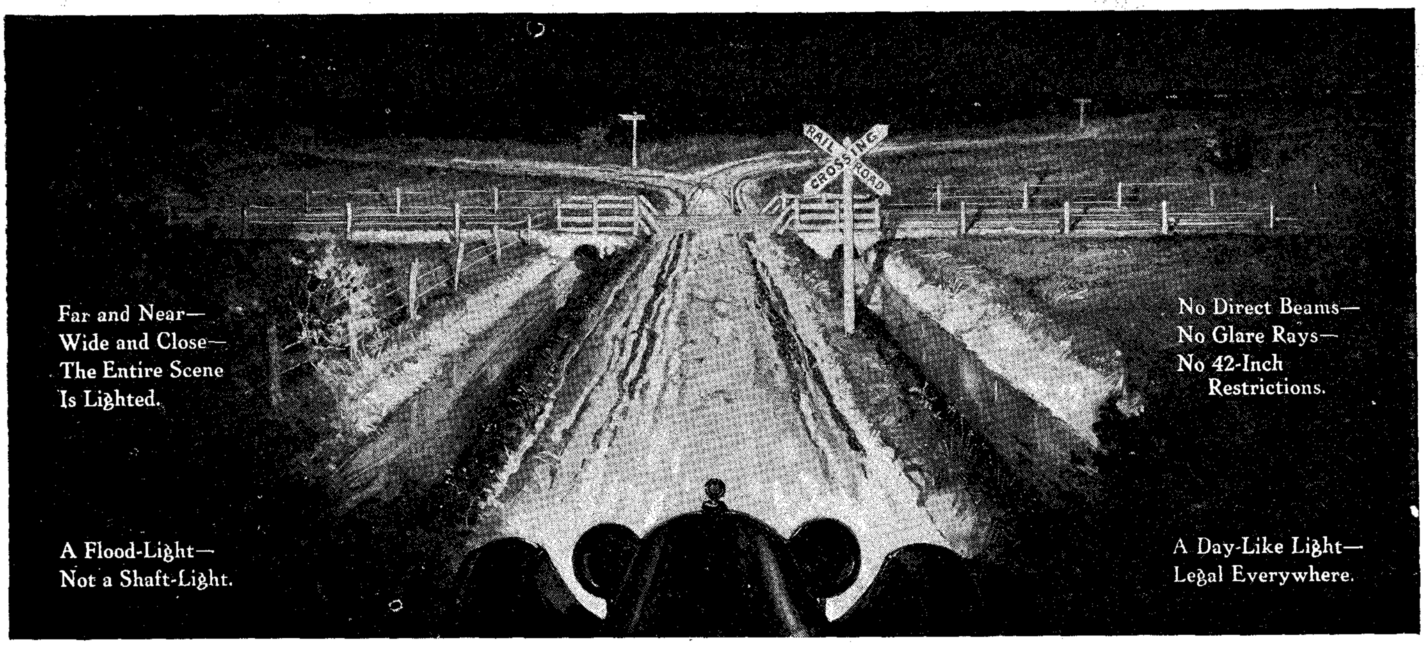
There is in Mexico, for instance, one force that never sleeps—the German propaganda. It is the same method as that used by the Teutons in every country, the purchase or rental of newspaper properties, bribing public men and officers of the Army, and the insidious use of Germans who are engaged in commerce. This propaganda is backed by enormous sums of money appropriated by the German Government, which directs how all its officers and agents, high and low, shall participate in the campaign.

In the long run a paid propaganda always fails. It is like paying money to blackmailers. The blackmailer who has once received money becomes so insatiable that even the Bank of England will not satisfy him in the end. Sometimes the newspapers which are not bought, but are equally corrupt, become vehement in their denunciation of the country making the propaganda in the hope of being bought and in the hope that their bribe money will be in proportion to their hostility. Corrupted public men who are not bribed often become sternly virtuous and denunciatory with a similar hope. Those who have received the wages of shame, on the other hand, become more insistent in their demands, crying, "Give! Give!" like the daughter of the horse-leech.

The blows of war must be struck quickly. Delays are dangerous and the temporary paralysis of one country by propaganda may mean the loss of the war. The United States has been at a great disadvantage because our officials have not had the authority, the means, or the money to fight the German propaganda with effective educational campaigns, both offensive and defensive.

Bernstorff in this country disposed of enormous sums for the purpose of molding American public opinion. I, in Berlin, was without one cent with which to place America's side before the German people. It is a conflict of two systems. In Berlin I did not even have the money to pay private detectives, and on the rare occasions when I used them, as, for instance, to find out who was connected with the so-called American organization, the League of Truth, which was engaged in a violent propaganda against America inside Germany, I was obliged to bear the expense personally.

South of the Rio Grande the Germans are working against us, doing their best


Far and Near—
Wide and Close—
The Entire Scene
Is Lighted.
No Direct Beams—
No Glare Rays—
No 42-Inch
Restrictions.
A Flood-Light—
Not a Shaft-Light.
A Day-Like Light—
Legal Everywhere.
RAILROAD CROSSING

The Warner-Lenz with its All-Pervading Flood of Light is Legal Everywhere

Laws Don't Compel

Eccentric or Restricted Light

WARNER-LENZ, with its ideal light, is legal under every No-Glare Law. That has been certified by countless authorities, and by every commission appointed under any state law.

Glare-rays are restricted to 42 inches high. But the Warner-Lenz gives no direct beams, no glare rays. So this flood-light, which illumines things like daylight, escapes those limitations.

So undimmed lights are glareless and are lawful with the Warner-Lenz. And you get this sort of light.

A light which floods the whole scene, far and wide. A light which shows the ditches, the curbs, the curves and turns.

A light which doesn't lift and drop with every rise and fall of the car. Which doesn't go askew if the lens turns in the lamp-rim. Which does not become distorted if the bulb jars out of focus.

A light which covers upgrades as well as downgrades. Which lights road signs, however high they are.

An all-revealing, clear, steady light like daylight. Not a shifting light nor a narrow shaft-light, which goes only straight ahead.

The Choice of Great Engineers

Those are the reasons why famous car makers have adopted the Warner-Lenz. The list includes nearly every car which has changed to lawful lenses.

Accept their verdict if you have a doubt, or make comparisons yourself. A five-minute drive behind Warner-Lenz will win you to this light.

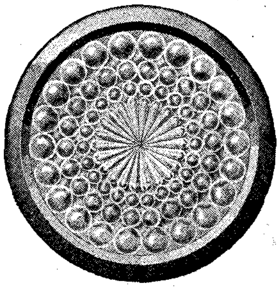
No-Glare Laws are now almost universal. Most cars must comply. But your own safety and pleasure also urge Warner-Lenz.

Blinding lights are taboo. Dimmers are too dim. Shaft-lights illumine but a narrow space.

Nothing adds so much to motor car enjoyment as the Warner-Lenz. The cost is a trifle. Go change now.

Standard Equipment on

Ohio Electric
Murray
Marmon
McFarlan
Standard 8
Davis
White
Daniels 8
Hal Twelve
Crawford
Packard
Anderson
Stutz
Fiat
Rock Falls
Westcott
Cunningham
Doble Steam
Lenox
Peerless
Case
Moon



WARNER-LENZ

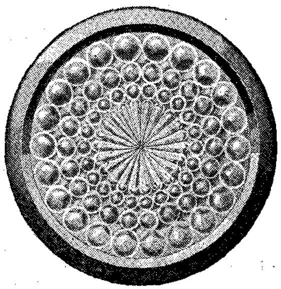
This is A. P. Warner, of the Warner Auto-Meter Fame, and Inventor of the Magnetic Speedometer

$3.50 to $5.00 Per Set, According to Size

West of Rockies 25c Per Pair Extra

Canadian Prices, $4.50 to $6.50

(266)



THE WARNER-LENZ COMPANY, 925 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago

YOUR Red Cross is an all-American, largely volunteer organization, authorized by Congress, headed by President Wilson, audited by the War Department, enthusiastically approved by your Army, your Navy, and your Allies.

The work covers both military and civilian relief in every war-torn Allied country and full reports of all expenditures are continually being published, or are available through the Chapters.

It stands beside our boys in training here or "over there."

'It watches beside the pillows of battle-broken men, and offers rest and sympathy to war-torn fighters on brief respite from the front.

It carries food and clothing to hungered mothers and little ones in ruined villages.

It helps rebuild the scattered pile of brick and stone they once called "Home."

It brings back to the hopeless mother's arms her long-lost child.

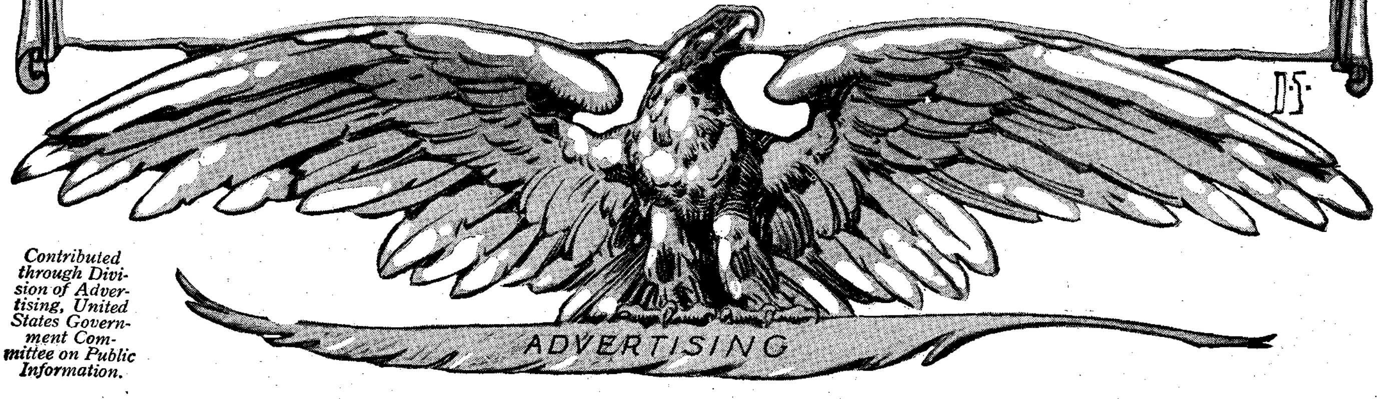
It helps care for the orphans of the men who died that civilization might live.

It helps care for the thousands that have fallen prey to dread tuberculosis.

It nobly represents in deeds of mercy, relief, and restoration the more than twenty million members that have made its great work possible.

Every cent of every dollar received for the Red Cross War Fund is spent for war relief. All administration costs, relief work for other than war purposes (such as the Halifax and Guatemala disasters) are taken care of out of membership dues, and the interest accruing from the banking of the War Fund has made available for war relief at least $1.02 for every $1 contributed.

This page contributed to the Winning of the War by
Firestone TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, Firestone Park, AKRON, OHIO



Contributed through Division of Advertising, United States Government Committee on Public Information.

to prejudice the Mexicans against the United States, playing upon old hatreds and creating new ones and, in the meantime, by their purchase of properties and of mines creating a situation that will constitute for us in the future a most difficult and dangerous problem.

The Germans can not understand why we do not take advantage of conditions in Mexico in order to conquer and hold that unfortunate country. They could not believe that we were actuated by a spirit of idealism and that we were patiently suffering much in order really to help Mexico. They could not believe that we were waiting in order to convince not only Mexico, but the other States of Central America and the great friendly republics of South America, that it was not our policy to use the dissensions and weakness of our neighbors to gain territory.

On one occasion before the war I and several other Ambassadors were dining with the Kaiser, and after dinner the conversation turned to the strange sights to be seen in America. One of the Ambassadors, I think it was Cambon, said that he had seen in America whole houses being moved along the roads, something of a novelty to European eyes, where the houses, constructed of brick and stone, can not be transported from place to place like our wooden-frame houses. The Emperor jokingly remarked: "Yes, I am sure that the Americans are moving their houses. They are moving them down oward the Mexican border."

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT TO THE FOLKS AT HOME

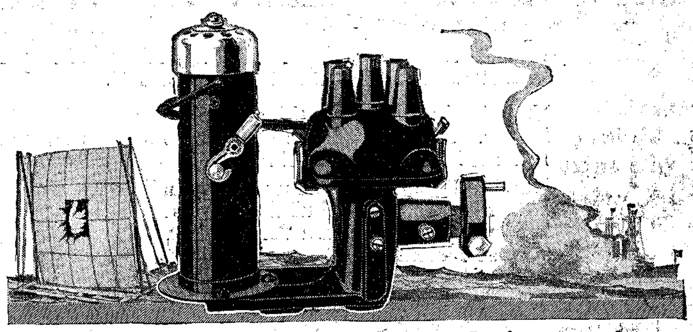
LITTLE did Lieut. Paul Remmel think when he wrote that letter to his uncle in Little Rock, Ark., from "A Dirty Little Town in France," that it would be read with absorbing interest from Connecticut to Nebraska. It appears to have given patriotic inspiration to some schoolgirls, a cause for sympathetic heartthrobs to a number of older women, while in a companion in the trenches it aroused emotions of quite a different character, for Remmel writes again to his uncle, saying:

"I called on a friend in his dugout the other day, and he told me that he had read my 'graphic story' in THE LITERARY DIGEST, and that he was ready to welcome any gas-attack."

A bit unkind, but the other emotions which his letter stirred must have quite compensated for the "kidding" of his friend, for he continues:

"I received thirty-one letters from people from Bridgeport, Conn., to Lincoln, Neb., saying that they had read my letter. Five of the letters had women's pictures in them, and two were from schoolgirls, saying they were making speeches on my letter in their school."

The Lieutenant has reason to feel flattered, and it is possible that the following letters from some of the boys with the 165th Infantry (the old 69th of New York) may inspire similar emotions among the folks at home. They are printed in morning and evening editions of the New York *World*, and are from the thick



Simple in Construction
Unfailing in Performance

ATWATER KENT
SCIENTIFIC IGNITION

Illustration Shows Type C. C. Magneto Replacement System

Easy Starting

YOUR Atwater Kent System supplies the same big, hot, perfectly synchronized spark at starting as at maximum speeds—thus greatly facilitating starting. Improved combustion saves gasoline; increased motor power reduces gear shifting and motor stalling.

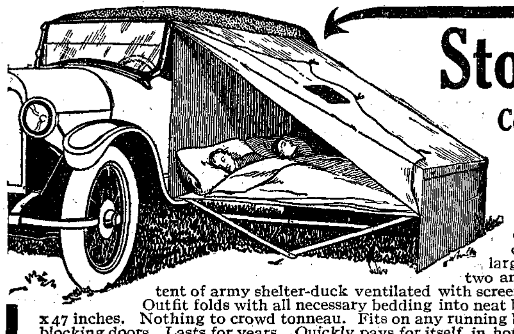
Atwater Kent Scientific Ignition will replace the magneto on your last season's car and give you additional thousands of miles of more satisfactory motor service—easily installed at moderate cost. There's a type of Atwater Kent Ignition for every car made.

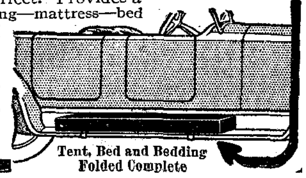
ATWATER KENT MFG. WORKS
Philadelphia

SEE YOUR DEALER OR WRITE TO 4939 STENTON AVENUE

SERVICE STAMPS 100 for 10¢
1, 2 or 3 Stars (state which) with Catalog of Cards and Novelties for Soldiers, Nurses, Etc. Dealers Wanted.
ERNEST DUDLEY CHASE, 290 Causeway St., Boston, Mass.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR SIMPLIFIED
By James C. Fernald, L.H.D.
A handy book for office or home which answers simply and practically all puzzling grammar questions. *By mail, 83 cents.*
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY NEW YORK



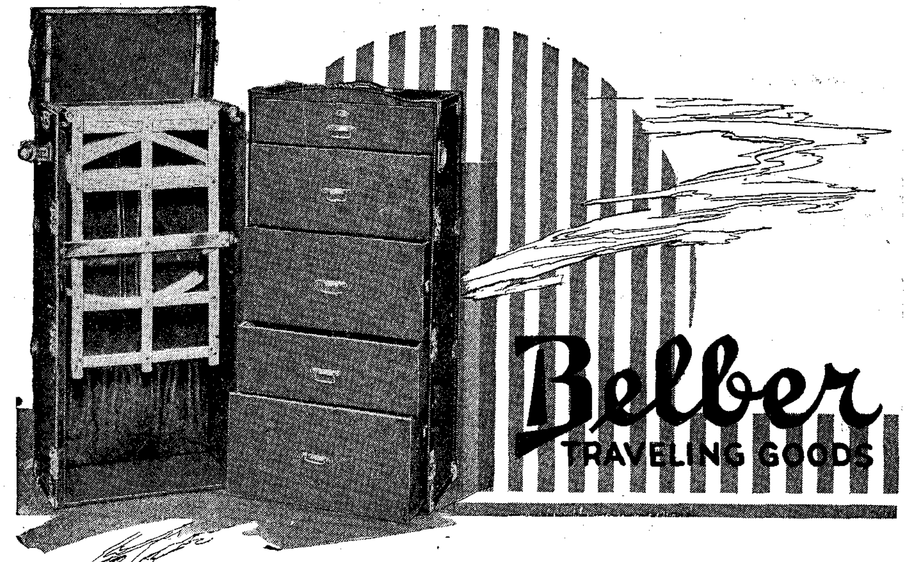


Stoll Auto Bed and Tent
Comfortable—Convenient—Compact

AVOID crowded hotels, stuffy rooms and profiteering landlords. Live in comfort en route. The Stoll Auto Bed has many exclusive patented features. It's like sleeping at home. Simple, compact, practical and mechanically perfect. Provides a complete spring—mattress—bed large enough for two and waterproof tent of army shelter-duck ventilated with screened windows. Outfit folds with all necessary bedding into neat bundle 6½ x 8 x 47 inches. Nothing to crowd tonneau. Fits on any running board without blocking doors. Lasts for years. Quickly pays for itself in hotel bills saved. Write for illustrated booklet and prices. **DEALERS! Write today for our unusually attractive proposition.**

STOLL MFG. CO., 3239 Walnut Street, DENVER, COLO.

Tent, Bed and Bedding Folded Complete



You Don't Pack a Belber Wardrobe

You simply place your things away in convenient drawer or hanger. At the journey's end you find them fresh and neat. It is the last word in travel luxury.

Number 867 pictured above is unusually attractive. To the Belber skill of trunk building has been added the leather-like beauty and service of Du Pont Fabrikoid, Craftsman Quality, and the combined guarantee of these quality marks:

Belber Traveling Goods + Du Pont Fabrikoid
Outwear Travel Craftsman Quality

This trunk is made of finest three ply veneer covered with Du Pont Fabrikoid, Craftsman Quality, in beautiful moorish brown. The edges are bound with heavy fibre, reinforced with solid steel trimmings. A turn of the lock and the automatic Belber Boltless Interlocker securely fastens the trunk in three places. Handsomely lined and fitted throughout with every travel comfort.

45 inches high. 22 inches wide. 23⅛ inches deep. **Price, $85.00**

Other sturdy styles from $25.00 to $300.00

Sold by representative dealers everywhere.

Brochure upon request.

The Belber Trunk & Bag Co.
Kensington, Philadelphia, Penna.

An Accident is liable to happen to anyone—perhaps your dearest friend. Preparedness—*knowing what to do till the doctor comes*—may save the life of that friend. Get **"Emergency Notes,"** Dr. Butler's book, and *be prepared.* Cloth, 50 cents postpaid, from FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York

LONG LIFE and How to Attain It, by Pearce Kintzing, M.D. A practical, readable book on how to preserve health, avoid disease, and prolong life. 12mo, cloth, 285 pp. $1.00 net; $1.12 postpaid.
FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., 354-60 4th Ave., N.Y.

Help Stop The Rat Waste

Two Hundred Million Dollars Wasted Annually by Rats

These startling figures are furnished by the Chief of the U. S. Biological Survey. It is your duty to help stop what is at once a tremendous national waste, a filthy disease spreader and a public pest. Don't wait until the rats become a nuisance in your home or farm. It is easy to do your bit to reduce this waste now.

Rat Bis-Kit

—can be obtained at any drug or general store. It provides the cleanest, quickest and easiest way to get rid of rats. A very attractive bait—rats eat it greedily—and die outdoors. 25c and 35c a package. Get some and try it today. Special paraffined paper packing surrounds both box and biscuits.

THE RAT BISCUIT COMPANY
Springfield, Ohio, U. S. A.

Kill roaches, etc., with Rat Bis-Kit Paste. In tubes, 25c.

of the fight in France. Capt. James A. McKenna, Jr., writes to his father of the snappy work of the Americans under fire. McKenna is a lawyer and a former Harvard oarsman. His brother William is adjutant of the same regiment. On Good Friday Captain McKenna wrote:

> DEAR POP: To begin with, you will be pleased to know that my company was the first in this organization to go into the trenches. We had a little scrap and two wounded before the rest of the companies followed. That is not a very important matter, but it gave me a great deal of satisfaction to be sent in first, and I know it will please you. Since the first tea-party we have had many little arguments, and altho I can not say that any of us love the music of the shells, I can assure you that we are always ready for more. I can truly say that all my men are veterans now; they have stood the test of every kind of fire and their courage has been remarkable. In my company twelve men have been awarded the French War-Cross for conspicuous bravery in action, and I am absolutely sure that the only reason every man is not wearing the cross is because not every one gets the chance to do the heroic.
>
> And then, too, some of the finest deeds pass unnoticed. One of my Lieutenants, for instance, did as fine a bit of work as I have ever seen, but I could not ask for the cross for him, because I'd have to ask for it for every man I have. This Lieutenant took a lot of men through a terrible shell-fire without any one getting a scratch and without overlooking a single part of the job I sent him out on. It was a rare exhibition of steel nerve, with shells crashing all around, but it was just such a thing as we see every day. We all look upon the decorations as fine things, but every one knows that, altho it takes a good man to get one, it also takes a lot of luck, and many of the men who deserve the cross are hidden away among their fellows—but their turn will come.
>
> One of my men who got the cross did a fine piece of work. During some night-fighting he carried in from No Man's Land a wounded French soldier at the risk of his own life. His work was particularly good because he need not have taken the chance, and when he did go out he went into a stretch of territory which was being swept by machine guns, grenades, and artillery.
>
> Many of our men have rescued wounded French. One big red-haired fellow named Ryan brought in three—two Americans and a Frenchman.
>
> With things of that sort happening daily the greatest feeling in the world has sprung up between the French and Americans, and the French are loud in their praise of our men. The most remarkable thing of all the fighting is that every American outfit goes into the first fight with the cool courage of veterans, and every day there is recorded a fresh instance of Yankee pluck—that is not newspaper talk, but cold fact. The Americans are really wonderful fighters; they are always doing the unexpected, always doing what the book says can not be done, always springing, quick-thinking, quick-shooting, and slam-bang fighting. If we get half a chance, and if the folks in America keep the supplies and the men coming over in load after load, we will beat the Germans as sure as fate—not in a minute, but in the long run, where straight gameness is the issue.

Some of our Irish friends in New York

FEDERAL TIRES

DOUBLE CABLE BASE

Now—Tire Improvements on Par With Newest Cars!

YOU buy the latest improved motor cars—different designs—better engines!

Were tires perfect? Could no improvements be made?

Federal's answer is their *exclusive* Double-Cable-Base feature.

If tires are only armored against attacks of the road, they are only *partially* equipped to resist wear.

Federal's Double-Cable-Base construction prevents undue *inside* wear against the rim—at the same time making it possible to get *more* service outside against the road.

Four unstretchable twisted steel cables anchor the Federal tire so *correctly* and *securely* to the rim that the longest, hardest use cannot make it shift.

This keeps the toe of the bead from tube-pinching; prevents rim-cutting and blow-outs just above rim, and absolutely insures the tire cannot blow off the rim.

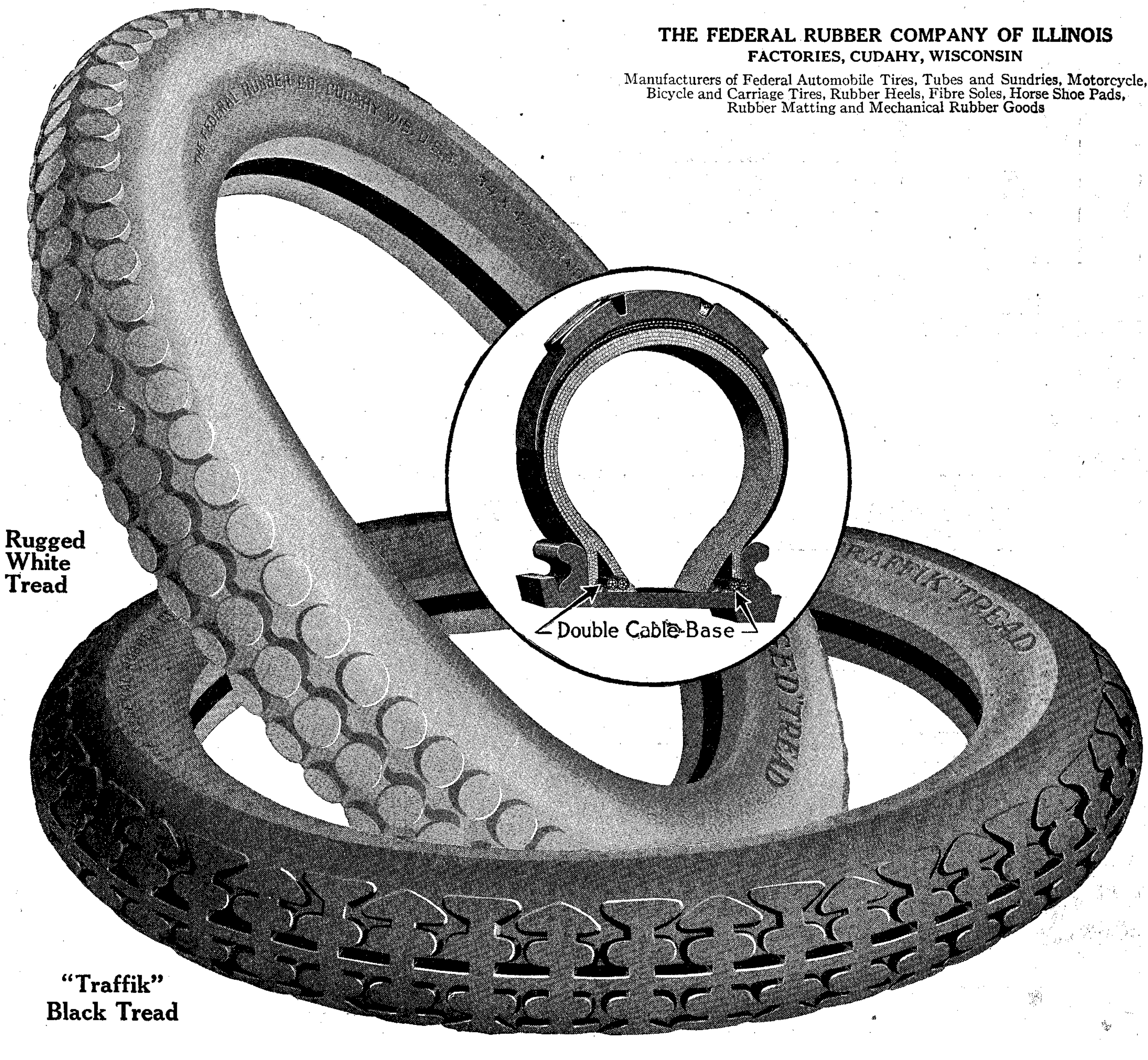
Also, the low, flexible bead filler heel yields with every motion, relieving the inside walls from excess strain and preventing fabric separation.

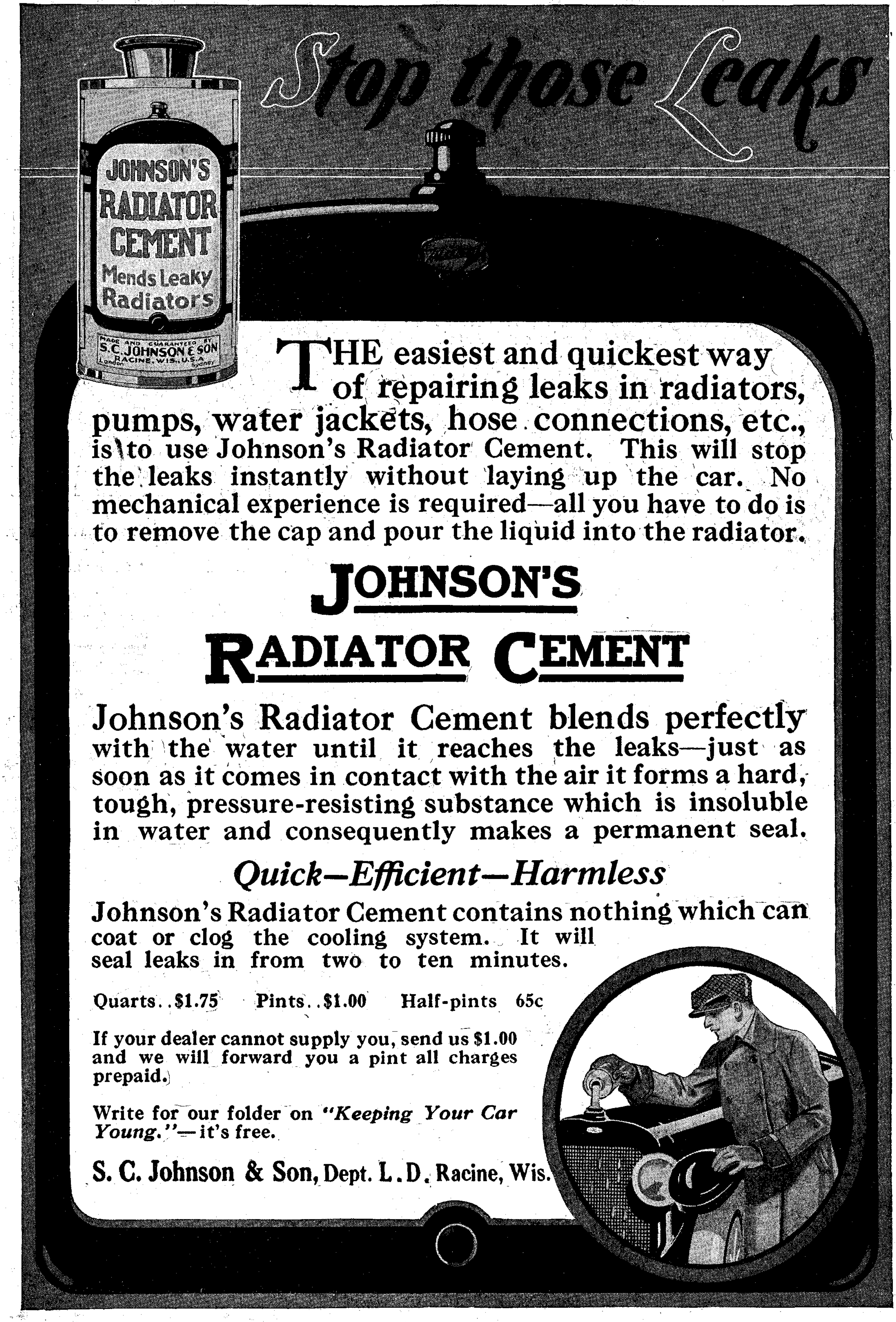
Any Federal dealer will explain these tire improvements in our white Rugged Tread and black "Traffik" Tread, both strong, effective, non-skid tires.

Also our perfected Cord tire with black non-skid tread and Double-Cable-Base.

Get Federal tires and save money.

THE FEDERAL RUBBER COMPANY OF ILLINOIS
FACTORIES, CUDAHY, WISCONSIN
Manufacturers of Federal Automobile Tires, Tubes and Sundries, Motorcycle, Bicycle and Carriage Tires, Rubber Heels, Fibre Soles, Horse Shoe Pads, Rubber Matting and Mechanical Rubber Goods




Stop those Leaks
JOHNSON'S
RADIATOR
CEMENT
Mends Leaky
Radiators
MADE AND GUARANTEED BY
S.C. JOHNSON & SON
RACINE, WIS., U.S.A.
London Sydney

THE easiest and quickest way of repairing leaks in radiators, pumps, water jackets, hose connections, etc., is to use Johnson's Radiator Cement. This will stop the leaks instantly without laying up the car. No mechanical experience is required—all you have to do is to remove the cap and pour the liquid into the radiator.

JOHNSON'S RADIATOR CEMENT

Johnson's Radiator Cement blends perfectly with the water until it reaches the leaks—just as soon as it comes in contact with the air it forms a hard, tough, pressure-resisting substance which is insoluble in water and consequently makes a permanent seal.

Quick—Efficient—Harmless

Johnson's Radiator Cement contains nothing which can coat or clog the cooling system. It will seal leaks in from two to ten minutes.

Quarts..$1.75 Pints..$1.00 Half-pints 65c

If your dealer cannot supply you, send us $1.00 and we will forward you a pint all charges prepaid.

Write for our folder on "*Keeping Your Car Young.*"—it's free.

S. C. Johnson & Son, Dept. L. D. Racine, Wis.

will be glad to know that altho we have our share of killed and wounded, we have more than our share of crosses for bravery in action. My company has twelve and in the regiment to date there are sixty-eight. The Colonel was given one, and when I asked him why, he replied: "That is because I have such a good regiment." The old outfit is beating its Civil-War record. You know what that means, and you may pass the good word to the Friendly Sons.

In another letter the Captain writes that he has seen certain incidents in print for which he can vouch, and which he says he will recount, feeling sure that coming from him they will be believed, and asking that the gospel of confidence be spread, for, he says: "Surely the American soldier in France is worthy of confidence." He writes, with the preface that, of course, he will not mention names, dates, places, or organizations:

One incident: I saw a German shell hit a place in which there were several men. The explosion was like all the rest, but not a sign of confusion among my men. Soon the shelling passed that point, but not until it had passed did the men who were hit have a word to say, and when the first man spoke all he said was: "Boys, I think I'm wounded." I'll never forget that piece of calm Irish grit—wonderful. That fellow was painfully wounded, but he never groaned—not a sound. You will be glad to know he will recover.

Another day, while a group of men were out on a patrol, they were shelled by what we call the "Dolly Sisters." The men had never been fired at before in their lives, and you can not imagine what an experience it was, but they kept cool, never dreamed of retiring, but just obeyed orders as tho they were moving over a parade-ground on practise attack. They went through the fire, accomplished their mission, came back in perfect order and not a man wounded. That was another case of sheer courage.

I saw one of the shells land where a man had been just an instant before, and as the lumps shot upward I said to myself: "Too bad—that's your finish." But it was not, for my man was using his head, and will use it again and again before the Germans get him.

An incident you have read about occurred recently while a party of five were out in No Man's Land between the lines. They bumped into nine Germans at about 4 A.M. By all the rules of war they should have retired. But they did not mind a little handicap of about two to one. They just sailed in, shot up the Germans, took two live prisoners, and did not receive a wound. Not so bad.

And just for variety: on the same night when the Germans put over a raid, a lot of Americans, instead of retiring from damaged trenches, which the German artillery had pounded pretty hard, stayed right there and plastered the onrushing enemy with a lot of beautifully placed rifle-, machine- and automatic gun-shots, which littered the ground with Germans and chased them back in disorder.

These instances are not news to you, but I recount them to illustrate the type of man America has sent here, not in any one regiment, but in all—and to assure you all that you can depend upon us if you just feed us with supplies. Have no fear, dad, for if my turn or Billy's comes to take the trip, you need not apologize for the manner of our going. We will give our best, and the count will not be against us—if the Germans get us, they must pay the bill in men, either to us or our pals. That is as it should be.

The candies and the New York *World* continue to keep me in touch with things at home, and I hope they will not cease. Aside from them I ask for nothing save that once in a while you send me a tube of tooth-paste and a packet of bouillon-cubes. The tooth-paste is my only luxury and the bouillon-cubes are a wonderful help on bad days; usually the food is great, but when a cog slips and the stuff is below grade, or when we get in late after a bad day, a cup of hot water with a bouillon-cube to give it a little taste and a good hunk of bread means more to us than a meal at Delmonico's means to any one in New York. Do not send quantities of anything, but try to send a little often. Mails are fairly good and things spoil if we keep them long, so we like little packets—in tin when possible—to arrive frequently.

RED-CROSS WORK OF REPATRIATION IN WAR-STRICKEN FRANCE

A PHASE of Red-Cross work in France of which little is known here—because there is so much to tell of the horrors of the war—is the repatriation of the women and children and old men who are returning to their homes from back of the German lines. In a letter from "Somewhere in France" which is printed in the Detroit *Free Press*, Irving Clark, of Grand Rapids, Mich., writes to a friend in Ann Arbor:

You know I was sent down here to assist in receiving the French repatriates from French territory back of the German lines, who are being sent back now by the Germans, so they won't be eating German food. They are mostly old people and women and children. We helped to receive one convoy of four hundred in an adjoining department, the Nantes-Pyrenées, for which also I am the Red-Cross delegate.

We shipped one hundred tons of coal there for these people, and it arrived the day before they did. If you could see the women and children who live there, carrying heavy loads of wood on their backs from a forest two miles away, you would appreciate how welcome this American fuel was. We had a half-ton for each family and distributed it by means of cards, on which was printed, "Gift of the American Red Cross." We had a big supply of clothing on hand, too, and when they arrived in the station we had hot drinks served. Have also organized vegetable-gardens in which they can work, the Red Cross providing the tools and seed.

Our great effort, however, is to get them established in decent lodgings, where they can lead a normal, family life. Just now I am preparing to receive a convoy here. The French committee with which I co-operate is hunting up lodgings. The local government will pay the first month's rent, and my job is to get the furniture. Am having the necessary things made here, and we will sell them on small monthly payments at 75 per cent. of their cost.

We give to those who can not pay, and through the French authorities at Evian, who examine these people when they come through, we know who can pay and who can not. Am having beds made with folding legs and headpiece, so as to be easily transported to their homes after the war. We provide beds and bedding, kitchen-

TRAUB DECORATED WEDDING RINGS
TRAUB DECORATED WEDDING RINGS

The sweetest story ever told is the romance of the wedding ring—the quaint tradition of the marriage customs through the dim and dusty centuries.

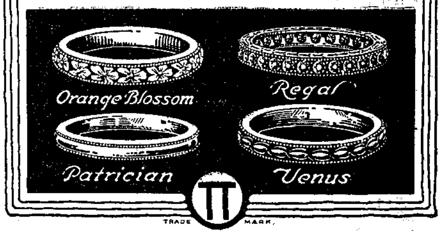
"Wedding Ring Sentiment" is the title of a fascinating little brochure which traces the history of the wedding ring from the original circlet worn by the women of ancient Egypt clear down to the *Traub Decorated Wedding Rings* which are the vogue of today.

WEDDING RING SENTIMENT

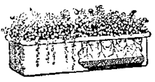
Traub Decorated Wedding Rings, decreed by smart society everywhere, are sold only through exclusive jewelers in five exquisite patterns: the *Orange Blossom*, the *Venus*, the *Patrician*, the *Lafayette (Military)* and the *Regal*, either plain or richly set with diamonds.

For your copy of "Wedding Ring Sentiment" simply address

THE TRAUB MFG. COMPANY
864-878 Woodward Ave. Detroit, Mich.



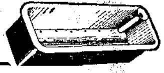
SAVO FLOWER BOX



For Windows, Porches, Sun Parlors, etc.

Supplies just the amount of air and water necessary when and where needed. No surface water. Used indoors or outdoors—keeps flowers healthy and beautiful the year round.

Self-watering Sub-irrigating **Leak Proof—Rust Proof**



Six sizes—aluminum or dark green finish. Ask your dealer or write for Free catalog.

Savo Mfg. Co., Dept. L, 39 S. LaSalle St., Chicago

WENDELL PHILLIPS THE AGITATOR
Appreciative Biography by Dr. Martyn
12mo, cloth. $1.50.
Funk & Wagnalls Company - New York

You could dip this house in water

Renew and decorate masonry exteriors—stucco, concrete or brick—with the liquid cement-coating, Trus-Con Stone-Tex. Formulated **specifically** for masonry surfaces; becomes an inseparable part of the wall, sealing all pores and filling hair-cracks. Unlike paints, it dampproofs, as well as beautifies. Therefore, cannot chip, flake or peel off.

Furnished in many pleasing colors. Applied to new or old walls. One of the famous Trus-Con waterproofing and dampproofing products—sufficient assurance of quality.

If your brick, stucco, or cement building is disfigured, or damp and unsanitary, use Stone-Tex. Write for information, telling your needs.

THE TRUSCON LABORATORIES
136 Truscon Building, Detroit, Mich.
We specialize in unusual paint requirements. Write for advice.

Renew Masonry Walls With STONE TEX

The Old-Time Frenchman

used to smoke his tobacco in an elaborate boxwood contrivance. How it must have gurgled and wheezed—how difficult to clean—how uselessly expensive! Compare it to the Wellington and you get a new idea of what we mean by *real* pipe comfort.

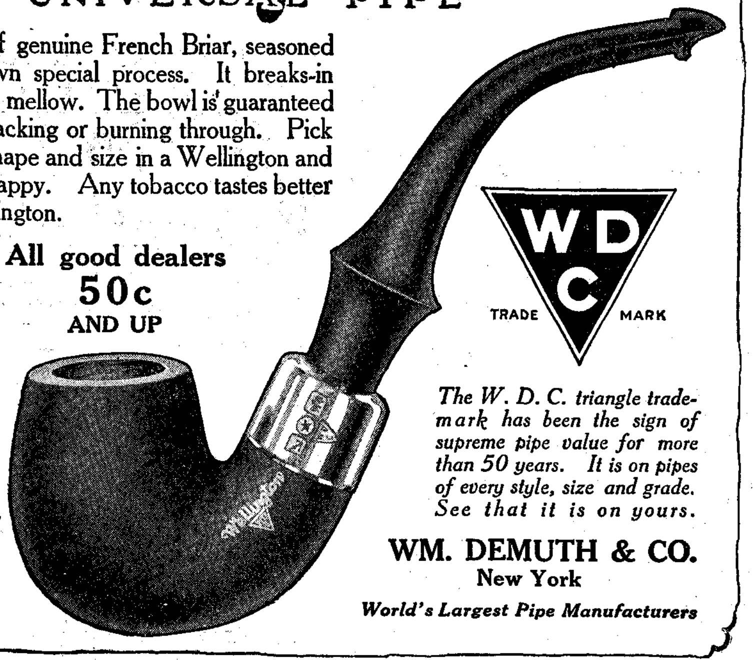
The Wellington will not wheeze or bubble. The "well" catches the moisture and keeps the tobacco sweet and clean. The smoke comes cool and dry—and the upward bore of the bit directs it *away* from the tongue.

Wellington

THE UNIVERSAL PIPE

is made of genuine French Briar, seasoned by our own special process. It breaks-in sweet and mellow. The bowl is guaranteed against cracking or burning through. Pick up your shape and size in a Wellington and be pipe happy. Any tobacco tastes better in a Wellington.

All good dealers
50c
AND UP



W D C
TRADE MARK

The W. D. C. triangle trade-mark has been the sign of supreme pipe value for more than 50 years. It is on pipes of every style, size and grade. See that it is on yours.

WM. DEMUTH & CO.
New York
World's Largest Pipe Manufacturers

YOUNG'S An authoritative and invaluable volume for the preacher, teacher, or student. Makes you your own commentator of the Bible without a knowledge of Hebrew or Greek. Proper names alphabetically arranged. Latest information on archeology, etc. 311,000 references and 30,000 New Testament readings. 4to, 1,244 pp., $6.00; Half Morocco, $10.00; Full Morocco, $12.00. Patent Thumb-Index, 75 cents extra. Light India Paper Edition, Flexible Morocco Binding, $16.00. Average carriage charges, 36c

ANALYTICAL CONCORDANCE

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354 Fourth Ave., New York

GOOD ENGLISH IN A NUT-SHELL

"A Working Grammar" gives you exactly what you want to know in a hurry, concisely and authoritatively. By J. C. Fernald, L.H. D., Assoc. Ed. Standard Dictionary.

Just issued. 12mo, cloth, $1.50 net; by mail $1.62.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK

Striking Books by Sir John Foster Fraser

Sir John Foster Fraser, the man who has toured the world studying the fascinating and unusual sides of many countries, and is now on a lecture tour in this country, has given us some of the most thrilling and enlightening travel-stories published. Here are some of this genial globe-trotter's extraordinary books.

RUSSIA OF TO-DAY

A most interesting narrative which shows Russia from the inside. It describes the developments resulting from the war, and the probable future of Russia when the war is over. Russian commerce and trade opportunities, the spirit and character of the people, and the other phases which give an intimate understanding of the nation, are vividly described. "If you want to know all about Russia, read this book," says the *Chicago Tribune.*

Cloth bound, Illustrated, $1.50; by mail, $1.62

THE AMAZING ARGENTINE

Argentina, the land to which the world is now looking for much of its food, is here described in all her phases. Her people, her industries, her food supplies, her amazing progress and wonderful future, are all portrayed with the accuracy and fascination of one who knows his subject intimately from personal contact.

Cloth bound, Illustrated, $1.50; by mail, $1.62

PANAMA AND WHAT IT MEANS

A stirring and authoritative work on the greatest engineering feat of modern times, the building of the Panama Canal. The author describes in graphic language the transformation in sanitary, social, and political conditions since the American occupation. Probable changes that will be effected in the Pacific and the Far East are also ably discussed.

Cloth bound, Illustrated, $1.75; by mail, $1.87

THE CONQUERING JEW

The author went around the world—and then wrote this book about the Jews in America, France, England, Russia, Germany, China, South America, etc. He describes the remarkable case of this race, resident in every country, active in its social and business life, adopting its language and even nationality, and yet remaining a distinct nation.

Cloth bound, $1.50; by mail, $1.62

Get These Books at Your Bookstore, or Direct from

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

tables, buffets, chairs, and stoves. This plan of selling furniture has been tried over a period of two years by the English Society of Friends, at Troyes, and has been found thoroughly practical and satisfactory. I spent a week there studying their methods before coming down here.

The prefect of this department has appointed me to the official departmental commission for relief of refugees, and I am also a member of the semiofficial voluntary committee engaged in the same work, and composed largely of wealthy refugees from Reims, Soissons, etc. Thus I am working in close cooperation with all French relief agencies, and incidentally it shows the confidence of French officers and individuals in the Red Cross. It was in response to a direct request from the French Minister of the Interior that we decided to concentrate our efforts on aiding these repatriates, who are now arriving daily from Germany at the rate of 7,000 a week. Yesterday I received from our office in Paris a letter saying we had in stock a large quantity of figs, which should be eaten up before summer, so I immediately sent in an order for my two departments, and will distribute them among the repatriates here. With sugar as scarce as it is, the figs will "hit the spot."

Those in America who have given freely to Red-Cross funds will be interested in knowing how much good work their money is accomplishing "over there." "I am glad I can honestly say that I think money was never put to a better purpose," writes Clark, who says:

The simple fact of the presence of a Red-Cross delegate in a community stimulates official and private effort, and perhaps that is the greatest service we render. My relations with the French are very pleasant, and it is most interesting to come into intimate contact with their daily life, and an unusual privilege for a foreigner. Among other souvenirs I have collected in my work, I have a personal note from the Archbishop of Reims, Cardinal Luçon, thanking me for what we have done for the refugees from his diocese who are now at Lourdes, near here.

The French committee, with which I am working here, is excellent. It is careful not to impose on the generosity of the Red Cross. Before asking our assistance for the subcommittees in the various towns, it insists that they first make an effort to help themselves. Of course, this makes them more appreciative of our help, and it makes that help more effective. And I hope you realize that all this has an important bearing on the main business in hand—winning the war. When a soldier comes back from the front and finds that some one is taking a kindly, personal interest in his wife and children, when he finds they are being cared for, he is heartened and goes back to the trenches full of fight.

In coming through Germany many of the repatriates who arrived in Lourdes a few weeks ago had spent two nights and a day in stock cars—no heat, no blankets, not even straw, and no lights. Many had been sentenced to prison or been deprived of food for refusing to work for the Germans.

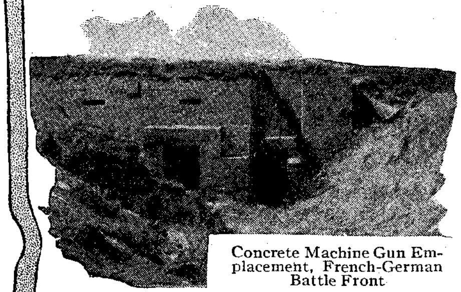
There Ain't No Such Man.—"He's a remarkable man."

"In what way?"

"He admits that the people running the war know more about it than he does."
—*Detroit Free Press.*

Concrete on the Firing Line

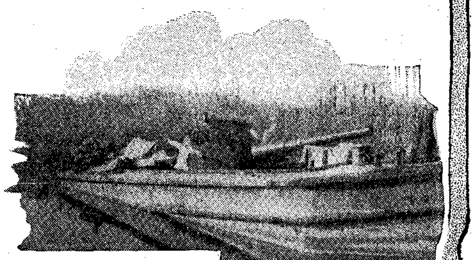
in France



Concrete Machine Gun Emplacement, French-German Battle Front

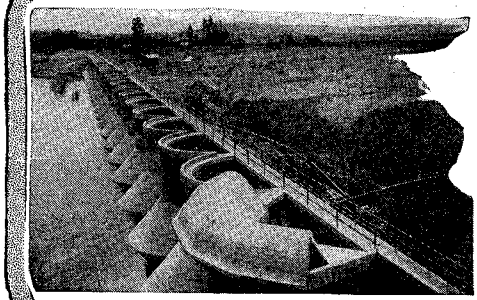
This is a war of steel and concrete—the former for destruction, the latter for conservation of men and resources. On the battle front in Europe concrete machine gun emplacements, concrete trenches, concrete gun foundations, concrete barges on which heavy naval guns are mounted, are doing their part to help hold back and beat the enemy.

in Italy



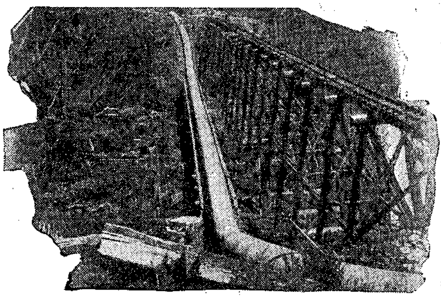
Italian Concrete Barge with Naval Gun on Piave River, Italian Battle Front

Everywhere in America

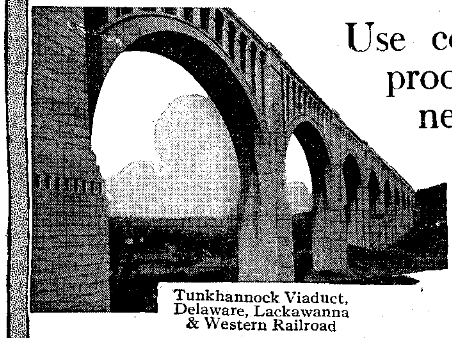


Multiple Arch Reinforced Concrete Dam near San Diego, Cal.

Concrete is backing up concrete on the firing line—in power plant and acqueduct, on farm and public highway, in warehouse and factory—it is increasing and conserving production and labor.



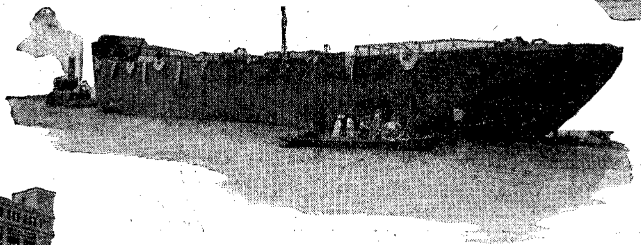
28-Mile Reinforced Concrete Pipe Line, Sooke Lake Acqueduct, Victoria, B. C.



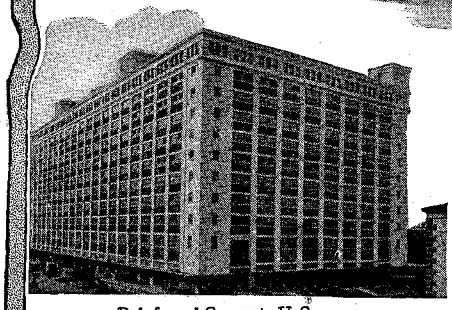
Tunkhannock Viaduct, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad

Use concrete because it is rotproof, ratproof, floodproof, fireproof—permanent. It makes for economy in ***production, conservation*** and ***transportation.*** It consumes nothing. It adds to the permanent wealth of the nation.

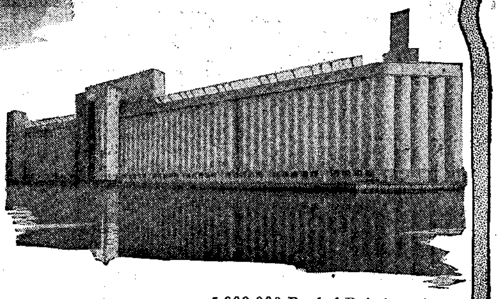
U. S. Army Truck Train on Concrete Road, "Somewhere in America"



7900-Ton Reinforced Concrete Cargo Steamship Faith, Largest Concrete Vessel Afloat



Reinforced Concrete U. S. Government Warehouse



5,000,000-Bushel Reinforced Concrete Grain Elevator

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

Offices at

ATLANTA
CHICAGO
DALLAS
DENVER
HELENA
INDIANAPOLIS
KANSAS CITY
MILWAUKEE
MINNEAPOLIS
NEW YORK
PARKERSBURG
PITTSBURGH
SALT LAKE CITY
SAN FRANCISCO
SEATTLE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

CONCRETE FOR PERMANENCE

ARE YOU A LIVE SALESMAN

WE ARE SELLING
BANKS
HOTELS
FACTORIES
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS
RAILROADS
AND THOUSANDS LARGE USERS

Jasmine Ink

OUR CLASS OF USERS

Railroads
Seaboard Air Line
Norfolk & Western
Atlantic Coast Line
The Virginian
Pittsburg & Lake Erie
Missouri Southern
Georgia Northern
Maryland & Pennsylvania
Birmingham & Northwestern
Warren, Johns. & Saline Riv.
Waycross & Western
Georgia & Florida Ry.
Central of Georgia Ry.
Savannah & Atlanta Ry.
New York City
Federal Reserve Bank
Chase National Bank
New York World
Home Insurance Co.
Review of Reviews
Harper & Bros.
Business Training Corp.
The Century Co.
Seaboard National Bank
E. Merrill Co., Pubr.
Standard Varnish Works
Metropolitan Magazine
Excelsior Savings Bank
Prince George Hotel
Butterick Publishing Co.
Pictorial Review Pub. Co.
Philadelphia, Pa.
30 Leading Banks, including Integrity
Title & Trust Co.
Robert Morris Trust Co.
Kensington Trust Co.
Fourth Street National Bank
Tenth National Bank
Quaker City National Bank
Richmond, Va.
24 Leading Banks
North Carolina
The Senate and the House of Representatives
260 Banks
Syracuse, N. Y.
150 Banks and Factories
Washington, D. C.
10 Leading Banks
The New Willard Hotel
Atlantic City, N. J.
5 Leading Banks
Hotel Chelsea
Birmingham, Ala.
5 Leading Banks
Metropolitan Hotel
Birmingham Water Works
New York State
5,000 Banks and Factories
Buffalo, N. Y.
Lafayette General Hospital
Market Bank
Emergency Bank
Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co.
Buffalo Evening News
South Carolina
219 Banks
Charleston, S. C.
Carolina Savings
Charleston Savings
First National
Germania Savings
Standard Portland Cement Co.
Atlanta, Ga.
Federal Reserve Bank
Atlanta State & Savings
Lowry National Bank
City of Atlanta
Atlanta Mutual Ins. Co.
Standard Oil Co.
Baltimore, Md.
National Bank of Commerce
Maryland Trust Co.
Baltimore Trust Co.
Merc. Trust & Deposit Co.
Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
Consol. Gas, E. L. & P. Co.
Md. & Penn. Railway
Norfolk, Va.
Norfolk Public Schools
All Banks
5 Railroads.

THE LETTERS BELOW TELL WHY

We Have Hundreds of Others

THE VIRGINIA NATIONAL BANK OF NORFOLK,

The United Dealers Buying Co. *Norfolk, Va., March 12.*
Norfolk, Va.

Gentlemen:—Please send us at your earliest convenience 12 quart bottles of Jasmine Blue-black Ink.

For your information will say that we have been using Jasmine for some time past and find it superior in every way to other inks we have used.

After thoroughly testing out Jasmine, we have decided to use it regularly in this bank, based strictly on its merits.

Yours very truly.
Hugh G. Whitehead, Cashier.

COPY OF LETTER FROM A LARGE WASHINGTON, D. C., BANK USING JASMINE INK.

Jasmine Ink Factory, *April 5th, 1918.*
Norfolk, Va.

Gentlemen:—A little while ago you sent us a half-dozen quarts of your Jasmine Permanent Blue-black Writing Fluid, and after having used it for some time we are very much pleased with it, as it is equally as good or better than —— Commercial fluid in its best days.

If you are sure that the stock you have on hand is in every way as good as the above mentioned shipment, we will ask that you send us by cheapest freight, ***2 dozen quarts for which we will promptly remit.*** *Yours very truly,*
——————, Vice-President.

They Wire for a Carload of Jasmine Inks

Los Angeles, Calif., March 4, 1918.
United Dealers Buying Company,
Norfolk, Va.

When can we expect car shipment? We must guarantee delivery on same. If car has not left, include ten cases each quarts, pints and half pints Purple Copying Ink. Please wire answer. *Abell & Co.*

OUR GUARANTEE

Guaranteed Quality—Ours is an unusual guarantee. We ship ink on order, allow customer to use a full quart to make a thorough test, and then, if you are not satisfied, simply return balance of Ink at our expense and the transaction is closed.

There can't be a fairer offer—and you can't buy better Ink than Jasmine. Think of the saving when you pay fair rather than fictitious prices. 12,000 large banks and factories, and 40 Railroads, have become steady customers after trying and testing Jasmine.

DISTRIBUTORS AND SALESMEN

Our proposition is a live one for progressive distributors and salesmen looking after an established trade and working up new business. Jasmine Ink is a repeater. Write at once for proposition. May be sold as a side line.

Jasmine Ink

OFFICE AND FACTORY - NORFOLK, VA.

WANTED AN IDEA! Think of some simple thing to patent. Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write for "Needed Inventions" and "How to Get Your Patent." RANDOLPH & CO., Dept. 171, Washington, D. C.

TYPEWRITERS
ALL MAKES. SAVE $25 TO $50
on rebuilt by the well-known "Young Process." Sold for low cash—installment or rented. Rental applies on purchase price. Write for full details and guarantee. Free trial. Young Typewriter Co., Dept. 640, Chicago

$3 Down and $3.00 a Month Brings You the
American Adding and Multiplying Machine

Price $44.50—purchased by U. S. Government, Standard Oil Co., etc. Guaranteed by American Can Co., and used in its 51 factories. Adds, subtracts, multiplies, divides. Multiplies fast—much faster than machines costing many times its price. Keyboard insures greater accuracy than any other known.

Write! Send at once for our offer and free literature. Save time—trouble—money. Avoid mistakes. Write TODAY!

Typewriter and Adding Machine Division
AMERICAN CAN CO. 1235 Monroe Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

$44.50

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Force of Habit.—CAPTAIN—"Charge!"

RIBBON CLERK REGIMENT (in chorus)—"Just a moment, please. Name and address?"—*Pelican.*

Boys, Here's a New One.—FIANCÉE (at the phone)—"Then you won't be up to-night?"

HE—"No, dearest; the boys at the office are giving me a necktie shower."—*Boston Transcript.*

Fooling the Dog.—Mike O'Mara has got a new dog.

We asked Mike yesterday if it was a hunting-dog as it came up to us, and Mike in a low voice said:

"Don't talk so loud, he thinks he is."—*Lackawanna Journal.*

Cheerful Greeting.—The other day I went to a bakery shop in the West End. While I was waiting for my war-bread in 'came a man in khaki who had just returned from the front.

"Why, Lieutenant ——," said the bakeress, "are you back? I've been looking anxiously for you every day in the casualty list."—*St. Louis Star.*

Gardening Courtesies.—One morning Jorkins looked over his fence and said to his neighbor, Harkins:

"What are you burying in that hole?"

"Just replanting some of my seeds, that's all," was the answer.

"Seeds!" exclaimed Jorkins, angrily. "It looks more like one of my hens!"

"That's all right," said the other. "The seeds are inside."—*Harper's Magazine.*

With the Prunes.—"We've missed you for several mornings," remarked the blond typewriter to the thin boarder as he glided into the meatless-wheatless breakfast-table.

"Well, see if you can miss this one, Cutie," replied the conundrum-thrower. "Why is the English general, Sir Julian Byng, the hero of Cambrai, like Annette Kellermann, the swimmer?"

"One has made good in fights and the other in tights," suggested the bank-clerk with the red necktie.

"Won't do," answered the man who started the trouble. "Listen. Here's the answer: Because they were both made famous by the tanks."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

What Lo Was Fighting For.—John H. Mosier, attorney and oil man of Muskogee, Okla., was in Kansas City recently with a new Indian story. An Indian soldier, home on a furlough, was walking down the main street at Muskogee when a white man who knew him stopt him and said:

"Well, John, I see you have become a soldier."

"Yes, me soldier," replied the Indian.

"How do you like being a soldier, John?"

"No like-um."

"What's the matter?"

"Too much salute—not enough shoot."

"Of course you know what you are fighting for, John?"

"Yes, me know," answered the Indian.

"Well, what are you fighting for, John?"

"Make whole damn world Democratic party," answered the Indian.—*Kansas City Journal.*

Oh, You, "Dixie" Tune.—The Houston *Post* notes that "some Cincinnati feller is writing new words for 'Dixie.'" and it discourages him with—

"No use. Few people have ever learned the old words. It is the 'Dixie' tune that plays the wild with human emotions and makes a patriot want to yell and shoot holes through the enemy."

A Camouflage Grace.—LITTLE HARRY (after eating his meager ration of bread and margarine)—"Must I say grace, mama?"

MAMA—"Of course, darling."

LITTLE HARRY—"Well, you said God could read our thoughts, and if I say I'm thankful he'll know jolly well what a 'bominable little liar I am!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Crown Prince Called Down.—Some years before the war the German Crown Prince got a very neat call-down from Miss Bernice Willard, a Philadelphia girl. It was during the Emperor's regatta, and the two mentioned were sitting with others on the deck of a yacht. A whiff of smoke from the Prince's cigaret blowing into the young lady's face, a lieutenant near by remarked:

"Smoke withers flowers."

"It is no flower," said the prince, jocularly, "it is a thistle."

Miss Willard raised her eyes a trifle.

"In that case," she said, "I had better retire or I shall be devoured." The party saw the point.—*San Francisco Argonaut.*

A Proficient Instructor.—When father came home to dinner he observed a vacant chair at the table. "Where's the boy?" he asked, nodding to the chair.

"Harry is up-stairs," came in a tone of painful precision from the mother.

"I hope he is not sick."

There was an anxious pause. "No, he is not sick," continued the mother. "It grieves me to say, Richard, that our son, your son, has been heard swearing on the street. I heard him myself."

"Swearing!" exclaimed the father. "I'll teach him to swear!" And with that the angry parent started up-stairs in the dark. Half-way up he stumbled and came down with his chin on the top step.

When the confusion had subsided Harry's mother was heard saying from the hallway: "That will do, Richard, dear. You have given him enough for one lesson."—*Harper's Magazine.*

Depended on the Mule.—Speaking at a political gathering, Congressman Frederick W. Dallinger, of Massachusetts, referred to the many amusing incidents of the schoolrooms, and related a little incident along that line.

A teacher in a public school was instructing a youthful class in English when she paused and turned to a small boy named Jimmy Brown.

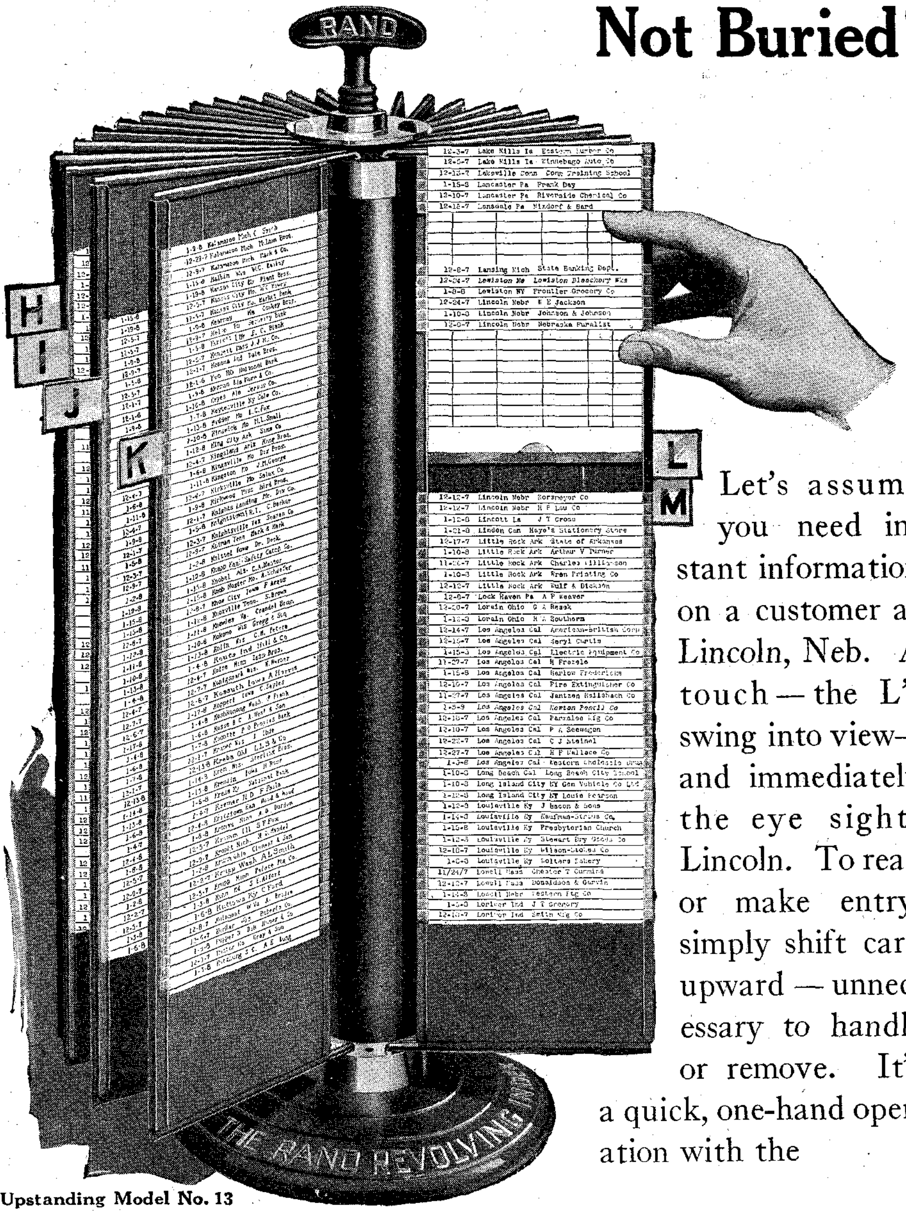
"James," said she, "write on the board, 'Richard can ride the mule if he wants to.'"

This Jimmy proceeded to do to the satisfaction of all concerned.

"Now, then," continued the teacher when Jimmy had returned to his place, "can you find a better form for that sentence?"

"Yes, ma'am," was the prompt response of Jimmy. "'Richard can ride the mule if the mule wants him to.'"—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

Every Card Record At a Glance—
Not Buried!



Let's assume you need instant information on a customer at Lincoln, Neb. A touch—the L's swing into view—and immediately the eye sights Lincoln. To read or make entry, simply shift card upward—unnecessary to handle or remove. It's a quick, one-hand operation with the

Upstanding Model No. 13

RAND Card Record Machine

Your old-fashioned card file requires two hands—is ten times slower and inaccurate. You'd hunt for L file—and then fumble hundreds of finger-dirtied guides and cards. Card must be removed for reading or writing—often mis-filed when replacing.

The Rand has seven distinct, transparent color signals for classifying information. Cards instantly removed, replaced or added without disturbing arrangement—expansion unlimited and misfiling impossible. Only visible index for your present cards, without information being re-written.

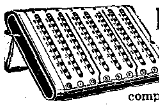
Used by small and large concerns—in every department. If seeking 100% efficiency in handling records, check on coupon items of interest—we'll send illustrated catalog free.

THE RAND COMPANY
214 Rand Building
North Tonawanda, N. Y.
Originators and Patentees of Visible Indexes

THE RAND COMPANY
214 Rand Building, North Tonawanda, N.Y.
Explain without obligation how we can save time and money by using a Rand for work checked.

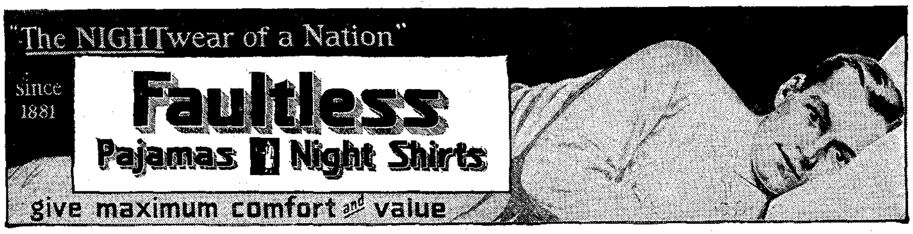
__Credit Authorization
__*Sales Records*
__Correspondence System
__Employees' Records
__Purchase Records
__*Perpetual Inventory*
__Mfg. Statistics
__Follow-up System

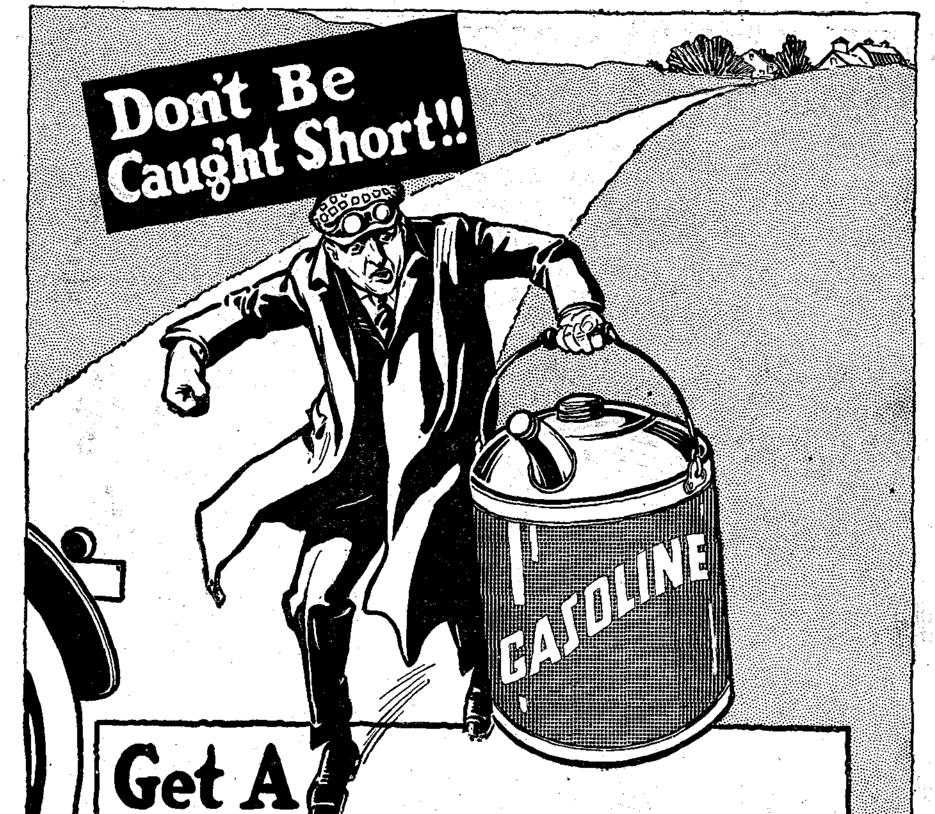
Business ....
Name ....
Address ....



New Automatic Adder $2.50
Makes adding easy for anyone. It's accurate, quick, durable and easily operated. Capacity 999,999.99. Saves time, brain work, and eliminates errors. Thousands of pleased owners. Guaranteed one year. Delivered, complete, $2.50. Order yours today. Agents wanted.
J. H. BASSETT & CO., Dept. 79, 5921 INDIANA AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL.

THE RIGHT WORD IN THE RIGHT PLACE
English Synonyms, Antonyms and Prepositions, by James C. Fernald, L.H.D., shows how to command it. Contains 8,000 discriminated Synonyms and nearly 4,000 Antonyms. Cloth, 724 pp. $1.50 net; postage, 12c. Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-60 Fourth Ave., N. Y.


"The NIGHTwear of a Nation"
since 1881
Faultless
Pajamas Night Shirts
give maximum comfort and value



Get A Longer Run For Your Money

Just a little more fuel—and you'd have made it. *But* that "little more" was lacking and you were stuck. The

New STROMBERG Carburetor

—goes further than supplying that "little more" gas. It leaves a lot *after* the amount you *now* use is consumed. It insures the longest run for your fuel money—most miles per gallon. Saves money on every mile your car covers—savings that are too important to be overlooked by *any* motorist.

We want to show you—in our *free* literature—figure facts that *prove* your car can be operated for *less money* than it's now costing. Write for it today. Give name—model and year of your car.

STROMBERG MOTOR DEVICES COMPANY
64 East 25th Street Dept. 513 CHICAGO

New STROMBERG Does it!
CARBURETOR

Making Young America Fit

Show *your* boy how to develop his body—how to make it lithe, strong, symmetrical; how to fit himself better for his sports, his chores, his work later on; how to profit by his exercise physically, mentally, morally. Give him this little book to guide him.

HOME GYMNASTICS
According to the Ling System

by Dr. Anders Wide, Director of the Gymnastic Orthopedic Institute in Stockholm. He describes and explains how to put in practice, in the home, without apparatus, the famous Swedish system that has been nationally accepted all over Europe. Packed with value for every boy—and just as truly for every man, woman and girl who wants to keep naturally strong and well.

Cloth bound, illustrated. By mail, 54 cents.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York

YOU CAN BE A Good Talker

You can train yourself to be a winning conversationalist, a successful sales talker, a good story teller, a pleasing public speaker, if you will learn the cardinal principles of speaking. They are presented simply and clearly in

TALKS ON TALKING

By Grenville Kleiser. 19 chapters explaining every angle of the art of talking, with the help of which you can develop the ability to *talk to win.* "Men and women who wish to be entertaining and effective conversationalists and public speakers will find helpful instruction in 'Talks on Talking,'" says the *N. Y. Times.*

Cloth bound; 75 cents net; by mail, 83 cents

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

The ROSE BOOK

THE ROSE BOOK
THOMAS

The most beautiful book published on the subject of Roses and Rose-growing. Illustrated with over 70 full-page plates in color and half-tone.

A beautiful all-year-round guide for the lover or grower of Roses. By H. H. Thomas, assisted by Mr. Walter Easlea.

How to Plant—How to Care For—How to Perfect
Various Types of Roses

Rose gardens in general—situation—soil—planting—pruning—budding—layering—grafting—seed—cuttings—manures for Roses—diseases and insect pests—Roses for the greenhouse—Rose hedges—Roses for walls—Roses for fences, arches, pillars, etc.—Rose-growing for exhibition—feeding Roses—training—planting—staking—Roses from seed—top dressing—transplanting—list of varieties for various purposes, etc.

Price $2.00 net; by mail, $2.16

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

CURRENT EVENTS

THE WAR

THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE

May 1.—London reports that tremendous artillery-fire is resumed all along the battle-front in Flanders. A powerful German attack is hurled against the Americans who occupy a short sector west of Villers-Bretonneux. The attack was repulsed, the Germans leaving many dead in front of the American line. The American loss was reported to be "rather severe."

The French report artillery actions in the Villers-Bretonneux region, on both banks of the Avre, and in the region north of Montdidier.

May 2.—The official British report states that enemy artillery was active in the Villers-Bretonneux, Arras, Lens, and St. Venant sectors. A German raid near Hébuterne was repulsed.

The French report an appreciable advance in Hangard Wood and local operations that enabled them to occupy Baune Wood. Thirty prisoners, including one officer, and five machine guns were captured. A number of raids by the French were made near Le Monchel, resulting in taking twenty prisoners.

May 3.—London dispatches state that the French in a brilliant offensive take important positions between Hailles and Castel at the point of the Somme salient, where the Germans had approached nearest to Amiens. The Americans are believed to be holding the sector between Hangard and Hailles.

The official British report states that, cooperating with the French, the British take prisoners in local fighting south of Villers-Bretonneux. Successful raids were made south of Arras and east of St. Venant. Prisoners and guns were captured. Artillery activity during the night is reported between Givenchy and the Forest de Nieppe, in the neighborhood of Locre and south of Ypres.

The French report great artillery activity in the region north and south of the Avre, British batteries dispersing enemy troops south of Villers-Bretonneux and before Castel. South of the Avre successful local operations were carried out, Hill 82 and the wood bordering on the Avre being taken with more than one hundred prisoners, including four officers. A German raid in the neighborhood of the Ailette was repulsed.

The German official report states that partial attacks by the Allies followed strong preparatory fire south of Villers-Bretonneux and on the western bank of the Avre. Prisoners are reported taken in a German counter-attack.

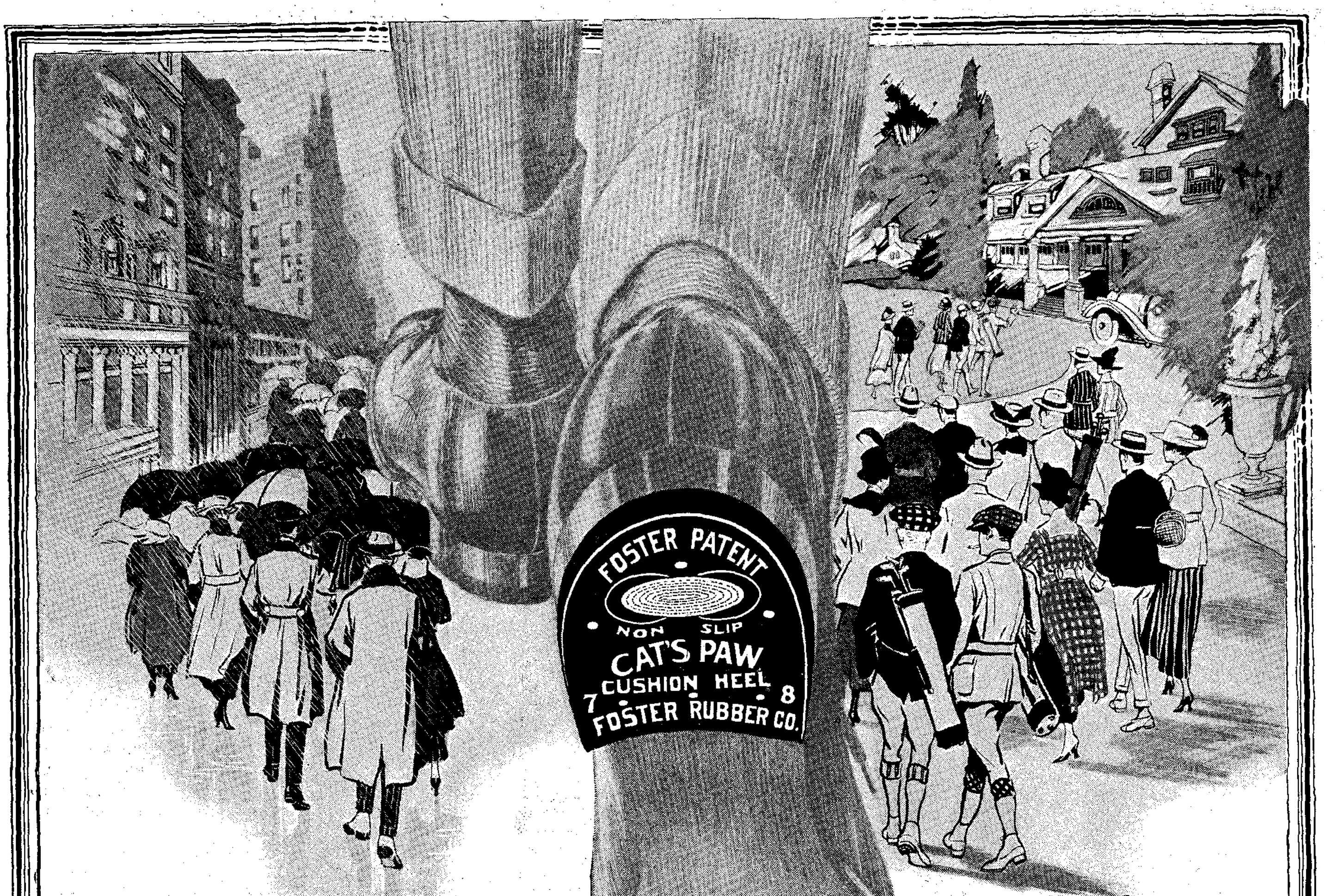
May 4.—The British official report states that in successful minor engagements during the night more than forty prisoners were captured in the Hinges sector. Progress is reported in the neighborhood of Méteren. The enemy opened an intense bombardment of the French and British positions and great activity was shown in the Forest de Nieppe-Méteren sector. No attacks developed.

The French report heavy bombardments in the neighborhood of the Avre. Several French raids were made near the Oise and Ailette rivers and west of La Pompelle, a number of prisoners being taken. There was no infantry fighting.

The German report states that the artillery was active in various sectors, but that the situation remains unchanged.

Paris reports that news has been received from the Front that a French gun made a direct hit on one of the German long-range guns putting it out of action.

A Washington dispatch states that the British Mission estimates the British



Insure each step you take against slipping

He's an energetic red-blooded man of action—the kind our nation looks to for help when its reputation for speed and efficiency is at stake.

Safely and securely he hastens to and from his duties—passing the crowd wherever he goes. There's confidence in every step. He knows he cannot slip because of the Foster Friction Plug found in

CAT'S PAW
CUSHION
RUBBER HEELS

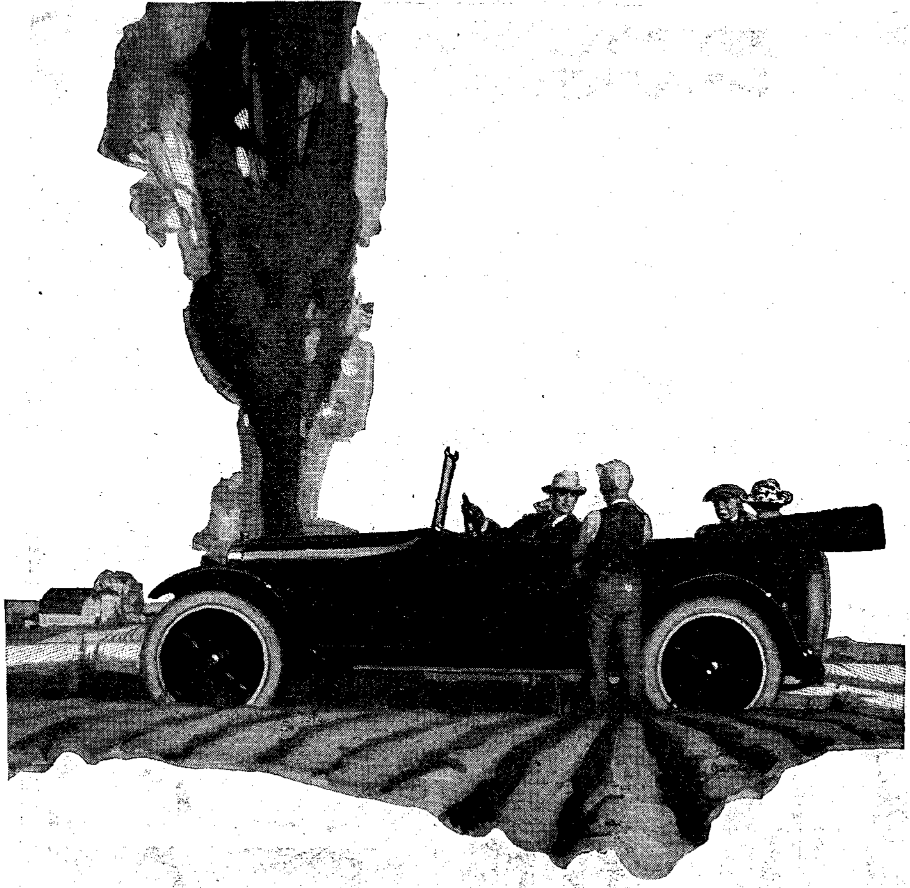
For your whole family—insist on the heels of efficiency. Walking is so easy and comfortable. They're economical, too—the Friction Plug makes them wear longer than ordinary kinds.

Cat's Paws have no holes to track mud or dirt—they save the floors from heel marks. The lady of the house appreciates these advantages—she wears them also. It's a relief not to hear the constant clatter of noisy leather heels.

Black, white or tan. For men, women and children—all dealers

FOSTER RUBBER COMPANY
105 Federal Street - - Boston, Mass.

Originators and patentees of the Foster Friction Plug which prevents slipping



Always Ready and Always Able

The new Oakland Sensible Six has written its own selling story.

Nothing that can be framed of words so eloquently speaks the car's worth as its own performance.

Throughout America, over a period of three years, it has proved its ability and goodness beyond question.

It has shown itself to be a car always ready for service, able to travel easily and with sureness wherever an automobile can go.

The high-speed overhead-valve engine in the Oakland Sensible Six delivers 44 horsepower at 2600 r. p. m., or one horsepower to every 48 pounds of car weight.

The finely-made chassis is extraordinarily simple and strong, and requires the minimum of attention and care.

The roomy and accessible body is upholstered in genuine leather and is swung on long springs over a generous wheelbase, insuring full comfort.

Pleasing design, careful finishing and full equipment leave nothing to be desired in the car's appearance as a whole.

The Oakland Sensible Six is economical to buy and to maintain; as a perfected example of combined light weight and high power it represents unusual value.

Owners are continually reporting gasoline returns of from 18 to 25 miles per gallon, and tire records of from 8,000 to 12,000 miles.

THE rear seat of the Oakland Sensible Six Touring Car measures 48 inches across, and in tonneau and driving compartment there is ample room.

Touring Car	*$1050*
Roadster	*1050*
Roadster Coupe	*1210*
Sedan	*1250*
Sedan (Unit Body)	*1550*
Coupe (Unit Body)	*1550*

F. O. B. *Pontiac, Michigan*

OAKLAND MOTOR CAR COMPANY
PONTIAC, MICHIGAN

OAKLAND SENSIBLE SIX

casualties in the Western drive so far as approximately 250,000.

May 5.—A London dispatch states that only local infantry actions marked the day and night, the Allies taking the offensive and capturing prisoners.

The British official report states that their line was improved at Sailly-le-Sec and east of Hébuterne. Enemy attacks northeast of Hinges are repulsed, the British line remaining intact. The artillery has been active on both sides of the Lys battle-front.

The French report intermittent artillery-action north and south of the Avre and in the sectors of Douaumont and Flirey. No infantry action is noted.

May 6.—London reports that the British Colonial forces took the offensive in Flanders and Picardy, the Australians and Canadians making gains in vital sectors. The Australians gain 500 yards on a 2,000-yard front near Morlancourt, between the Ancre and the Somme, making the total for two days 3,500 yards, at one point penetrating to a depth of more than a third of a mile. The Canadians struck in the Arras sector. The German counter-attacks were vigorous, but were repulsed with enemy losses.

The British official report states that more than 200 prisoners, two machine guns, and a trench-mortar were captured during the night in the neighborhood of Morlancourt. The British casualties were slight and the line was advanced on a considerable front despite vigorous opposition.

The French report successful raids during the night west of Hangard and southeast of Noyon. During the day the enemy was repulsed southwest of Anchin Farm. A French detachment penetrated the German line north of Loivre, returning with a quantity of material.

The German report states that an Allied attack south of Locre failed, and that in a violent artillery-duel the village of Kemmel was subjected to strong fire. The French are reported repulsed with heavy loss in attacks on the German positions on Kemmel Hill near Bailleul, leaving more than 300 prisoners.

May 7.—London reports that while the Germans delay their great offensive the Allied lines in France and Flanders are being strengthened to meet it. Very heavy artillery action was reported during the day without infantry engagements.

The British official report states that artillery action north of the Lys has been violent. A successful raid was made on the front recently taken over by the Canadians and prisoners and three machine guns captured. An enemy raid near Boyelles was repulsed.

The French report marked activity by both artilleries in the Amiens sector and north and south of the Avre. An enemy surprize attack south of Hartmansweilerkopf failed.

The Germans report lively artillery action. Between the Ancre and the Somme it is admitted that the Australians succeeded in reaching the German lines on both sides of the Corbie-Bray road, but their repeated attacks are reported to have broken down. The artillery battle continued with great intensity. German storming detachments south of Brimont are reported to have pushed across the Aisne Canal, returning with prisoners.

London reports the British casualties for the week ending to-day as 38,691, divided as follows: Killed or died of wounds: officers, 499; men, 6,056. Wounded or missing: officers, 1,859; men, 30,277.

AMERICA AT THE FRONT

May 3.—A dispatch from the Headquarters of the American Army in France states that Maj.-Gen. James W. McAndrew has been appointed Chief of Staff, succeeding Brig.-Gen. James G. Harbord, who has been assigned to a command in the field..

May 4.—President Wilson pardons two soldiers of the American Expeditionary Forces who had been sentenced to death by court martial for sleeping while on sentry duty, and commuted to nominal prison-terms death-sentences imposed on two others for disobeying orders.

A dispatch from the Headquarters of the American Army in France states that after a brief artillery preparation on a six-hundred-yard front south of Halloville, the American troops raided the German position to the third line without finding any of the enemy. The trenches were demolished.

May 5.—A dispatch from the Headquarters of the American Army in France states that an attempt by the Germans to reoccupy one of the former American trenches in the Toul sector is discovered during the night and is promptly frustrated by a quick and deadly barrage.

May 7.—A Paris dispatch states that Premier Clemenceau, returning from the Front, declares that American troops are continuing to arrive in force. He believes the Entente forces to be invincible.

A dispatch from the Headquarters of the American Army in France states that Flight-Captain James Norman Hall, author and one of the best-known aviators at the Front, is missing after a thrilling battle between three American and four German airplanes.

Washington reports the following as the total American casualty list, including those reported to-day: Killed in action (including 237 lost at sea), 643; died of wounds, 134; died of disease, 1,005; died of accident, 220; died from other causes, 51; severely wounded, 413; slightly wounded, 2,492; missing in action and prisoners, 122.

THE ITALIAN FRONT

May 1.—A Rome dispatch states that a legion composed of Czechs and Slavs, which will fight side by side with the Italian troops against Austria, has been sent to the Front.

May 4.—Official announcement from Rome states that Italian and British patrols capture prisoners at Canove in the Arsa Valley and reconnoitering parties are repulsed in the Monte Tamba-Monfenera district and at Ostitz.

May 5.—A dispatch from Geneva to Paris states that there are indications that the Austrian offensive against Italy is about to open. Emperor Charles, the Austrian Chief of Staff, and several high German and Austrian officials have reached the Italian front. The official Italian report states that the intensity of the hostile harassing fire is increasing in the Lagarina and Astico valleys and in the Foss-Alta sector.

THE WAR IN THE AIR

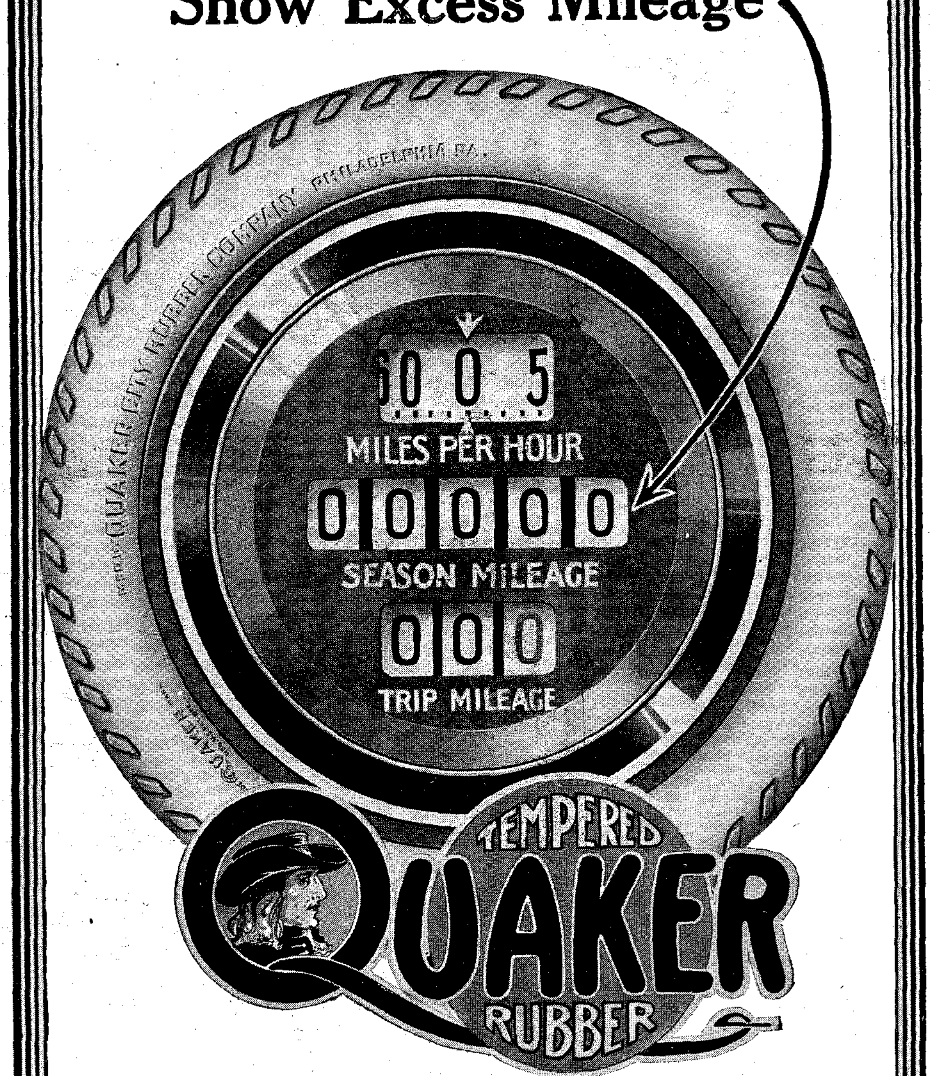
May 1.—London reports that during April 585 airplanes were downed. The Allies claim 470 and the enemy 115. The total for March was 1,059.

May 2.—A dispatch from the Headquarters of the American Army in France states that Lieut. James A. Meissner, an American aviator, brings down the fourth enemy airplane on the American front in a battle 15,000 feet in the air.

May 3.—A dispatch from the Headquarters of the American Army in France states that Charles W. Chapman, Jr., of Waterloo, Iowa, in a desperate air-fight northwest of Toul, plunges to earth with the enemy machine inside the German lines. Both machines were in flames.

The British official statement dealing with aviation states that on the night of May 2 three and a half tons of

Your Speedometer Will
Show Excess Mileage



Any mileage can be claimed for tires but your speedometer cannot be fooled.

Your speedometer will prove that Quaker Tires reduce mileage cost. And they reduce tire trouble—experience proves that.

Adjustment Guarantee 5000 Miles

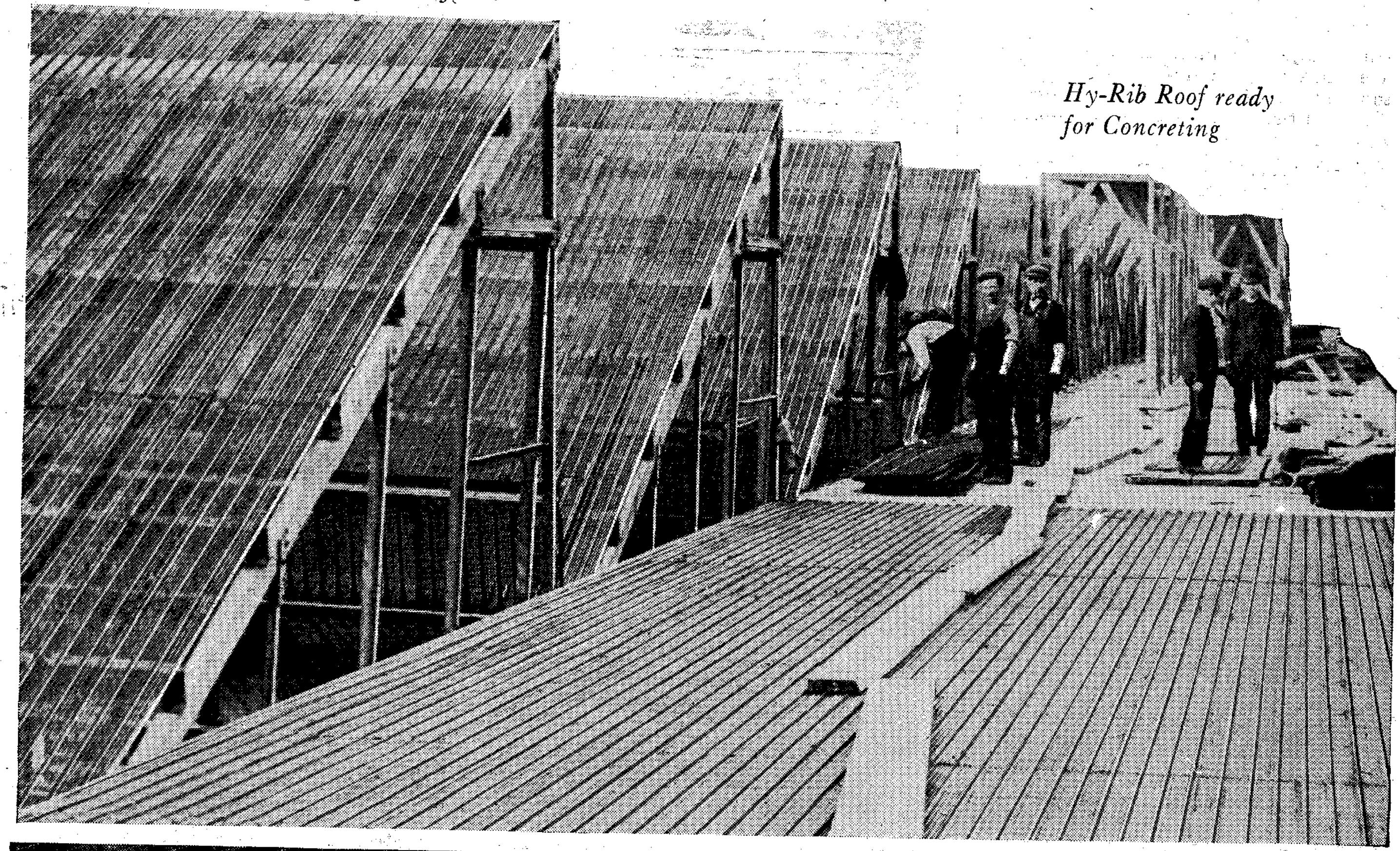
Wartime thrift demands more than a 3500-mile adjustment. The 43% higher adjustment guarantee on Quaker Tires is interest on your investment.

Likely there is a Quaker Tire dealer near you; if not, write to the factory or to one of the stock warehouses.

Quaker City Rubber Co.

Manufacturers of Mechanical Rubber Goods

PHILADELPHIA 629 Market St.
CHICAGO 182 W. Lake St.
PITTSBURGH 211 Wood St.
NEW YORK 53 Murray St.



Hy-Rib Roof ready for Concreting

Also for Ceilings

Also for Partitions, etc.

The Quick and Economical Way to Build Fireproof Roofs and Sidings

Build with Hy-Rib—insure having structures that are fireproof and permanent, yet economical and quickly built. Hy-Rib builds concrete roofs and sidings which need be only two inches thick and require no form work—thus saving labor and material.

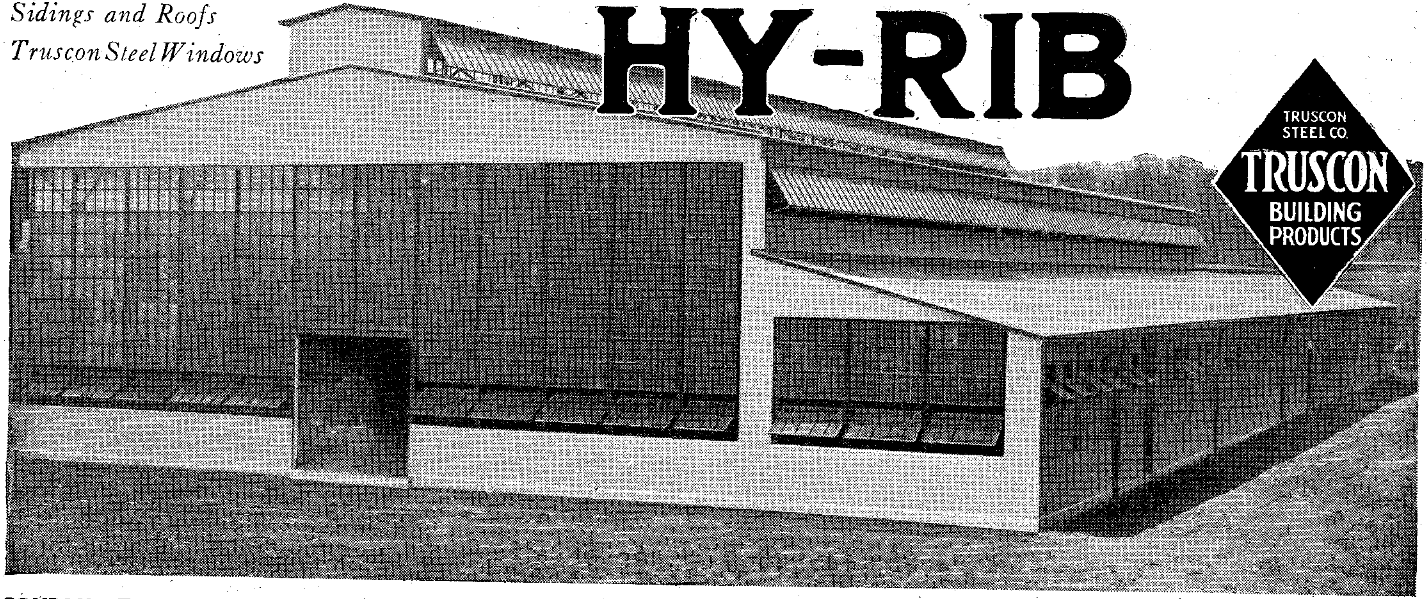
At about half the cost of other permanent constructions, Hy-Rib produces monolithic sidings. Roofs of Hy-Rib are light in weight, fireproof and economical. Hy-Rib is also widely used with concrete, stucco, and plaster for partitions, ceilings, walls, floors, etc.

Hy-Rib is a steel-meshed sheathing with stiffening ribs. Furnished in all types, weights, thicknesses of metal lath; also channels, corner beads, etc. All products are so designed and built as to save time and labor on the job.

Stocks of Hy-Rib products are carried locally in all parts of the country, avoiding delays and the need of waiting for material. The Hy-Rib way of building is quick as well as economical and fireproof. Send for useful Hy-Rib book. Return coupon, indicating size and use of proposed building.

TRUSCON STEEL COMPANY
(TRUSSED CONCRETE STEEL CO.)
YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO

Hy-Rib Concrete Sidings and Roofs
Truscon Steel Windows



COUPON: TRUSCON STEEL COMPANY
Send free Hy-Rib book and suggestions on a building,
size .... x........, to be used for ....

Name..
Address...

bombs were dropt on Bapaume and other targets in the battle area. Fourteen hostile machines were downed and four driven down out of control. Five British machines are missing. Five and one-half tons of bombs were dropt on Chaulnes, Juniville, and at Caix. Three large bombs were also dropt from a low altitude on the lock-gates at Zeebrugge. Successful raids on May 3 are reported on the Thionville railroad-station and the Carlschutte works. All the British machines returned.

May 4.—The official statement of British aerial operations announces that more than twenty tons of bombs were dropt on the Chaulnes, Tournal, and La Bassée railway-stations and on Estaires, Marcelcave, Menia, Comines, and Middelkerke. In fierce fighting during the day 28 German machines were brought down, 5 were driven down out of control, and 3 were shot down by anti-aircraft guns inside the Allied lines. Eleven British machines are missing.

Rome announces that an Italian airship dropt a ton of explosives on the aviation ground at Campo Maggiore. Fourteen hostile machines were also brought down.

May 5.—The French official report states that during May 3 and 4 nine German airplanes were brought down and other enemy machines disabled.

The official Italian report on the air-fighting states that nine tons of bombs were dropt on the hydroelectric works at Cavedin and the bombing of the aviation ground at Campo Maggiore was resumed. On the night of May 4 the railway-stations at Primolano and Bolzano were bombed with good effect. Eight enemy planes were reported destroyed, two of which fell in flames within the Italian lines.

May 7.—The British report dealing with aviation states that on May 6 six hostile machines were downed. One British machine is missing. After dark 100 bombs were dropt in the neighborhood of Bapaume. One British machine did not return.

Rome reports that British aviators on the Italian front bring down three hostile machines.

An official French report states that on May 6 four German airplanes were brought down during an aerial engagement and ten others were sent down damaged within their lines. On the same day French machines bombed Fluville, Martel, Merresis, Ham, Guiscard, Noyon, and Vermind.

NAVAL OPERATIONS

May 1.—In a collision between the *City of Athens*, of the Savannah Line, and a French cruiser, east of the Delaware Capes, the steamship was sunk and sixty-nine persons drowned, including passengers, members of the crew, and nine men of the United States Marine Corps.

A British freight steamship reaching an Atlantic port on her maiden voyage reports sinking a *U*-boat off the Irish coast.

Paris announces that the French submarine *Prairial* was sunk in a collision with a merchant ship. Part of the crew were saved.

The British Admiralty reports that six officers and thirteen men are missing as the result of the torpedoing of the sloop *Cowslip* and the foundering of Torpedo-boat No. 90.

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA

May 2.—An official report from Berlin announces that Sebastopol, the great Russian fortress in the Crimea, has been occupied. This gives Germany possession of the base of the Russian Black Sea Fleet. It is also announced that the Germans have established military rule in Kief, the Ukrainian

"Lafayette, Here We Are"

Through remote French villages resounds the unaccustomed tramp of American soldiers. But a little while ago and these men were in the quiet of their homes in a peaceful country. Today, in a strange land, they are facing the world's bloodiest struggle.

Pershing at the tomb of America's old time friend months ago reported, with true soldier eloquence, "Lafayette, here we are." And it is for us of the great American democracy to rally all our might to the support of our army and our allies.

From our shores to the battlefields of France are thousands of miles which must be bridged with ceaseless supplies to our troops. Every day calls for action here, no less than there. Cooperate! Sacrifice! These are the watchwords sent over the land by the Government.

In this national effort the Bell System has served with every other essential industry in order that communication, manufacture and transportation may be kept at the peak of efficiency to provide the munitions, ordnance and supplies so urgently needed.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy *One System* *Universal Service*

This Torch Cuts Welding Costs

Instant Control
With One Hand
Pilot Light

Saves Time Saves Gas
Enables Unskilled Operator
To Do Good Welding. Easier On Operator

Twelve patented exclusive features make this the most economical and effective welding torch. It makes Oxy-Acetylene Welding a quick, easy, economical operation easily mastered by any average worker. Costs less than other high-grade torches, **$33.75.**

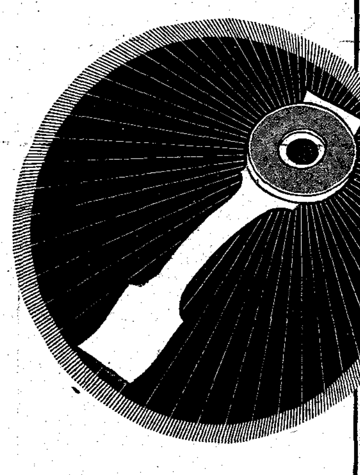
SMITH'S
PISTOL GRIP
WELDING TORCH

Note These Great Advantages Found in No Other Torch:

1. One Hand Control—Mixture Adjusted Instantly.
2. Pistol Grip—Hand in Comfortable Position.
3. Pilot Light—Press Button To Light.
4. Breech Lock Threads—Tips Changed in 5 Seconds.
5. No Explosion Possible—Danger Eliminated.
6. Arm Rest—Robs Long Jobs of Fatigue.
7. Renewable Bushings—Doubles Life of Torch.
8. Automatic Shut-Off Valves in Hose Lines.
9. All Valves Interchangeable, Simple, Sure.
10. Check Valves—Gases Can't Back Up.
11. Mixing Chamber Contained in Each Tip.
12. Low Pressure—½ to 1½ Lbs. Acet. Pressure.

Write for detailed description and information on welding economy

SMITH'S INVENTIONS, Inc. **Dept. 4, Minneapolis, Minn.**

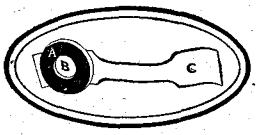


B&B

Blue-jay
For Corns

Stops Pain Instantly
Ends Corns Completely

25c Packages at Druggists



How Blue-jay Acts

A is a thin, soft pad which stops the pain by relieving the pressure.

B is the B&B wax, which gently undermines the corn. Usually it takes only 48 hours to end the corn completely.

C is rubber adhesive which sticks without wetting It wraps around the toe, and makes the plaster snug and comfortable.

Blue-jay is applied in a jiffy. After that, one doesn't feel the corn. The action is gentle, and applied to the corn alone. So the corn disappears without soreness.

This magic spot ends corns

PLACE it on your throbbing corn tonight. It takes but a second. Relief will come instantly, because the felt ring relieves all pressure.

The medicated spot of wax soothes while it works.

You will wonder why you waited so long.

Tomorrow your corn will not hurt as it has today.

And within 48 hours the corn will come out easily, painlessly.

Blue-jay is the gentle, certain way, discovered by a great chemist. Blue-jay Plasters are made by Bauer & Black, famed for surgical dressings.

Paring Is Extremely Dangerous

and only a makeshift. Infection is possible. Harsh and mussy liquids are disagreeable.

Blue-jay is irresistible to the average corn. Once in a while an old and stubborn corn requires a second treatment.

Tonight prove these truths yourself. It costs so little. Then you will never let a corn hurt again.

Large package 25c at Druggists
Small package discontinued

BAUER & BLACK
Makers of Surgical Dressings, etc.
Chicago and New York

NERVES

Nerve-Health, through the right care of all other parts of the body, is simply and clearly explained in this informing book by Dr. Charles D. Musgrove,
Nervous Breakdowns and How to Avoid Them.
Every phase of this vital subject is covered: Causes of Nerve Trouble; Danger Signals; What, When, and How to Eat; Fresh Air — Recreation — Bathing — Sleep — Exercise—Work; etc., etc. Cloth, $1.00; by mail, $1.12.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, :: New York

Pictures Will Hang Level
Hide ugly wires and protect your walls and wall-paper by using
Moore Push-Pins
Glass Heads, Steel Points.
Moore Push-less Hangers, *the Hanger with a Twist,* for framed pictures, mirrors, etc.
10c At Stationery, Hardware, Drug and Photo Supply stores. In Canada 13c. Samples and Booklet free. Write Dept. 33.
MOORE PUSH-PIN CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

SOLDIERS—LEARN TO
SWIM

When in camp or on leave during the summer months, a cool swim will always prove refreshing and invigorating. Every Army and Navy man should know how to swim, not only for the pleasure he will get out of it but also for safety's sake. This book shows the *right* and easiest way to learn.

Swimming Scientifically Taught

by Prof. Frank E. Dalton. This is a practical manual explaining in simple detail all different methods of swimming, diving, and floating. Everything is carefully illustrated with diagrams and photographs so that every movement and position can be accurately copied. In addition to the descriptions of all kinds of strokes there are explanations of water polo, rescuing drowning persons, resuscitating them, what to do if you have cramps, etc.

12mo, cloth bound, 195 pages, illustrated
Price $1.25 net: by mail $1.35. All bookstores, or
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY - NEW YORK

PHOTOGRAPHY Simplified

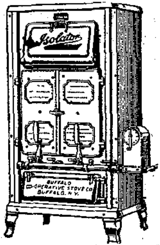
A plain and practical guide-book for every amateur and professional photographer. Will show you how to do everything in connection with pictures and picture taking, developing, printing, etc. Cloth, many diagrams and illustrations. 152 pages. 75 cents net, by mail 79 cents.

Funk & Wagnalls Co., 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

ONLY 3 CENTS A DAY

rids your home of all unsightly refuse—and the garbage can. No more stray dogs or cats around your backyard.

Isolator
REFUSE INCINERATOR
GARBAGE CONSUMER



Operates with gas. Occupies less than two foot space. Wonderful time and labor saver to the housewife. Write for illustrated booklet. Also Factory Refuse Consumers and Portable Incinerator Toilets.

Buffalo Co-Operative Stove Co.
204 Amherst St., Buffalo, N. Y.

capital, and members of the Government, including the Minister of War, have been arrested as "too weak to maintain law and order."

May 7.—Semiofficial reports in London state that Leon Trotzky has agreed that Great Britain shall take over the great accumulation of military, railroad, and food stores at Archangel. The Bolsheviki are said to be becoming more pro-Ally, while the middle and upper classes of Russia are exhibiting increased pro-German tendencies.

THE CENTRAL POWERS

May 1.—A Paris dispatch states that the long-range bombardment of the city by the Germans was continued, three women being slightly injured.

A Rome dispatch states that the Vatican will recognize the new political formation of Poland under Germany by sending Mgr. Ratti there as Apostolic Delegate.

May 2.—A dispatch from The Hague states that a solution satisfactory to both Holland and Germany has been reached in the matter of the transportation of gravel through Holland, the German militarist party having modified its demands.

May 3.—A Berlin dispatch states that the Germans in a five-day battle in southwest Finland capture 20,000 prisoners. In the Ukraine the Germans have occupied Tagenrog, on the Sea of Azov, an official communication announces.

May 4.—The Hague learns that an agreement has been reached between Holland and Germany regarding the transportation of sand and gravel in limited quantities with a guaranty that the materials will not be used for war-purposes.

A Vienna dispatch states that Emperor Charles of Austria has empowered the Premier to adjourn Parliament and to inaugurate measures that will make it impossible for it to resume activities.

May 5.—A Polish fugitive who has arrived in Bern from Berlin, according to a London dispatch, states that the lack of food-supplies has brought Germany to the last stages of distress, and that the Government, greatly alarmed, is taking every possible step to prevent the true state of affairs from becoming known.

A dispatch from The Hague quotes the Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs as saying that the tension between Holland and Germany has ended, Germany agreeing to limit the amount of sand and gravel to be transported through Dutch waterways to 1,600,000 tons a year.

May 6.—A London dispatch states that in reply to the many rumors of a German peace offer Foreign Secretary Balfour tells the House of Commons that no offer has been recently made by the enemy.

May 7.—An Amsterdam dispatch states that the peace treaty between Roumania and the Central Powers is signed. Roumania makes large land concessions.

THE WAR IN THE EAST

May 1.—London reports that British troops have fought their way to within two miles of Es-Salt, taking 260 prisoners. West of the River Jordan the British troops advance a mile in the region of Mezrah, the village and the high ground to the west being occupied.

May 2.—London announces that Australian troops have entered Es-Salt, capturing 33 Germans and 317 Turkish prisoners. In the course of the operations a detached brigade of horse artillery was forced to abandon nine guns to the enemy.

May 6.—A London dispatch states that the British, in the course of operations east of the Jordan between April 30 and May 4, captured one German and 49 Turkish officers, 42 Germans and

843 Turks, 29 machine guns, and six motor-lorries.

May 7.—The Turkish War Office reports the repulse and retreat of the British force east of the Jordan with heavy loss. The British War Office describes the movement as a voluntary withdrawal.

THE WAR-COUNCIL

May 1.—An important conference of Premiers Lloyd George, Clemenceau, and Orlando with the representatives of France, Great Britain, Italy, and the United States in the Supreme War-Council, opens in Versailles.

OPERATIONS IN AMERICA

May 1.—Karl Rodiger, known also as Karl Schrojers and as Lieutenant-Commander X——, and believed to be the Kaiser's master spy in America, is arrested in New York and held in $15,000 bail for further investigation.

Twelve hundred men and women, the majority being members of the I. W. W., are rounded up at a meeting in Detroit as draft slackers or German sympathizers.

A Washington dispatch states that 113 ill and wounded soldiers were returned to the United States from France in the week ending April 26.

Secretary of War Baker appears before the House Committee on Military Affairs and asks for an army appropriation bill for the next fiscal year of approximately $13,000,000,000, approval of an army program of 3,000,000 men by the middle of 1919, and blanket authority for the President to call out drafted men as needed and without limitation of law.

May 2.—Lieut. J. S. Ennis, Jr., of New York, and Cadet Paul Herriotto, of Oakland, Cal., were killed when their airplane fell 150 feet at Fort Worth, Texas. Lieut. W. D. Thompson, artillery observer, was killed, and Lieut. Foster Bailey, pilot, seriously injured when their plane fell 300 feet at Lawton, Okla. Maj. O. A. Brindley and Colonel Damm met death at the Moraine City (Ohio) aviation-field, the machine falling 400 feet. In an airplane collision at the Beamsville, Ont., camp Cadets J. F. Eunson, of Scotland, and R. W. R. Litchfield, of Victoria, B. C., were killed.

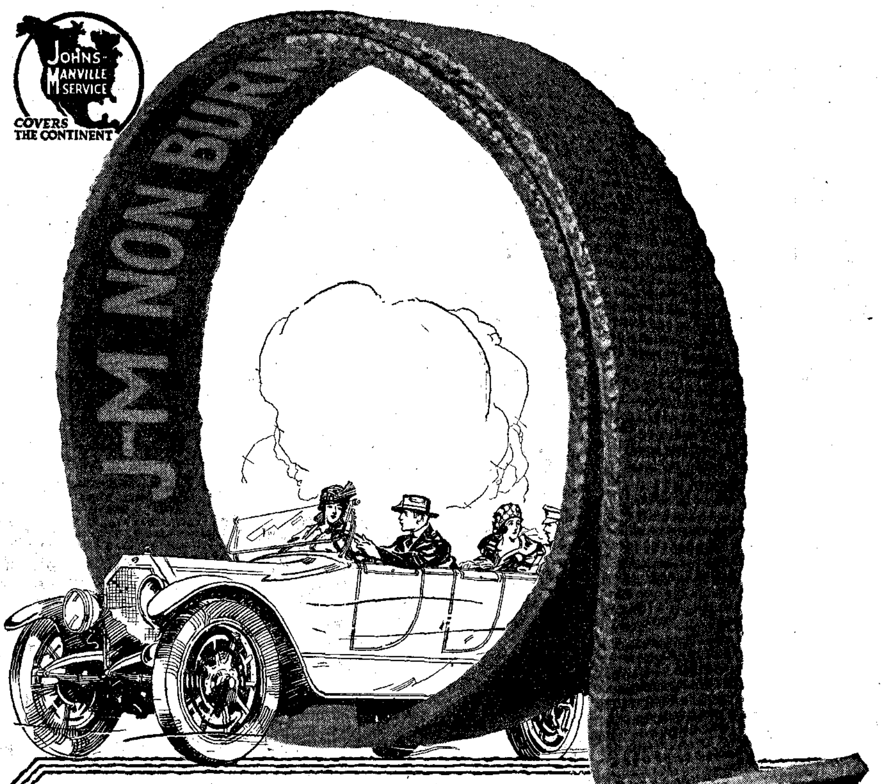
Two soldiers were burned to death and eighteen men seriously injured when a captive observation balloon exploded at Florence Field, the army balloon school at Fort Omaha, Neb.

A Washington dispatch states that henceforth casualty lists sent from the Headquarters of the American Expeditionary Force will include addresses of the men named.

Contracts for 70,000 additional freight-cars are apportioned to sixteen car-building firms by Director McAdoo, bringing the total orders up to 100,000 cars, to cost approximately $300,000,000.

May 3.—Following are the outstanding developments of the meeting of the House Committee on Military Affairs: Minimum size of Army for next fiscal year, 3,100,000 men, 2,170,000 to be under arms by July 1; total sum asked for by Secretary Baker, including fortifications' bills before the Appropriation Committee, $15,000,000,000, of which the Army Bill will carry $13,000,000,000. The allowance for heavy field-artillery is $2,000,000,000; Quartermaster's Corps, $5,000,000,000; Ordnance Department, $5,000,000,000; aviation, $1,250,000,000, and the Engineering Corps, $1,200,000,000.

Washington announces the following figures showing the progress of the ship-building program this year: Tonnage of steel and wooden vessels launched, 1,440,627; shipyards in operation, 157; ways in use, 753; steel



A dangerously broad statement
"My brakes are lined with Asbestos"

The inference is that asbestos doesn't vary—it does. And in a hundred ways—in strength, elasticity, in wearing quality and in gripping power. There is one kind and just one kind of fibre fit for Braking use.

We mine it. Not once in a while, but every day—for out of our huge tonnage this particular fibre is selected for strictly Brake Lining use. That's why Non-Burn is more than best, it is uniformly best.

Non-Burn, like all other Asbestos Braking materials, is a Johns-Manville Product from mine to market. Insist on it for safety's sake when you reline brakes or clutch.

To the Trade: Our jobber-dealer sales policy is interesting. **Ask for it.**

H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO.
New York City
10 Factories—Branches in 61 Large Cities

JOHNS-MANVILLE
NON-BURN BRAKE LINING

What You Need to Know About English is told pleasantly and interestingly in *"Essentials of English Speech and Literature,"* by Frank H. Vizetelly, Litt.D., LL.D. "A fascinating book. Scholarly, lively, interesting."—*The Globe*, New York. *Third Revised Edition. Cloth, 418 pages, $1.50 net; by mail, $1.62.* FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York.

HAVE YOU A SWEETHEART,

Son or Brother in training camps in the American Army or Navy? If so, mail him a package of **ALLEN'S FOOT=EASE**, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the foot-bath. The American, British and French troops use Allen's Foot=Ease, because it takes the Friction from the Shoe and freshens the feet. It is the greatest comforter for tired, aching, tender, swollen feet, and gives relief to corns and bunions.

The Plattsburg Camp Manual advises men in training to shake Foot=Ease in their shoes each morning. Ask your dealer to-day for a 25c. box of Allen's Foot=Ease, and for a 2c. stamp he will mail it for you. What remembrance could be so acceptable?

Soldiers use Foot=Ease

Before I Wed Or Young Men and Marriage—

By Sir Thomas Clouston, M.D., LL.D.

Marriage is the natural aim of and the ideal state for everybody. A knowledge of the questions that have to be faced sooner or later is absolutely essential to mental and physical health and happiness. Dr. Clouston presents a stirring and practical message on the problems of sex, parenthood, etc., in this attractive and reasonably priced volume. 12mo, cloth, 148 pp., $1.00 net. Average carriage charges 8c extra.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-60 Fourth Ave., New York

The Club Woman's
Handybook of Programs and Club Management

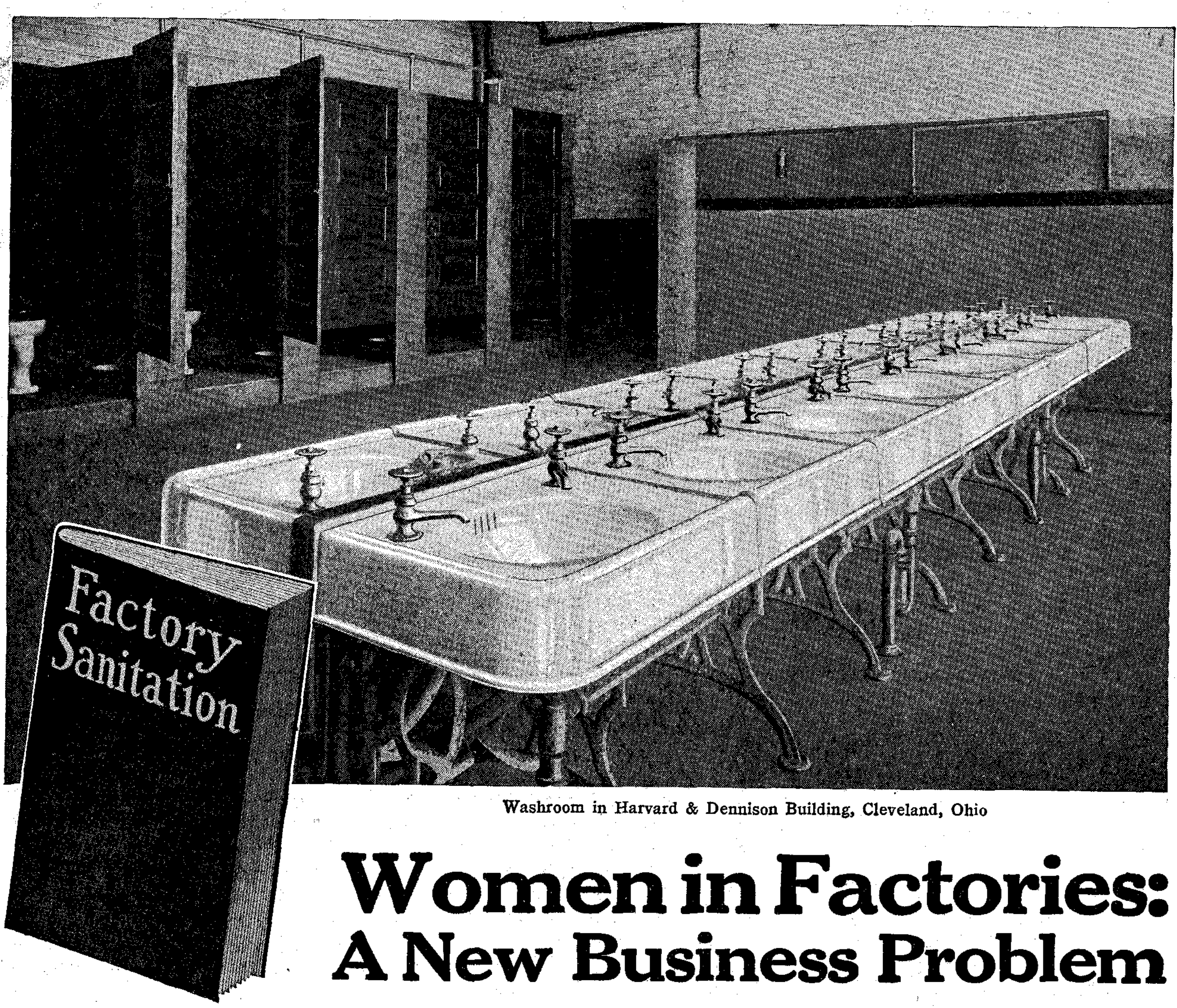
Compiled by KATE LOUISE ROBERTS
For many years in charge of club work in the Free Public Library, Newark, N. J.

In a volume so compact as to fit into a handbag, this guide-book gives the club woman the necessary tools to organize and conduct her club.

In this new book you will find:
Parliamentary Rules Fully Explained—Book Lists—Topics for Papers—Outlines for Programs—Complete Programs—And Full Information as to the use of Libraries and Literary Tools — And Public Sources of Information on People and Topics of the Day.

16mo, cloth, 192 pages, 75c net
By mail 83c.

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO.
354-60 Fourth Avenue
New York



Washroom in Harvard & Dennison Building, Cleveland, Ohio

Women in Factories: A New Business Problem

In larger numbers than ever before, women and girls are invading American industries and taking the places of men. War has made it necessary, and this condition creates a new problem for the heads of industrial plants. One result is a double emphasis upon factory sanitation. Women workers require and deserve every possible consideration. Conditions in the toilet and wash rooms of places where many are employed demand careful attention. Our book on this subject, "Factory Sanitation," will be of help to you. Sent free on request.

"Standard" Plumbing Fixtures

for industrial plants represent the required wide range of styles and prices. We have made hundreds of big installations and are prepared to meet any problem that may come up.

"Standard" Plumbing Fixtures for the Home are described in a separate catalogue, which will be sent free on request. A splendid line of fixtures for Bath, Kitchen and Laundry is shown.

Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh

Permanent Exhibits in These Cities:

NEW YORK	35 W. 31ST
NEW YORK (EXPORT DEPT.)	50 BROAD
BOSTON	186 DEVONSHIRE
PHILADELPHIA	1215 WALNUT
WASHINGTON	SOUTHERN BLDG.
*PITTSBURGH	439-449 WATER
PITTSBURGH	106 SIXTH
*CHICAGO	14-30 N. PEORIA
*ST. LOUIS	100 N. FOURTH
*CLEVELAND	4409 EUCLID
CINCINNATI	633 WALNUT
*TOLEDO	311-321 ERIE
*COLUMBUS	243-255 S. THIRD
*CANTON	1106 SECOND ST. N. E.
*YOUNGSTOWN	458 W. FEDERAL
*WHEELING	3120-30 JACOBS
*ERIE	128 W. TWELFTH
*ALTOONA	918 11TH
*MILWAUKEE	95 W. WATER ST.
SAN FRANCISCO	149-55 BLUXOME
LOS ANGELES	671 MESQUIT
*LOUISVILLE	319 W. MAIN
*NASHVILLE	315 TENTH AVE. S.
*NEW ORLEANS	846 BARONNE
*HOUSTON	PRESTON & SMITH
*DALLAS	1200-1206 JACKSON
*SAN ANTONIO	212 LOSOYA
*FT. WORTH	828-830 MONROE
KANSAS CITY	RIDGE ARCADE
*TORONTO, CANADA	59 E. RICHMOND
*HAMILTON, CAN.	20 W. JACKSON
DETROIT OFFICE	HAMMOND BLDG.
CHICAGO OFFICE	KARPEN BLDG.

"Standard" Wholesale Houses

In the cities marked thus (*) at the bottom of this page there are "Standard" Wholesale Houses carrying in stock complete lines of

Supplies and Tools

for Mills, Mines and Factories—also the Water, Gas, Steam and Oil Industries. Write to or call upon the nearest wholesale house.

Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.

ships constructed under Government contract, 18, with a tonnage of 136,250; obtained by requisition, 183, with a tonnage of 1,195,887; steel vessels delivered, 138, with a tonnage of 977,371; wooden ships launched, 35, with a tonnage of 108,500.

Washington announces that final measures for the mobilization of the entire steel output of the country, and far-reaching restrictions on the distribution of coal and the use of railroad equipment have been taken by the War-Industries Board and the Federal Fuel Administration. Industries of non-essential character are practically cut off from the use of coal unless they engage in the manufacture of war-products forthwith.

In addressing a meeting of a branch of the Y. M. C. A., in Brooklyn, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, discloses the fact that there are now 170 American war-ships in foreign waters with a man-power of 40,000.

Because George Ehret, the New York brewer, has been a resident of Berlin continuously since the American declaration of war, altho an American citizen, his entire estate, valued at $40,000,000, has been taken over by the Alien Property Custodian.

Wolf Goldsmith, his son Samuel T. Goldsmith, Gertrude Schoenfield, the representative of a Buenos Aires firm, and Julius Steiger, a rubber-manufacturer, are arrested, charged with having conspired to violate the rubber embargo act. Thousands of dollars' worth of rubber is said to have been shipped to South America, much of which is believed to have found its way to Germany.

The second contingent of the second National Army, numbering 233,742 men, is called to training-camps. They will assemble during the five days following May 25.

A fire causing a loss of $1,000,000 destroyed several government storehouses filled with army stores at Waukegan, Ill. An investigation is being made.

The Alien Property Custodian in Washington announces the seizure of the Submarine Wireless Company, incorporated in 1912 on the strength of an invention of Count Szechenyi, who married Gladys Vanderbilt. About two-thirds of the stock is held by enemy aliens.

May 4.—Washington reports an "overwhelming success" for the Third Liberty Loan campaign at midnight when it was indicated that the subscriptions will amount to more than $3,867,000,000.

The Senate by a vote of 48 to 26 adopts the conference report on the Overman amendments to the existing Espionage Law.

May 5.—Tabulators of the Treasury Department to-night announce that so far the total of the subscription to the Third Liberty Loan has reached $3,356,061,200, which includes only a small proportion of the flood of subscriptions that marked the closing day.

A Philadelphia dispatch states that all records for ship-building were broken when the 5,548-ton steel collier *Tuckahoe* was launched in the yard of the New York Ship-building Corporation in Camden, twenty-seven days after the keel was laid on April 8.

May 6.—A Washington dispatch states that the aircraft situation takes on a more serious situation through the publication of a letter of Gutzon Borglum in reply to the President, and it is now considered probable that the Senate Committee will conduct its own investigation, as Borglum makes serious charges of intrigue in the War Department.

Washington announces that ten steel ships of 57,695 tons and six wooden ships of 21,500 tons were launched in American yards during the week ending May 5.

May 7.—Washington states that two investigations will result from Gutzon Borglum's charges in connection with the aircraft delay, one by the Department of Justice and the other by the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

The War Industries Board, acting in conjunction with P. B. Noyes, chief of the Conservation Division of the Federal Administration, will restrict the allotment of coal and steel to automobile factories sufficiently to curtail the production of passenger-cars 75 per cent., Washington announces.

A schedule of sweeping freight- and passenger-rate increases on the railroads of the country is being prepared by the Railroad Administration to meet the increase in wages recommended by the Railroad Wage Board. An average of 20 per cent. increase in pay, it is said, will be given the men at a cost to the railroads of $260,000,000.

Washington states that an additional credit of $75,000,000 was extended to Great Britain, bringing the total of American loans to that nation to $2,795,000,000, and the total of credits to all belligerents to $5,363,850,000.

OPERATIONS IN ENGLAND

May 3.—Arraigning the laxity of the British Government, the British Empire Union in London asserts that there are 13,000 male subjects of enemy nations in Great Britain, including 6,500 Germans, who have not been interned.

May 7.—In a letter published in the London *Times* and other English newspapers Gen. Sir Frederick Maurice impugns the veracity of Premier Lloyd George and other members of the Government in their statements regarding the strength of the British Armies on the Western Front, prior to the present offensive. It is announced that the Government will ask two high court judges to sit as a court of honor to investigate the General's charges.

FOREIGN

May 1.—Gavril Prinzip, the assassin of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir apparent to the Austro-Hungarian throne, and his wife, dies in a fortress near Prague of tuberculosis, a correspondent at The Hague telegraphs. It was from this double murder that the European War developed.

May 2.—An Amsterdam dispatch states that the Chamber of Commerce has sent telegrams to the Dutch Ministers of Colonies and Foreign Affairs urgently requesting that shipping traffic between the Dutch East Indies and the United States be resumed at once.

May 5.—The official announcement is made in London of the appointment of Field-Marshal Viscount French to be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and of Edward Shortt, member of Parliament from Newcastle, to be Chief Secretary.

May 7.—A dispatch from San Juan del Sur states that the Nicaraguan Congress has declared war on Germany and her allies.

DOMESTIC

May 5.—Chairman Simmons of the Senate Committee on Finance states that the financial condition of the United States is better to-day than at any time since America entered the war, and that another Liberty Loan will not be necessary until next winter.

May 6.—The Sherwood Bill, granting a minimum pension of $25 a month to Civil-War veterans, is passed by the House.

CONTINUED ECONOMY

The government appeal to motorists to conserve gasoline, is an appeal to get the best possible ignition. To motorists who have always used Reflex Spark Plugs, it means a form of economy they have *always* practised.

REFLEX SPARK PLUGS
KEEP THE CAR ON THE GO!

REFLEX equipped White Truck proving Reflex superiority on the streets of France.

They **economically** 'Keep the car on the Go' because they give a spark hot enough to fire unfailingly the leanest mixtures. They require a minimum of attention and, thus, promote the personal efficiency a car or tractor affords its owner. It is these factors that made Reflex Plugs the choice for all White Trucks in rough war-zone work, and car and truck owners everywhere.

Prove for yourself, on a money-back guarantee, that Reflex Plugs are better. Ask for our plug size reference booklet, 'Your Aim—.' Write us if your dealer is out of either.

THE REFLEX IGNITION COMPANY
1702 Payne Avenue, Cleveland, U. S. A.

FOR MEN WHO THINK AND ACT
"The Affirmative Intellect," by Chas. Ferguson.
Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, New York.

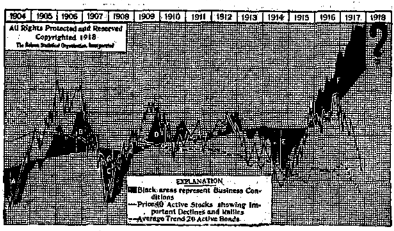
WOOD FINISHING

A complete and handy guide to all processes for finishing wood, stains, staining, graining, hard stopping, French, wax, and oil polishing, repolishing and reviving, varnishing, veneering, marquetry-work, treatment of hardwood floors, etc. Invaluable to householders and all owners of furniture.

Cloth, illustrated, by mail, 58 cents.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354 Fourth Ave., New York

"There's *something* about it you'll like"
On Sale Everywhere
TRADE MARK
Herbert Tareyton London Smoking Mixture
Sample upon request.
Falk Tobacco Co. 56 West 45th St. New York.



Rumors

send the stock market skidding or skyward in a flash. Babson Service helps you analyze them for what they're worth. Gives you reliable fundamental knowledge for safe investment.

Avoid worry. Cease depending on rumors or luck. Recognize that all action is followed by equal reaction. Work with a definite policy based on fundamental statistics.

Particulars sent free.
Write to Dept. G-22 of

Babson's Statistical Organization
Executive Block **Wellesley Hills, Mass.**
Largest Organization of its Character in the World

6% NET

For 36 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of $200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 77. $25 Certificates of Deposit also for saving investors.

PERKINS & CO. Lawrence, Kans

CONVERSATION

What To Say and How To Say It

A NEW BOOK

By MARY GREER CONKLIN

"Not only points out conversational pitfalls, and breaches of propriety, but suggests pleasant and profitable paths to be followed."—*Philadelphia Telegraph*

12mo, cloth, 75c net; average carriage charges 8c

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY New York

This Man

Has the Most Wonderful Memory Ever Known

HE can give the population of any place in America of over 5,000—

HE can give every important date in the world's history—

HE has 300,000 Facts and Figures stored away in his brain.

William Berol is this man's name, and a few years ago his memory was distressingly poor. His present amazing efficiency was developed through his own simple practical method.

He is now teaching his system with wonderful success, at leading educational institutions in New York City, having been endorsed by the heads of the educational departments. Thousands of men and women are learning it easily, quickly by mail.

He desires to impart his method to YOU.

He Can Build YOUR Memory So That It Will Never Fail

He can give you a memory that will always retain Names, Faces, Telephone Numbers, Dates; his simple system will cure mind-wandering and teach concentration; you can remember the facts in a book after one reading; you can recall any fact or episode that you wish; you can become a clearer thinker, and in public speaking never be at a loss for a word or a sentence. Give him 15 minutes a day and you will be astonished. He makes no claim for his system that he can not substantiate in his own person.

Write to-day for full free particulars of this man's wonderful memory and his offer to YOU.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Dept. 178, NEW YORK

INVESTMENTS-AND-FINANCE

THE WORLD'S TRADE AFTER THE WAR

MR. O. P. AUSTIN, who for some years was chief of the United States Bureau of Statistics, and is now the statistician of the National City Bank, is of opinion that the world's commerce after the war "will not differ radically from that which existed before the war." General existing conditions of dependence between manufacturing and non-manufacturing sections of the world, the need of each section for the supplies which the other can furnish in exchange for that country's own products, he cites as the controlling factor in bringing about "a return to practically normal conditions, unless the war and the trade agreements which follow it shall produce such radical changes as to nullify the causes which have built up the trade currents between these two great world-sections."

As to any probability of refusal by nations at war to resume commercial relations with any of their enemies, he cites the experiences which followed other wars, and these "do not justify a belief that this will happen." The war between Germany and France in 1870–71 "was quickly followed by a resumption and increase of trade relations." The imports of France from Germany were $50,000,000 in the year before that war, and they averaged $66,000,000 per annum in the five years following the war. Likewise Germany's imports from France were $60,000,000 in the year before that war, and they averaged $83,000,000 in the five years following it. The trade between those two countries thus increased 40 per cent. in the five years following their war of 1870–71. So with the United States and Spain. Our imports from that country in the five years following the war of 1898 increased 50 per cent. and our exports to Spain increased 25 per cent. Again Mr. Austin cites the fact that exports of Japan to Russia in the five years following the war between those countries "averaged twice as much annually as in the year preceding that war."

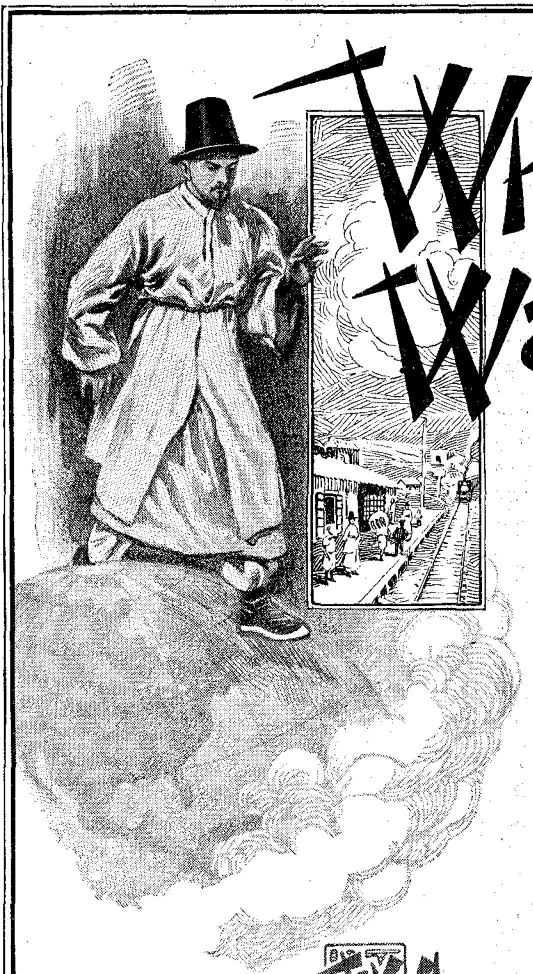
Should there occur, however, any very radical changes in world-trade currents as a result of the war they would be due, Mr. Austin believes, either to a refusal of the countries at war to resume trade relations with each other; or to inability of the manufacturing countries to resume their manufacturing activities; or to lack of purchasing power on the part of the manufacturing or non-manufacturing sections of the world; or to a shortage of transportation facilities and business machinery for carrying on the exchanges. Other points in his statement are interesting:

"The great trade currents of the world have been built up as a result of the fact that the world's manufacturing is chiefly performed by a limited number of countries which distribute their products to every part of the world and bring back manufacturing material and food in exchange. Of the approximately eighty billion dollars' worth of manufactures produced annually in the world in normal times about eight billion dollars' worth enter international trade, and the countries exporting them take in exchange an equal value of manufacturing material and foodstuffs.

"The manufacturing world consists chiefly of the United States, Great Britai Germany, France, Belgium, Switzerlan Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Japan, all them (except Switzerland) now at wa The non-manufacturing world consists all North America, except the Unite States, all of South America, all of Asi except Japan, all of Africa, all of Oceania and those countries of Europe not included in the above list of manufacturers. Thus the manufacturing world is now at war; the non-manufacturing world at peace. The manufacturing world has a population of about 400,000,000, and the non-manufacturing over 1,200,000,000. The manufacturing world has manufactures t sell and wants manufacturing material and foodstuffs in exchange; the non-manufacturing world has raw material an food to sell and wants manufactures i exchange. The shelves of the non-manufacturing world will be empty at the clos of the war, and the storehouses of th manufacturing world also swept bare o manufacturing material and food. Manufactures form from 50 to 80 per cent. of the exports of the great manufacturing nations, and from 50 to 80 per cent. of the imports of the non-manufacturing countries of the world.

"The trade between the Central Powers and the Allies prior to the present war wa very large. The six principal Allie countries, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy, Japan, and the United States, exported to the four Central Powers, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria, $1,275,000,000 worth of merchandise in 1913, the year before the wa and it seems improbable that they will b anxious to sever trading relations with countries supplying them a market for so large a quantity of their products. Th Central Powers exported to the six Allie nations $1,184,000,000 worth of merchandise in 1913, and it seems highly improbable that they will desire to terminate trading relations with countries offering so large a market for their products. N countries in the world are more anxious t sell their respective products than the ten which are now actively at war, and a refusal by them to resume trading relations, and thus deliberately sacrifice markets for $2,500,000,000 worth of merchandise per annum, seems highly improbable.

"As to the ability of the manufacturing countries to resume their industrial activities at the close of the war: the factories in every one of these countries are now turning out much greater quantities of manufactures than prior to the war, except in the case of Belgium and the section of France occupied by the armies. While much of this activity in production occurs in war-materials, the promptness with which the manufacturers of the United States transformed their factories into condition to produce war-supplies suggests that the factories of the nations now at war will be promptly retransformed to producers of peace requirements at the close of the war. While all of the European countries at war have enormously increased their stock of currency, and while this currency will be somewhat below gold values, the greatly increased quantities available may add somewhat to their ability to turn out manufactures, which, even if exported at higher prices, will be paid for in food and manufacturing material at correspondingly increased prices. While the manufacturers in the countries now at war will be subject to high taxation to meet the interest on increased national indebtedness, the sums thus paid will go again into the hands of the people of their own countries since practically all of the $110,000,000,000 of war-debt has been subscribed by the people of the countries by which they were respectively



Why Korea came to Waltham for Time

Encased in a body of gold or silver lies the real reason for the existence of any watch — its works.

The surface may be graced by delicacies of refinement so beautiful to look upon that the mind sometimes neglects to investigate the inner mechanism, which makes a watch either a reliable timepiece or simply an ornament.

But the horological experts of a nation — when selecting an official timepiece — look through the surface of a watch into its works. Nothing counts but accuracy — and that accuracy must be absolute.

So Korea came to Waltham for Time. Because she found there, at America's oldest and the world's largest watch factory, a degree of time-keeping dependability that was unapproached even by the famous watches of Switzerland, England or France.

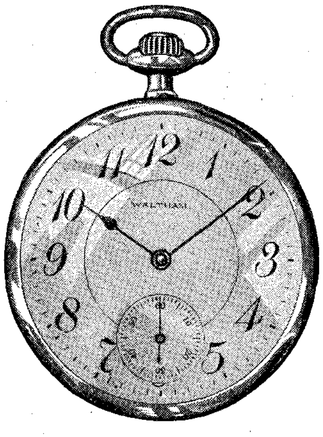
Why your watch selection should be a Waltham

Because — the name "Waltham" means that inside the case has gone more than a half-century of watch-making experience. Since 1854 the popular saying has been: "If you want to know the correct time, find the man with a Waltham."

And to that accuracy, which has brought the leading nations of the world to Waltham for Time, is added a true richness of beauty that is not surpassed even by the most artistic watches of Europe.

Because — nothing will give you greater confidence in your watch than the knowledge that it bears the name of an institution which has contributed more improvements to the art of watch-making than any other factory in the world.

Then, somewhere among the assortment of Waltham models, you will find a watch that might have been made to your order, so faithfully does it reflect your own personality and desires.

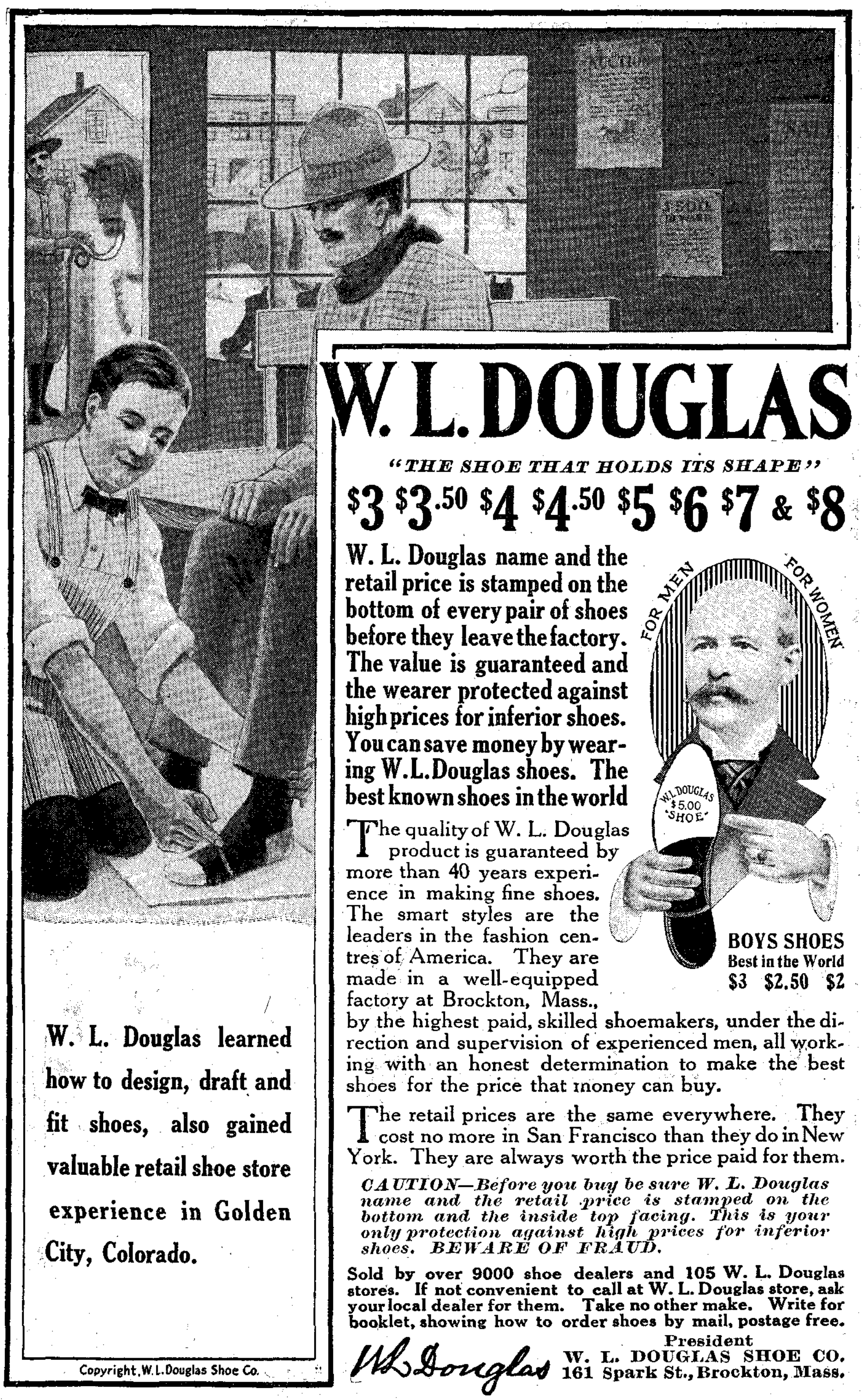


The Riverside
The most dependable moderate price watch in the world

Patronize the jeweler who recommends Waltham Watches because he is a watch expert with intimate knowledge of those mechanical details which give time-keeping perfection. Ask him to show you the Waltham Riverside, illustrated on this page. Riverside is a moderate-price Waltham, made in five sizes — three for men and two for women. Here is a watch which brings to its owner a feeling of gratification that his daily work and play are timed by a masterpiece enshrining all those superiorities which have made

WALTHAM

THE WORLD'S WATCH OVER TIME



W. L. DOUGLAS

"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"

$3 $3.50 $4 $4.50 $5 $6 $7 & $8

W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom of every pair of shoes before they leave the factory. The value is guaranteed and the wearer protected against high prices for inferior shoes. You can save money by wearing W.L.Douglas shoes. The best known shoes in the world

The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the fashion centres of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.

BOYS SHOES
Best in the World
$3 $2.50 $2

The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York. They are always worth the price paid for them.

CAUTION—Before you buy be sure W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom and the inside top facing. This is your only protection against high prices for inferior shoes. BEWARE OF FRAUD.

Sold by over 9000 shoe dealers and 105 W. L. Douglas stores. If not convenient to call at W. L. Douglas store, ask your local dealer for them. Take no other make. Write for booklet, showing how to order shoes by mail, postage free.

W. L. Douglas
President
W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO.
161 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

W. L. Douglas learned how to design, draft and fit shoes, also gained valuable retail shoe store experience in Golden City, Colorado.

Copyright, W. L. Douglas Shoe Co.

Bulb Growing for Amateurs

By H. H. Thomas. Tells all about the planting, treatment and cultivation of bulbs, indoors and out. Profusely illustrated. Cloth. 60c net, by mail 68c.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354 Fourth Ave., New York

HOW TO AVOID MISTAKES IN ENGLISH

Send 25c for cloth book "Helpful Hints in English"—shows how to use the right word in the right place and improve your English speech and writing immensely.
Funk & Wagnalls Company, N. Y. City.

Irishmen and Students of Irish History:

Here is a book that must appeal to all who are interested in the great wealth of material now being put forth in connection with the new Irish literary movement. It will enable any one who knows English to translate almost any expression into its Gaelic equivalent. It is

Lane's Larger English-Irish Dictionary

A storehouse of learning and a unique repository of the language of the Irish race, in compiling which the author made over half a million notes in his exhaustive travels through the Irish-speaking districts before work on the actual text was begun. Including original words, phrases, and proverbs, it contains

A Vocabulary of 100,000 Terms

It was Prepared Under the Patronage of His Eminence Cardinal Farley; His Eminence Cardinal Logue; The Archbishops of Dublin and Philadelphia; The Bishops of Raphoe, Cloyne, Kildare, Meath, Ardagh, Kerry, Cork, Limerick, Mobile, Helena, Los Angeles, and Indianapolis; The Lord Abbot of Mount Melleray, Dr. Douglas Hyde, and other Scholars.

It Should Be in Every
Public and Many Private Libraries
Gaelic Society's Library of Reference
Irish Scholar's Home
University and College Library
Student of Gaelic's Hands

A large book of 1777 pages, bound in Green Cloth, with Gold Lettering. $7.50; by mail, $7.76. Edition Limited. Orders Filled As Received.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354 Fourth Avenue, NEW YORK

created. The fact that all of the countries at war are now hard at work behind the battle-lines planning for a renewal and increase of their export trade indicates that they intend that the competition to regain former markets in the non-manufacturing world shall be even more intense than before the war.

"The demands of the non-manufacturing world for the products of the manufacturing countries will necessarily be large. Their shelves have been emptied by the inability of the manufacturing countries to produce and export to them the goods which they were accustomed to supply, while, on the other hand, the manufacturing countries will need correspondingly increased quantities of manufacturing material and food which they must obtain from the non-manufacturing world.

"Regarding the future supply of transportation facilities: the fact that every country engaged in the war is now straining every nerve to turn out new ships in greater quantities than ever before suggests that the world may find itself at the close of hostilities with an aggregate carrying-power sufficient to meet the requirements of commerce, and that this will be especially true in the United States.

"As to the future financial relations of the manufacturing countries with the non-manufacturing world: while the European countries have necessarily called home much of their capital in foreign countries, the United States at least seems likely to find itself in improved banking and financial relations with all parts of the world, and especially the non-manufacturing area. This fact should enable our manufacturers to expand their sales abroad, and this course will be extremely desirable in view of the fact that the United States will have little of food or manufacturing material to export, thus rendering necessary a great enlargement in the exportation of manufactures if our country is to retain its place in the front rank of exporting nations."

SUBSTITUTE MATERIALS USED IN GERMANY

The extent to which Germany during the war has been able to produce substitutes for commodities which she was unable to obtain from the outside world is a subject concerning which knowledge thus far with the Entente Allies has been fragmentary. How Germany has managed, for example, to get rubber, cotton, niter, and copper has never been adequately explained. Before the war German products, produced cheaply, had done great things in forcing German commodities into world-wide trade. This ability, further developed, seems in some unexplained manner to have been turned during war-times to the work of producing substitutes. In Washington a rather large pamphlet on the subject was recently published, having been compiled chiefly from German and other foreign newspapers as well as from other documentary information. While Germany has found it difficult to obtain coffee for the breakfast table, rubber to make automobile tires, and gasoline to propel motor-vehicles, she has invented substitutes for all these commodities. Substitutes, however, are always of questionable value, and so in every case a writer in *The Journal of Commerce*, stationed in Washington, thinks it "reasonable to assume that they are less efficient than the real article." He says further on this subject:

"The manufacture of foodstuffs in Germany has become a 'substitute' industry almost exclusively. Chicory, roasted acorns, and other substitutes have taken the place of coffee, and a new morning drink has been facetiously described by the Berlin *Tageblatt* as a 'substitute for the coffee substitute.' Substitute coffee, it is said, can be made as hot as real coffee; it has the same color, only the taste is different.

"An official report to the German Ministry of War was quoted as stating that the chemical industries have created more than 10,000 substitutes, including 7,000 substitute articles of food and 3,000 substitute materials for military purposes. Most of these substitutes and imitations, it was said, were invented or discovered during the year 1917, for at the beginning of that year the number of substitutes produced was given as only 2,000, including 1,200 articles of food. That in itself is almost proof positive that the Germans are very hard prest for the ordinary necessities of life.

"In the metal industries iron and zinc have largely replaced the other metals. Zinc is much less valuable than copper as regards durability, elasticity, and conductivity and is more difficult to work. By extensive experiments the Germans are said to have succeeded in refining it so that it can be used as a substitute for brass for certain purposes, such as shell-fuses. It has been employed in the manufacture of electric cables. Various zinc and lead alloys have also been utilized. One of the Breslau tin-foil factories was reported to have succeeded in providing a substitute for tin-foil by producing zinc-foil. The new product is not to be distinguished from tin-foil and is supposed to render the same services. Cardboard boxes were said to have largely replaced tin cans.

"One report was that some important industrial results have been accomplished by means of systematic investigations into the properties of pit-coal. The treatment of coal with liquid sulfurous acid at ordinary temperatures has produced ½ per cent., by weight, of viscous, golden-yellow mineral oils. A process is also said to have been elaborated by which, through heating naphthalene under pressure, in the presence of aluminum chlorid, an oil is produced that can be used for illuminating purposes in the same manner as petroleum. Benzol and mixtures of benzol with alcohol, as is well known, are employed as substitutes for gasoline as automobile fuel. Commenting further upon the German industry of substitutes, the authorities of the Department of Commerce said:

"'Cellulose, paper yarns, and nettle fibers are largely used as substitutes for textile materials which have been obtained from foreign countries heretofore. The uses to which paper textiles are put are constantly increasing, and qualities that are durable and will even stand washing are being produced. The Public Bureau for the Testing of Wares is constantly making experiments with various substitute materials to ascertain their physical and chemical properties.'

"In the German rubber industry the situation is said to have been eased by the progress made in rubber regeneration and by the substitution of mechanical spring wheels for pneumatic tires. The idea of exploiting German caoutchouc plants, according to the latest reports, has been given up."

The writer notes again that the efficiency of substitutes is always a grave question, and that this question is "of paramount importance in the present grave emergency, when Germany is straining her best efforts to break the power of the troops of the Allies in France." Germany seems not only to be inventing substitutes for the use of the civilian population but has been compelled to invent substitutes for many articles of war. Her substitute industry has been on the increase during the past three years, and it made a radical increase during the past year. Germany meanwhile has not been successful in breaking through the lines of the Allies. Looking at the situation from this point of view, the writer finds it evident that "the battle the

CICO* Paste Prevents Waste

When you buy CICO it's ready for instant use and it stays ready. You never have to throw half of it away because it gets hard and dried. As long as there's any paste left it's usable.

You'll find a score of ways of using this handy, economical paste—so always keep CICO in your home and office. No mussy water well to fill. No trouble with the brush ever getting stiff and lumpy.

Remember, CICO sticks best when spread thin.

At your Stationer's

The Carter's Ink Company
Boston Chicago New York Montreal

Also Manufacturers of Carter's Typewriter Ribbons and Carbons. Send for free Carbon Sample.

*Pronounced "Sy-ko"

Paper dolls are best made with CICO. Always keep a bottle in the nursery. Notice the adjustable CICO Brush. The handle slides thru the safety cap which keeps the bottle closed and the fingers clean.

THE ETHICS OF MARRIAGE

By H. S. Pomeroy, M.D. The disclosures made are of a very striking nature. Yet even the most sensitive will find nothing indelicate. 12mo, Cloth, 197 pages. Price, $1.00.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

RUSSIA OF TO-DAY

by John Foster Fraser. A fascinating war-time story of the Russian people, their customs, their country, their future. *Illustrated, cloth bound, prepaid, $1.62.* Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York.

Come to MINNESOTA

Ten Thousand Lakes Invite You

COME where the game fish really are. Come to the natural playground where ten thousand cool lakes and great reaches of piney forests afford you endless variety.

Scenery—Climate—Sport—whether it be golfing, tennis, fishing, sailing, canoeing, the pack-sack trail of the old voyageur or a motor journey over a network of good highways—all are here *plus* that character of excellent hotel accommodations which makes your vacation perfect.

A request will bring a booklet you should have and a "personal service" response. *Write Today.*

TEN THOUSAND LAKES OF MINNESOTA ASS'N.
Fourth Street, Saint Paul, Minn.

No. V-4400
Ventilated or Unventilated

Grinnell Extra-Service Gloves

The extra service and satisfaction you get out of Grinnell Gloves is simply the Grinnell way of holding and increasing your good will.

Since 1857, more than sixty years, "Grinnell" on a glove has been the identification mark of Quality.

Grinnell Gloves are well and carefully made. Nothing but the very best of materials is utilized. The result is unusual glove service, comfort, appearance, satisfaction.

Out of six hundred Grinnell styles—for men, women and children—you will find exactly what you want for work, dress, street wear, motoring, army, aviation, or whatever you need.

Despite the world-wide leather shortage, we maintain the famous Grinnell quality. Insist upon the genuine Grinnell. Look for the name Grinnell—it's there for your protection.

Style Book FREE Write for our new 1918 Style Book. Ask your dealer to show you Style V-4400. If he does not have it in stock, send us his name, state size glove you wear and we will send a pair for your inspection, charges prepaid.

Morrison-Ricker Mfg. Company 154 Broad Street Grinnell, Iowa, U. S. A.

Grinnell Gloves

"Best for every purpose"

4 BOOKS ON GOOD ENGLISH ALL FOR 75c

FAULTY DICTION

"Watch-Your-English" Handbooks

Four up-to-date little volumes, arranged by the editors of "The Standard Dictionary." Dependable and sure guides to the correction of many common faults in English speech and writing. Always ready with the correct answers to the little "puzzlers" in English which come up every day. Four volumes each complete in itself: *"Faulty Diction,"* how to correct it—*"Better Say,"* ways to improve your language—*"Foreign Phrases"* in daily use—*"Helpful Hints"* toward better English. Cloth, 25c each, or all four in neat box for 75c. We pay carriage.

FOREIGN PHRASES IN DAILY USE

HELPFUL HINTS

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
New York

THE UNCONSCIOUS MIND

By A. T. Schofield, M.D., M.R.C.S.E. A study into the mysteries of the mind and their relation to physical and psychical life, containing the latest scientific research on this topic. 8vo, Cloth, 451 pages. $2.00.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

ALL ABOUT INVENTIONS & DISCOVERIES
F. A. TALBOT

All About Inventions and Discoveries

The fascinating story of modern scientific and mechanical achievement, by F. A. Talbot. Describes the invention and development of many of the world's greatest wonders such as—

The Telephone; Wireless Telegraphy; The Talking Machine; The Electric Light; Electric Traction; The Modern Submarine; Moving Pictures; The Steam Turbine; Artificial Ice; Bessemer Steel; The Westinghouse Brake; The Automobile; The Flying Machines; and many others.

This is a book that will both fascinate and educate boys and girls—and grown-ups too.

Large book, cloth bound, profusely illustrated.
Price $2.00; by mail $2.16.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

Delivered TO YOU FREE

Your choice of **44 styles**, colors and sizes in the famous line of **"RANGER"** bicycles, shown in full color in the big new Free Catalog. We pay all the freight charges from Chicago to your town.

30 Days Free Trial allowed on the bicycle you select, actual riding test in your own town for a full month. Do not buy until you get our *great new trial offer* and low Factory-Direct-To-Rider terms and prices.

TIRES LAMPS, HORNS, pedals, single wheels and repair parts for all makes of bicycles at half usual prices. No one else can offer such values and such terms. **SEND NO MONEY** but write today for the big new Catalog. **It's free.**

Rider Agents Wanted

MEAD CYCLE COMPANY Dept. A-172 Chicago

LEARN LANGUAGES BY LISTENING ON *YOUR OWN* PHONOGRAPH

at home with Disc Cortinaphone Language Records. Write to us for FREE booklet today; easy payment plan.
Endorsed by leading universities

Cortina Academy of Languages, Suite 2181, 12 E. 46th St., N.Y.

Spanish-French-English-Italian-German

ENTER A BUSINESS of your own and earn big annual income in professional fees, making and fitting a foot specialty to measure; readily learned by anyone at home in a few weeks; easy terms for training, openings everywhere with all the trade you can attend to. No capital required or goods to buy, no agency or soliciting. *Address* Stephenson Laboratory, 3 Back Bay, Boston, Mass.

I TEACH *Penmanship* BY MAIL

I won World's First Prize for best course in Penmanship. Under my guidance you can become an expert penman. Am placing many of my students as instructors in commercial colleges at high salaries. If you wish to become a better penman, write me. I will send you FREE one of my **Favorite Pens** and a copy of the Ransomerian Journal. Write today.

C. W. Ransom, 374 Essex Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Germans are now fighting is upon such a magnitude as the Huns will never again be able to duplicate, during the present war, at least." While her man-power is being drained every day, quite as important as man-power is "her constant and increasing need of commodities only supplied by thousands of substitutes in the past year." When there has been a necessity for devising so many substitutes during 1917, the conditions of war, he believes, "are certain to compel the Germans to invent still more substitutes during the year 1918," which alone is an indication of her "constantly weakening position."

RELIEF GRANTED TO SAVINGS-BANKS

What is regarded as an important step in modernizing the business of savings-banks has been taken in New York State, where a bill that has just become a law permits these banks to invest in what are known as bankers' acceptances to the extent of five per cent. of their deposits. It is believed that this privilege will widen the market for acceptances by about $100,000,000. A writer in the New York *Times Annalist* thus points out the importance of this new legislation:

"In the first place, the measure has a direct bearing upon the Liberty Loan campaign and is designed to afford to savings-banks opportunities for readjusting their affairs to a condition created by heavy withdrawal of funds by depositors who might desire to invest their money in government bonds.

"Heretofore investments of savings-banks have been restricted to long-term bonds of States, municipalities, and railroad corporations. In the event of large cash requirements to meet withdrawals of funds by depositors, the savings-banks have been obliged to sell some of their securities or else borrow money on them from the commercial banks and trust companies. Recently the condition of the bond market has been such that holders of the highest-grade securities could not realize cash on them without sustaining a considerable loss. On the other hand, the commercial banks have not, at the present time, any large surplus funds which they could conveniently lend to the savings institutions. In other words, the savings-banks faced a trying situation when it was announced that the Liberty Loan would be offered at 4¼ per cent., for, in many quarters, it was believed that heavy withdrawals by depositors would follow. To relieve the strain, Congress passed the War Finance Corporation Bill, which provides for advances being made directly to savings-banks. To what extent this aid will have to be given remains to be seen, and the probability is that withdrawals will not be severe by reason of the fact that most savings institutions are encouraging their depositors to subscribe to bonds on the instalment plan and not to disturb their accumulated savings.

"The advantage of being allowed to invest in bankers' acceptances lies in the fact that the acceptances mature in short periods and that the savings-banks can realize cash on them without sustaining any loss in their market values, as they may do in the case of bonds. Banks may keep the acceptances until maturity, but, in case of need, may resell them at approximately the rate at which they were purchased.

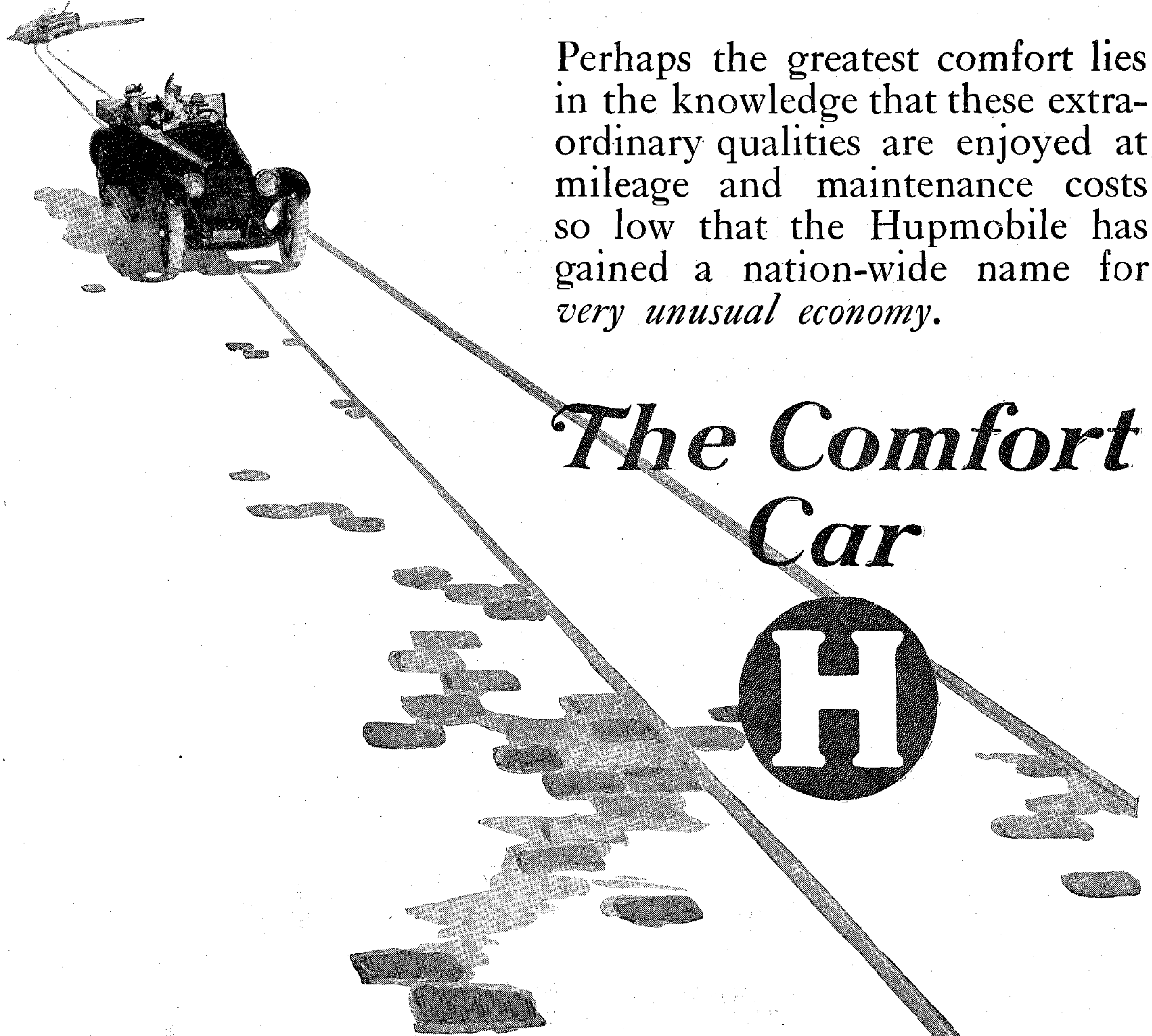
"The amendment to the banking law is also of vital importance to the general commercial banking world for the reason that the field for acceptances has been broadened. Efforts are being made in other States to have the legislatures pass similar bills, and there is every reason to believe that within a relatively short time all savings-banks throughout the country will be making investments in acceptances."

OWNERS now realize that this car actually does outstrip even previous Hupmobiles in performance.

The flood of *power* which leaps to action for a dashing getaway or an instant spurt of speed, settles down on demand to dogged, over-the-top *pulling*.

Along with it are the *complete comfort* and relaxation induced by velvety riding ease and superb road steadiness.

Perhaps the greatest comfort lies in the knowledge that these extraordinary qualities are enjoyed at mileage and maintenance costs so low that the Hupmobile has gained a nation-wide name for *very unusual economy*.



The Comfort Car

H

Hupmobile

HATS OFF TO THE SOUTH!

THE following article was recently written by Mr. Carl Vrooman, Assistant Secretary, U. S. Department of Agriculture:

"Do you know what the South did in response to the President's appeal to grow more food crops? The South increased its production of corn, and white and sweet potatoes by 150,000,000 bushels.

"But nobody can really visualize hundreds of millions of bushels. Here it is so that everyone who reads may have a plain picture of it: The South **increased** its production of corn, white potatoes and sweet potatoes enough to make more than six bushels of food per capita for every man, woman, and child in the Southern States. The South **increased** its production of corn and potatoes enough to make one and one-half bushels of food for every man, woman, and child in the U. S.

"That does not mean the total production of those crops in the South. It means the **excess** of the 1917 production over the 1916 production. And this does not by any means fully measure the increase of food produced in the South last crop season. The increase in the crops of soy beans, cow peas, velvet beans, peanuts and other food crops were just as marked. Some of the Southern States increased their yield of corn by more than **sixty per cent.,** and of the entire group only Texas and Oklahoma, which suffered the worst drought of recent years, failed to exceed the expected percentage of increase.

"All of this was accomplished, not at the expense of something else, but as approximately that much clear gain. All of the so-called 'money crops' of the South very nearly maintained their normal production. The slight falling off in cotton production can be attributed to Texas, where the crop shortage was due to one of the worst droughts of the past quarter of a century. Six Southern States actually increased their cotton acreage. With Texas eliminated, the rest of the South would show an increase in cotton production.

"This year very nearly the same quantity of cotton fibre will be available for our industries, civil and military, as last year. This year very nearly the same quantity of cotton seed oil will be available for the table as last year. This year very nearly the same quantities of cotton seed meal and cotton seed hulls will be available for food as last year. The South's increase of 150,000,000 bushels of food crops is 150,000,000 bushels of **materialized patriotism.** All sections of the country did well. Many of them did better than was reasonable to have been expected. In the matter of increasing food production, no section did better than the South.

"As the representative of the Department of Agriculture, I told the South last spring that the South should feed itself. That was no criticism of the South or of Southern farmers. I simply foresaw the collapse of our transportation system; foresaw that the railroads would be utterly unable to meet our combined civil and military needs. I forewarned the South, and the South wisely and patriotically took steps to meet serenely and safely our present crisis. It was necessary to the success of the war that more food be grown, and that each section, that was able to do so, should grow the wherewithal to feed itself without adding to our transportation difficulties by requiring the hauling of great quantities of food long distances.

"Nearly every section except New England is in a position to feed itself. Thanks to the South's splendid patriotic effort for increased food production, no section is in a better position today than it is."

In this article Mr. Vrooman only pays tribute to whom tribute is due, for in all candor, the Southern people did nobly last year in increasing their agricultural output by more than TWO BILLION DOLLARS—a most creditable achievement, and one that has been frequently commented on in the Literary Digest columns.

Mr. Vrooman has at his elbow stacks of facts about the South. He knows. And when he voluntarily comes into print with such a statement as the above, it is, in fact, an official pronunciamento.

Bountiful crops of Southern farms and war gardens in 1917; strenuous activity in shipbuilding in nearly every Southern port; twenty-one great army camps and dozens of aviation fields in the South; a hundred-million dollar combination powder, acid and dye powder plant at Nashville, Tenn.; a forty-five-million dollar powder plant at Charleston, W. Va.; a sixty-million dollar nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals, Ala.; the new twenty-million dollar steel mills at Fairfield, Ala.—these are some of the new influences that are increasing the buying power of the Southern people — a condition to which national advertisers may wisely open their eyes wide.

There never was such an opportune moment for extensive publicity in Dixieland. Southern newspaper space may be used with sanguine expectations of most profitable returns. As to circulation areas, rates or any other information, write to any of the following leading papers:

ALABAMA

Birmingham Age-Herald
Birmingham Ledger
Birmingham News
Mobile News-Item
Mobile Register
Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery Journal

ARKANSAS

Fort Smith Southwest American
Little Rock Arkansas Gazette

FLORIDA

Jacksonville Florida Metropol
Tampa Times
Tampa Tribune

GEORGIA

Albany Herald
Athens Herald
Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta Georgian and Sunday American
Atlanta Journal
Augusta Chronicle
Augusta Herald
Columbus Enquirer-Sun
Macon Telegraph
Savannah Morning News
Savannah Press

KENTUCKY

Louisville Courier-Journal
Louisville Times

NORTH CAROLINA

Asheville Citizen
Asheville Times
Charlotte News & Evening Chronicle
Charlotte Observer
Durham Sun
Greensboro News
Raleigh News & Observer
Raleigh Times
Winston-Salem Twin-City Sentinel

SOUTH CAROLINA

Charleston American
Charleston News & Courier
Charleston Post
Columbia Record

SOUTH CAROLINA (Cont.)

Columbia State
Greenville News
Greenville Piedmont
Spartanburg Herald
Spartanburg Journal & Carolina Spartan

TENNESSEE

Chattanooga News
Knoxville Sentinel
Knoxville Journal & Tribune
Memphis Commercial Appeal
Memphis News Scimitar
Memphis Press
Nashville Banner
Nashville Tennessean & American

[Prepared by the Massengale Advertising Agency, Atlanta, Ga.]

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"J. O. J.," Greenville, S. C.—"Could you give me any information as to the birthplace of Burns."

Robert Burns was born at Alloway, a parish and hamlet two miles south of the town of Ayr, in South Ayrshire. It is situated on the lower course of the Doon, and just below the "Brig of Doon" stands the old ruin of the "haunted Kirk," which was made famous by Burns's "Tam o'Shanter." The "auld clay boggin" in which the poet was born, January 25, 1759, was acquired by the trustees of the Burns Monument (a cenotaph to the poet surrounded by a plot of ground containing a grotto in which are statues of "Tam o'Shanter" and "Souter Johnnie") in 1880, and converted into a Burns Museum.

"J. R. R.," Gatesville, Texas.—"Kindly give me a sketch of Düsseldorf, a German artist, his life, names of his most famous pictures. Where was Düsseldorf School of Art? Name some of his pupils who became noted artists."

Düsseldorf was not a painter but is a town in the Prussian Rhine province, Germany, which was renowned for its Academy of Painting, founded by the Elector Charles Theodore in 1767 and reorganized by King Frederick William II., in 1822. Among the chief painters of the *Düsseldorf School* were Cornelius, Lessing, Bauer, and Knaus.

"N. B. W.," Port Edwards, Wis.—"What is the correct pronunciation of the word *pianist?*"

The preferred pronunciation is *pi-an'ist* (*i* as in *habit*, *a* as in *fat*, *i* as in *hit*), but *pī'a-nist*—*ī* as in *police*, *a* as in *final*, *i* as in *hit* is an alternative. See Vizetelly's "A Desk-Book of 25,000 Words Frequently Mispronounced," page 672.

"G. C.," Eatonton, Ga.—"(1) Please give me the correct meaning of the following: (a) *Felix Pardus;* (b) *De Luxe;* (c) *De Facto;* (d) *Corpus Juris;* (e) *Ex Post Facto.* (2) Is the word *spasmodically* used correctly in the sentence, 'Does she eat *spasmodically?*'?"

(1) (a) *Felis pardus* is the Latin term used by zoologists for "leopard." (b) *De luxe* is French for "of superfine quality." (c) *De facto* is Latin for "actually or really existing or done," distinguished from "*de jure*," which means, "by right of law; rightfully or legally." (d) *Corpus juris* is Latin for "the body of law." (e) *Ex post facto* is Latin for "arising or enacted after the fact; retrospective; retroactive." (2) *Spasmodically* means "by or with spasms; by fits and starts"; and the LEXICOGRAPHER presumes that the latter sense is intended in the sentence which you quote.

"F. H. M. M.," Washington, D. C.—"(1) Please explain the meaning of the phrase, 'Good wine needs no *bush*.' (2) If 'A' visits 'B'; leaves, and returns; leaves, and again returns, will it be proper to say of the *third* visit that 'A' returned the *third* time, or should it be returned the *second* time?"

(1) The proverb is derived from the ancient custom of hanging a "bush" or branch, usually of ivy, before a wine-shop or tavern. The ancient Romans had a proverb, "Vendible wine needs no hanging bush." The saying is usually taken to mean that good wine needs no advertisement. Another interpretation of it is that good wine needs no ivy, ivy having been anciently considered a corrective for the evil effects of wine. (2) Strictly speaking, "'A' returned the *second* time" or "called the *third* time."

"K. M. H.," Elkader, Ia.—"In my reading I came across this sentence; will you kindly define the terms I have underlined?—'In New York the *Black Mass* is still read and they still chant the Litanies of the *Unknown God.*' Did you ever hear of the *Red Curate?*"

The term "Black Mass" is the popular expression for a Requiem Mass in the Roman Catholic Church. But in the sentence which you quote, the LEXICOGRAPHER thinks that the term designates a blasphemous parody of the mass said to be performed by modern devil-worshipers. The "Catholic Encyclopdia" (Vol. IV, p. 768) says: "Gones, in his great work on Christian Mysticism, gives some curious and repulsive details of their obscene ceremonial. Of late years there seems to have been a recrudescence of this evil superstition in certain countries of Europe." The phrase "Unknown God" is presumably a reference to *Acts* xvii, 23. The LEXICOGRAPHER can find no trace of the "Red Curate." Perhaps the Red Pope is meant. He is the Cardinal Prefect of Propaganda.

"M. C. S.," Mishawaka, Ind.—"Was *Edinburgh*, Scotland, ever spelled *Edinborough*, and when? I maintain that it was so spelled sixty years ago when I was there at school; my son-in-law says it was never so spelled. Who is right?"

It is spelled *Edenburgh* and *Edenborrow* in Coles's "English Dictionary" (1676); *Edenburg* in Edward Cocker's "English Dictionary" (1715), and *Edinburgh* in Perry's "Royal Standard Dictionary of 1777." The LEXICOGRAPHER has consulted several other works of reference and has not found the form *Edinborough* recorded, but when he was a lad the forms *Edinboro'* and *Edinbro'* were in use in England.

"F. L.," Jefferson City, Mo.—"In Mrs. Browning's poem, 'The Sleep,' the closing line of the verses uses the expression, 'giveth His beloved sleep.' Is the word 'beloved' used as an adjective qualifying 'sleep,' or is it used as a noun signifying to whom the sleep is given?"

"Beloved" are, of course, the objects to whom the sleep is given. See *Psalms*, cxxvii, 2.

Classified Columns

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

YOUR OPPORTUNITY LIES WHERE the competition is not so keen and where the surrounding country will support you; there are many business openings along the lines of the Union Pacific System; alfalfa mills, bakers, bankers, barber shops, blacksmith shops, brick yards, canning factories, cement block factories, creameries, drug stores, elevators, flour mills, foundries, furniture stores, garages, hardware stores, harness shops, hotels, implement stores, laundries, lumber yards, meat markets, notions, physicians, restaurants, saw mills, stores (general) and a great variety of others. We will give you free complete information about the towns and surrounding country where opportunities are numerous. Write to-day. R. A. SMITH, Colonization and Industrial Agent, Union Pacific Railroad Company, Room 1398, Union Pacific Building, Omaha, Nebraska.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.
We have a very attractive proposition for the right man to become our distributor. Must have $3000 to $5000. See our ad. on page 84 of this magazine.
JASMINE INK FACTORY, Norfolk, Va.

SALESMEN WANTED.
See our ad on page 84 of this magazine for particulars.
JASMINE INK FACTORY
Norfolk, Va.

ADDING MACHINES

SAVES TIME, MONEY, LABOR — Costs less than the average mistake. THE RAY adds with speed and accuracy of highest priced machines. Also directly subtracts. Used by U. S. Government, International Harvester Co., B. & O. Ry., business and professional men everywhere. Complete for $25.00. Handsome desk stand free. Send no money, but write for 20-day free trial. RAY CO., 1925 Candler Bldg., New York.

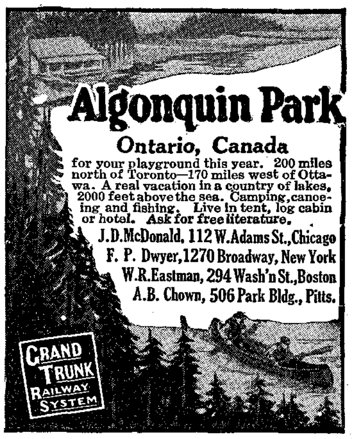
PATENTS AND ATTORNEYS

WANTED IDEAS.—Write for list of patent buyers who wish to purchase patents and What to Invent with List Inventions Wanted. $1,000,000 in prizes offered for inventions. Send sketch for free opinion as to patentability. Our four Guide books sent free. Patents advertised Free. *We assist inventors to* sell their inventions. Victor J. Evans & Co., Patent Attys., 759 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

YOUR IDEA WANTED. PATENT YOUR INVENTION. I'll help you market it. Send for 4 free books, list of patent buyers, hundreds of ideas wanted, etc. Advice free. Patents advertised free. RICHARD B. OWEN, Patent Lawyer, 45 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C., or 2278-V Woolworth Bldg., New York

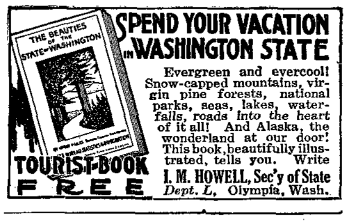
PATENTS that PROTECT. Write us for New Book, Patent Sense. Worth more than all other patent books combined. FREE. Lacey & Lacey, 162 Springer Building, Washington, D. C. Est. 1869.

TRAVEL



Algonquin Park
Ontario, Canada
for your playground this year. 200 miles north of Toronto—170 miles west of Ottawa. A real vacation in a country of lakes, 2000 feet above the sea. Camping, canoeing and fishing. Live in tent, log cabin or hotel. Ask for free literature.
J.D.McDonald, 112 W.Adams St., Chicago
F. P. Dwyer, 1270 Broadway, New York
W.R.Eastman, 294 Wash'n St., Boston
A.B. Chown, 506 Park Bldg., Pitts.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM



SPEND YOUR VACATION IN WASHINGTON STATE
Evergreen and evercool! Snow-capped mountains, virgin pine forests, national parks, seas, lakes, waterfalls, roads into the heart of it all! And Alaska, the wonderland at our door! This book, beautifully illustrated, tells you. Write
I. M. HOWELL, Sec'y of State
Dept. L, Olympia, Wash.

THE BEAUTIES OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON
TOURIST-BOOK FREE

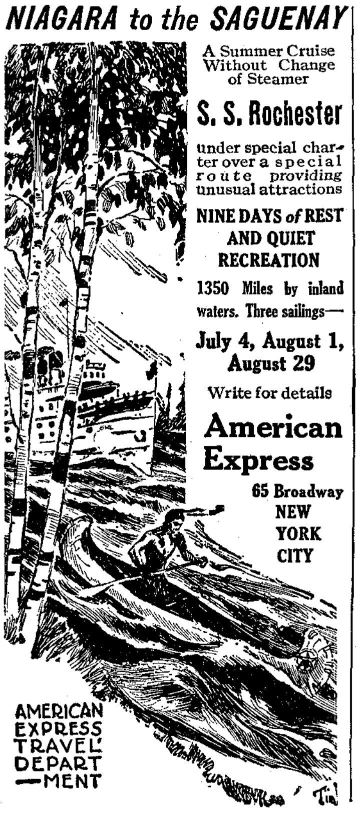
HIGH GRADE AGENTS & SALESMEN

A PARROT WITH OUR "SALESMAN'S TALK" COULD SELL "CARBONVOID." We desire distributers for counties and groups of counties. Territory protected. Ten dozen lots, your name on container. Salesmen make nine sales out of ten calls—good profits, $1 sample postpaid equals 50 gallons gasoline—eliminates carbon in motors—increases mileage—best selling product today. Every motorist on land or water needs it and has a dollar to pay for it—repeat orders wonderful. 3 years' practical tests all parts of the world. CARBONVOID *is not adulterated gas, moth ball or camphor tablet.* "CARBONVOID," Bradley Beach, N. J. Note the name. (Mention this magazine.)

HELP WANTED

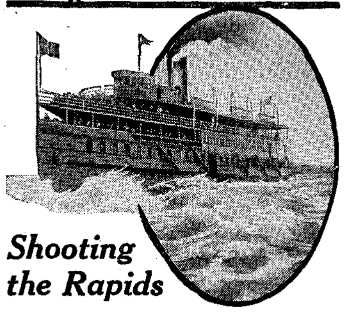
"UNCLE SAM" wants thousands men—women as clerks at Washington. $100 month. Write for free instructions, "How to Get Appointment." FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, Dept. P117, Rochester, N. Y.

Travel and Resort Directory



NIAGARA to the SAGUENAY
A Summer Cruise Without Change of Steamer
S. S. Rochester
under special charter over a special route providing unusual attractions
NINE DAYS *of* REST AND QUIET RECREATION
1350 Miles by inland waters. Three sailings—
July 4, August 1, August 29
Write for details
American Express
65 Broadway
NEW YORK CITY

Niagara to the Sea



Shooting the Rapids

THE most satisfying trip in America for health and recreation. Almost 1000 miles of lakes, rivers and rapids, including the Thousand Islands, the exciting descent of the marvelous rapids, the historic associations of Montreal, Quaint old Quebec, with its famous miracle-working Shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupré and the renowned Saguenay River, with its stupendous Capes, "Trinity" and "Eternity," higher than Gibraltar.

Complete Standard Service maintained

Send 2c postage for illustrated booklet, map and guide, to John F. Pierce, Asst. Traffic Manager, Canada Steamship Lines, 115 C. S. L. Building, Montreal, Canada.

CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES

RUSSIA of To-day

By JOHN FOSTER FRASER

"The Russian of to-day is religious and sober, which formerly he was not. The war has changed him, and he will never be again what he was formerly," says a writer in the *New York Evening Sun*, in reviewing this book. Mr. Fraser, author of many *important works, has here set down the romance of the great Russia that is now battling the* Teutons. He has carefully studied and analyzed the industrial condition of the Empire. His interesting story serves the double purpose of entertaining, while he at the same time points out the present and future trade opportunities which might be taken advantage of by alert exporters. *12mo. Cloth. Many Illustrations. $1.50 net; by mail $1.62.*

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK

How the Armies' need for meat was answered

IN a fighting man's ration meat is the important item. Twenty ounces of fresh beef, or its equivalent, is called for daily.

To supply the meat needs of an army that was suddenly expanded from 100,000 to 1,500,000 is a tremendous task. Added to the needs of the Allies, it is a staggering one.

In one week, Swift & Company was called upon to supply the Allies and the American Army abroad 24,000,000 pounds of meat and fats—enough to have fed America's peace-time army for more than six months.

An order of this size means the dressing of 13,000 cattle and 200,000 hogs.

To move the finished products 800 freight cars were needed. Of these, 650 were from the Swift refrigerator fleet.

Three days after the order was received by Swift & Company shipments began, and the whole amount was rolling seaward within a week.

Swift & Company's entire resources have been geared to every war demand. Since January 1, 1918, over 400 carloads of our products per week have been shipped abroad on war requirements.

The Nation's meat-supply machinery has stood the test.

Not once has there been a failure to meet the Government's needs.

This service Swift & Company performs without governmental guarantee of profit, and with a limit of 9 per cent return on capital employed in the meat departments. This means about two cents on every dollar of sales.

Swift & Company, U. S .A.